PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

46

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Acc. no. 30522
7-5-34.

Vol. LXV (Nos. 1 to 6)

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Government Presses.
14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures.
15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
    - (*a*) Factories.
    - (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
    - (*c*) Boilers.
    - (*d*) Gas.
    - (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
    - (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
16. Criminal tribes.
17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments).

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, *Kt.*, Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure-trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme.
10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor Ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major Ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

3. The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
   (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
   (*b*) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
   (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
   (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
   (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
   (*f*) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.
   (*g*) Management of Government estates.
   (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
7. Development of mineral resources.
8. Protection of wild birds and animals.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Provincial gazetteers.
11. Agency tracts.
12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
13. General service questions.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics.
8. Territorial changes.
9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
10. All-India services.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

4. The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
   (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance.
13. Trading Companies and other Associations.
14. Opium (Central questions regarding —).
15. Central Research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

Ministers.

1. *The hon. the* RAJA OF BOBBILI, *Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios* :—

1. Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
2. Medical administration.
3. Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics.
4. Religious and Charitable Endowments.
5. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
6. Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
7. Stores and Stationery (required for Transferred Departments).

2. The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Civil Veterinary Department.
3. Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Ropeways, etc.).
4. Co-operative Societies.
5. Registration.
6. Weights and Measures.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 5th November 1932 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
2. Excise.
3. Development of Industries.
4. Fisheries.
5. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
6. Pilgrimage within British India.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNADHA RAJU Garu.

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. T. PANNIRSELVAM Avargal.
,, Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR Avargal.
,, M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR Avargal.
ABDUL HAMEED KHAN SAHIB Bahadur.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. RAGHAVA VARMA Garu, B.A., B.L.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2 Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
3 Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4 Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5 Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association.
6 Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
7 Ari Gowder, H. B. ..	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
8 Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
9 Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
10 Bayappa Reddi, P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
11 Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
12 Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
13 Birley, Frank	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
14 Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.	EX OFFICIO.
15 Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
16 Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
17 Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
18 Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
19 Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
20 Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
21 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
22 Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. ..	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
23 Hood, I.C.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
24 Indriah, C.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
25 Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (*Deputy President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
26 Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
27 Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
28 Jones, I.C.S., C. E.	NOMINATED.
29 Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
30 Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
31 Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
32 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
33 Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. ..	NOMINATED.
34 Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
35 Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX OFFICIO.
36 Krishnaswami Ayyar, *Kt.*, Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi.	NOMINATED.
37 Krishnayya Choudari, P. V.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
38 Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendrula Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
39 Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (*Minister*).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
40 Kuppuswami Choudari, J. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
41 Lakshmana Reddi, G. ..	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
42 Langley, W. K. M.	Madras Planters.
43 Luker, F. G.	Madras Trades Association.
44 Madanagopal Nayudu, R. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
45 Madhusoodhanan Thangal, P.	NOMINATED.
46 Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrula Bahadur Varu, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel).	North Central Landholders.
47 Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
48 Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
49 Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
50 Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
51 Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
52 Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. ..	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
53 Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
54 Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
55 Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.

No.	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
56	Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A. ..	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
57	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
58	Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A. ..	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
59	Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore N.-M. Rural.
60	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
61	Narasa Reddi, T.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
62	Narasimhaswami, D. V., Rao Sahib.	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
63	Narayanan Nambiyar, V. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
64	Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
65	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
66	Palat, R. M.	West Coast Landholders.
67	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura, Christian.
68	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
69	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
70	Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
71	Pattabhiramayya, K.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
72	Pattagar of Palayakottai (Rao Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
73	Peddi Raju, P.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
74	Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ..	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
75	Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
76	Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. ..	NOMINATED.
77	Raja of Bobbili, The hon. (Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao). (*Minister*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
78	Raja of Kallikote (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu).	Northern Landholders, I.
79	Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
80	Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. (*Minister*).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
81	Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
82	Ramachandra Reddi, The hon. Mr. B. (*President*).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
83	Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
84	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
85 Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala ..	NOMINATED.
86 Raman Menon, K. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
87 Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ..	Madras University.
88 Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
89 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ..	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
90 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, G. ..	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
91 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah N.-M. Urban.
92 Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
93 *Ratnasabhapati* Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	*Coimbatore*, N.-*M*. *Rural*.
94 Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ..	NOMINATED.
95 Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
96 Sesha Reddi, B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
97 Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98 Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
99 Singam Ayyangar, K. ..	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam N.-M. Urban.
100 Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N. ..	NOMINATED.
101 Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
102 Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H.	NOMINATED.
103 Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran.	NOMINATED.
104 Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
105 Sreshta, M. S.	West Coast, Christian.
106 Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ..	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107 Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. ..	NOMINATED.
108 Sriramulu, G.	NOMINATED.
109 Stanes, F. J.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
110 Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	EX OFFICIO.
111 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam).	South Central Landholders.
112 Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
113 Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ..	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
114 Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
115 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
116 Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Christian.
117 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., J. A. ..	NOMINATED.
118 Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX OFFICIO.
119 Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. ..	NOMINATED.
120 Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. ..	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
121 Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ..	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
122 Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
123 *Wright, W. O.*	*European.*
124 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
125 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput.
126 Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.).	Southern Landholders.
127 Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
128 Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
129 Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
130 Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
131 Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.
132 Vacant	Central Districts—Indian Christian.

Special members.

133 Appu Nayar, Rao Sahib P. ..	Nominated for the consideration of the Madras Marumakkattayam Bill and the Nambudri Bill.
134 Ramachandra Rao, Diwan Bahadur M.	Nominated for the consideration of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Third Session of the Fourth Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

Friday, the 24th February 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib, Mr.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Appu Nayar, Rao Sahib P.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Krishnaiah Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pocker Sahib, Mr. B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramachandra Rao, Diwan Bahadur M.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T.A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.

PRESENT:—*cont.*

Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yakub Hasan, Mr.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.

I.—SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU took the oath of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" Mr. President, I am very sorry to bring to your notice and to the notice of the hon. Members of this House the loss it has sustained by the death of Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. He was born on the 18th April 1870. He graduated from the Madras Christian College in 1890, and joined the Engineering College in 1891 from which he took the B.C.E. degree in 1895 topping the list in the competitive examination. He entered Government service as Assistant Engineer, Nellore, in 1896. He served as such in the Kurnool and South Arcot districts. He was responsible for the investigation of protective irrigation projects in the Ceded Districts. He became Executive Engineer, Nellore, in 1907. He rose to the rank of Superintending Engineer in 1919, and continued as such till his retirement in 1925. In appreciation of his services, the Government conferred on him the title of ' Diwan Bahadur ' in the year 1925.

" He was an Independent in politics, and was elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1926. He took his seat as Minister on the 4th December 1926, and resigned the post on the 7th March 1928. He was again elected to the Legislative Council in 1930 by the Madras Central Indian Christian constituency.

" He was President of the Economic Enquiry Committee constituted in 1929, and a Member of the Retrenchment Committee in 1931. By his death the House has lost the service of a very able Member.

" I therefore move:

' *That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, and of deep sympathy with his family be placed on record and conveyed to them* '."

:4th February 1933]

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" Mr. President, in seconding this resolution, I beg to associate myself with what has fallen from the hon. he Leader of the House. It is very difficult for me to talk of the late)iwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, because I found him most loyal Colleague, and during the two and a half years he has een in Opposition, he was of great help to every Member of the)pposition, and his ripe experience was always available to all the lembers of our Party. He had specialized in matters of land revenue nd irrigation, and his loss is so very irreparable that I doubt very uch whether it can be replaced in this Council. I beg therefore to econd the resolution."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I thank you, Sir, for giving me is opportunity to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by e hon. the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, egarding the sad and untimely demise of the late Diwan Bahadur . N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. Sir, when we last assembled here, e never expected that his end was so near, although we all missed his resence in the Council. We have lost in him a gentleman of rare qualies, whose administrative experience and zeal have endeared him to all ose who came into contact with him. After thirty years of useful and eritorious service under Government as an Engineer, when he had erved in almost all the districts of this Presidency, he entered the ublic life of this country, and as an ample testimony to his popularity, e was returned twice to the Legislative Council by the Indian Christian ommunity. His devotion to the public cause, his unflinching advocacy f the rights of the people, his broad and cosmopolitan outlook have arked him out as a politician of outstanding merit. As a debator, he ad complete mastery of the subject, and tackled each problem on its erits and on the basis of fundamental principles, never descending to arrow personalities and acrimonious attacks on individuals or officers. le had a high sense of justice and fairplay, and never stooped to hit elow the belt. He was one of the chief promoters and advocates of the ungabhadra project, to which we are all looking forward, and it is a ity he has not heen spared to see the fruition of his labours. His loss, ir, to the Indian Christian community is irreparable, and to the ouncil in particular and in his death we have lost an adviser of atstanding merits and ripe experience. With these words, I heartily apport the resolution moved by the hon. the Leader of the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The question is:

> '*That an expression of sincere regret of this Council at the death of Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, and of deep sympathy with his family be placed on record and conveyed to them*'."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.*, all the Members standing.

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Election for Indian and Provincial Legislatures

Probable date of the inauguration of the new constitution.

*512 *Q.—Mr.* K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: *Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state* whether the Local Government have received any intimation from the Government of India or the Secretary of State in Council as to—

(1) when the new constitution will be introduced;

(2) the strength of the new Council;

(3) the names of the constituencies and the franchise therefor; and

(4) the probable date when the elections will have to be held for the Council and the Assembly?

A.—(1), (3) & (4) No.

(2) According to His Majesty's Government's communal award the strength of the Madras Legislative Council under the Reformed Constitution will be 215.

Law and Order—General

Arrests made on the 4th January 1933 for political activities.

*513 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of arrests made for political activities on the 4th January 1933 in each district of this Province; and

(*b*) the names of places, if any, where lathi charges were resorted to by the Police on that date and the circumstances under which such charges were made?

A.—(*a*) The reports received by Government show that 41 arrests were made in the following districts:—

Districts.	Number of arrests.
Madras	11
Guntur	2
Malabar	21
Salem	2
Ramnad	3
Tinnevelly	2
	41

These include persons removed to police stations and later released.

(b) So far as the Government are aware, no lathi charges were made anywhere. In Calicut three processions which made or attempted to make demonstrations in sympathy with the Congress and thus constituted unlawful assemblies were dispersed by cane charges as they refused to disperse when ordered to do so.

Police

Police as the revenue collecting agents of the Zamindar of Udayarpalayam.

* 514 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were received by the Government from the ryots in the Udayarpalayam zamindari in Trichinopoly district alleging that the local police are acting as the revenue collecting agents of the zamindar; and

(b) whether the Government have issued instructions to the local police authorities not to do so?

A.—(a) M.R.Ry. V. T. Arasu Avargal, M.L.C., forwarded to the Government representations made to him on the subject by the ryots of the Udayarpalaiyam zamindari.

(b) The Government have informed Mr. Arasu that any persons who consider themselves aggrieved should in the first instance approach the Collector and District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Sir, may I know what action the Government have taken, whether they have made enquiries, and, if so, what the Collector has said? "

The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman:—" I may say, Sir, that, as regards that, the answers are given under question No. 515. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, wrote a letter to the Government making a complaint about the matter, and I called for a report from the District Magistrate, as a result of which I have given the answers in question No. 515."

Alleged Police interference in a meeting of the Udayarpalaiyam Zamin Ryots' Association.

* 515 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Udayarpalayam Zamin Ryots' Association at Jayankondacholapuram on the 21st of November 1932;

(b) whether the police authorities of the place prior to the meeting went round the villages and dissuaded the people from attending the meeting; and

(c) whether, after the meeting, the Inspector of Police of Jayankondan sent for the Secretary of the Association and spoke to him insultingly and threatened to arrest him and keep him in the lock-up f he did not give an undertaking to dissolve the Association?

A.—(a) There was a meeting of the Udayarpalaiyam Zamin Ryots' Association at Jayamkondacholapuram on 22nd November 1932.

(b) No.

(c) The facts are as follows:—

Mr. Saravana Pillai, the Secretary of the Association, went to the Inspector of Police of his own accord and said that the meeting was cancelled as the President had not come. He then began to boast that he had gone to jail before for the tenants' cause and that he was quite prepared to go to jail again. As he talked in a violent and inflammatory manner the Inspector was compelled to give him a warning.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask if the Government believed that Mr. Saravana Pillai would have gone of his own accord to the Inspector of Police and intimated to him that the meeting was to be dropped? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" Mr. Saravana Pillai is not a man of any status at all. He is a convict. He is also one of the dismissed village officers of the zamindar."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" That is no answer to my question. I asked whether the Government believe that he of his own accord would have gone to the Inspector of Police without being called for? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" He has done it. There is no end to actions of this sort."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Arising out of the answer given by the hon. the Home Member, may I know whether the Government has satisfied itself that in spite of the fact that this gentleman owns over 200 acres of land he is not a man of status? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" What I said was from the report of the District Magistrate."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know if the hon. the Home Member is aware that Mr. Saravana Pillai was convicted of any offence other than political? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I must have notice of the question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I ask the hon. Member to correct his statement when he said that Mr. Saravana Pillai was a convict? "

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The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" All the same, a man is a convict whether convicted of political crime or any other."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Is it the opinion of the hon. Home Member that a man convicted of a political offence has lost his tus? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I have not said that."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether the hon. the Home mber will be pleased to correct his statement that Mr. Saravana lai is not a man of status? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" There is no necessity for me to correct anything."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know if the Government ought it wrong on the part of the Police authorities to pursuade lagers from attending the meeting? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" The Police did nothing of the sort."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Then, Sir, will not the Government vent the Police from taking any part in these matters? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" Of course, the Police have no business to interfere. They know it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether this gentleman s not invited by the Inspector of Police? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" No, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the Government be pleased to constitute pecial committee of local people to enquire into this matter and find t who was wrong, whether the Secretary of the Association or the lice? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" There is no necessity at all for any committee."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Has the Ryots' Association en dissolved? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" It is not a question within my concern."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" In view of the fact that the feelings between police and the people in the Udayarpalayam taluk is very much ained, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to consider my ggestion to constitute a committee of enquiry? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" The District Magistrate has already made an enquiry into this matter."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know Mr. Saravana Pillai himself made a complaint directly to the Government? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I do not think so."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know if Mr. Saravana Pillai had not made a definite complaint through me? "

The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman:—" My hon. Friend has sent me a petition signed by a number of people, and I do not know whether Mr. Saravana Pillai is one of the signatories. As far as I know, he has not made any direct representation to Government."

Administration of Justice

Number of persons charged for and convicted of offences under the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

* 516 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons charged so far in this Presidency for offences under the Sarda Act (figures for each year to be given separately); and

(*b*) the number of persons punished by courts for such offences?

A.—(*a*) Four in 1930 and nine in 1931.
Figures for 1932 are not available.
(*b*) Three in 1930 and six in 1931.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I know whether the Government are aware that a large number of early marriages in defiance of the Sarda Act are taking place in this Presidency? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" The Government are not aware of any such thing."

Speedy trial by District Judges of election petitions arising out of the elections to the District Boards.

* 517 *Q.*—S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of election petitions relating to the recent district board elections that have been filed in the courts of District Judges of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur;

(*b*) how many of them have been disposed of;

(*c*) whether Government have issued specific instructions to District Judges to expedite the trials of these petitions; and

(*d*) if so, whether they have been followed?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.
(*c*) No.
(*d*) Does not arise.

Electricity

Use of foreign materials in the Pykara Project.

* 518 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what quantity of steel and cement is being used in the Pykara Project;

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(b) how much of these materials had been produced in India;

(c) if foreign cement and steel are used, what the reasons are for not using Indian materials;

(d) what was the difference in price per ton of these materials of Indian and foreign make at the time of their purchase;

(e) what the quantity of porcelain insulators used in the project is;

(f) what the cost of these insulators is;

(g) whether these insulators are of Indian or foreign make; and

(h) if the foreign make is used, what the reasons are for not using Indian make?

A.—(a) Approximately 5,200 tons steel and 5,000 tons cement.

(b) & (c) All the cement used was of Indian manufacture. The greater part of the steel utilized was for high pressure pen-stock pipes. It is of special manufacture and not made in India.

The steel used on the transmission line supports was received from foreign manufacturers ready for assembly. No firm specializes in this work in India.

Steel used for ordinary construction purposes was purchased in India.

(d) In view of the answer to clauses (b) and (c) this does not arise.

(e) About 12,000 for voltages varying from 110,000 volt to 11,000 volt.

(f) Approximately Rs. 2,00,000 including fittings.

(g) Foreign.

(h) These insulators are made of special porcelain for high voltages and not manufactured in India. Low voltage insulators of Indian manufacture are being used on the distribution and telephone lines.

Note.—Wherever possible Indian products have been utilized on the works.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" May I know whether any endeavour has been made to make porcelain insulators required for high voltages? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The answer given to the question is clear, namely, that all the materials that are available in India for this project are purchased in India. It is only those materials that are not available here that are purchased from outside."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" My question has not been answered. The answer on the paper is: 'These insulators are made of special porcelain for high voltages and not manufactured in India.' My question is whether an attempt has been made to manufacture this special porcelain in the Trades Schools or in other institutions."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The Government have not so far as I am aware, made any attempt. I do not know whether any private person has made any attempt."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" I want to know whether the Ceramic Exper has been asked to make an experiment and find out whether thes porcelains cannot be made out of the materials available here? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My hon Friend is advised to put these questions to the Member in charge of Industries."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" I do not care which Minister answers me. I have put the question, and I shall be glad if the hon. Minister for Industries gives the answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think that if the hon. Member has given notice of the same or similar question, it will be duly answered."

Ports

Closure of the ports of Thirumalaivasal, Point Calimere and Vedaranyam to steamers and country crafts to and fro Ceylon.

* 519 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the ports of Thirumalaivasal, Point Calimere and Vedaranyam are open to steamers and country crafts to and fro Ceylon ports; and

(*b*) whether the ports have been closed for the last so many years and if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*).—The port of Thirumalaivasal is open to steamers and country crafts to and from Ceylon ports. The port of Point Calimere is open for coasting vessels trading with the port of Topputhurai only. Vedaranyam was never a port open for trade under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

Prisons and Prisoners

Action taken on the report of the non-official visitors of the Bellary Jail.

* 520 *Q.*—Mr. P. BAYAPPA REDDI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the non-official visitors of Bellary Jail, and also of Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, M.L.C., and Rao Sahib V. Krishnama Chetti, Provincial non-official visitors of Jails, dated 28th March 1932; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken to carry out the recommendations made by them?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative. The hon. Member is also referred to rule 28 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(*b*) Does not arise.

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have sent the recommendations to the Inspector-General of Prisons?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir. M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to call for information if the recommendations were sent to the Inspector-General and if so, with what observations?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As a non-official visitor and as a party to these recommendations, my hon. Friend is at liberty to send these observations to the Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Is there anything wrong in Government calling for these recommendations?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There is absolutely nothing wrong."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Then, will the hon. Member call for the recommendations?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"What is the objection to the hon. the Law Member to send from the head of his own department for a copy of the report sent by the non-official visitors to jails?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"There is no objection. But it is not necessary to do so."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Why not, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because, there is no need for it, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether, when it has been brought to the notice of the hon. the Law Member by an hon. Member of this House that such a thing has been sent to the Inspector-General, he thought it *infra dig* to send for it?" 11-1 a.m.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"These are minutes recorded by non-official visitors in the Visitors' Book; the Inspector-General is not bound to send them to the Government and the Government are not bound to call for them, but as my Friend is one who recorded his remarks in the book, he can send them to Government. The Government will then consider them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"My question is whether it is not due to the Members of the House, when such a matter was brought before the House by an hon. Member, that the Member in charge should see that the matter is enquired into?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government exercise their discretion in several matters and in exercising that discretion the Government do not think it necessary to call for them on their own initiative."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Is it because he is aware that there is nothing in the proceedings? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am not aware of anything."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" If he is not aware of anything, why did he not send for them? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I did not think it necessary to do so."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Why not? "

Enquiry into the hunger-strike of Mr. Kesavan Nayar in the Cannanore jail.

* 521 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been made to the Government regarding the treatment meted out to the political prisoners in the Cannanore Central Jail by the jail authorities; and

(*b*) whether any enquiry has been made regarding Mr. Kesavan Nayar's hunger-strike in the Cannanore jail?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

Supply of buttermilk to C class prisoners.

* 522 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether orders have been passed with regard to giving buttermilk to 'C' class prisoners, especially 'C' class political prisoners in jails; and

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of such order will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member, having regard to the fact that a number of questions have been put on the floor of this House on this subject, why no orders have been issued as yet? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" As I told my Friend the other day in answer to a similar question, the question is under consideration."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know how long the Government think they want to consider this question? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am sorry that I am not in a position to give an answer to that question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know if the hon. the Law Member can give an approximate date as to when the consideration of the question began? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" The consideration of the question began some time ago and it will be disposed of as speedily as possible."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know how many years since ıe consideration was begun? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It began some time ago."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" It may be years? "

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I request ıe hon. the Law Member in view of the fact that there is a universal ›eling in regard to this, to consider this matter in consultation with ıe Inspector-General and see that butter-milk is given to all prisoners, ›t only political, but to all prisoners? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" If it is to be given, it will certainly be given to all prisoners."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether there any chance of butter-milk being supplied to 'C' class prisoners ›fore summer of this year? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I am afraid that I cannot give a definite answer."

Mr. Yakub Hasan :—" Will the hon. the Law Member please ›nsider the question and decide about it, say, within the next three onths? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I shall try."

Famine Relief

Reduction of the pay of the Charge Officers employed on the Famine Relief Works of the Bellary district.

* 523 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the ember for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of those who were appointed as charge officers to ›k after the various works started to relieve distress in the Bellary .d other taluks of the Bellary district;

(*b*) the pay on which they were appointed;

(*c*) the pay actually drawn by them at first and the period for ıich it was so drawn;

(*d*) whether the pay has since been reduced and if so, why and ıen; and

(*e*) whether the difference between the pay actually drawn in e first part of their charge and that subsequently fixed has been dered to be collected from each of them, and if so, how much and .der what authority?

Acc 30522
7.5.34.

A.—(a) Names of charge officers—

		RS.
(1)	M.R.Ry. B. Joogappa	170
(2)	,, V. Bali Reddi	155
(3)	,, S. Sankara Ayyar	165
(4)	M. Moinuddin Sahib	150
(5)	M.R.Ry. R. Tirumalai Rao	150
(6)	,, K. Anantasayanam Nayudu ...	150

) & (c) The Collector allowed the officers to draw pay at the rates shown against them till the end of July 1932.

& (e) In the course of the audit of the pay bills of Nos. (4) to (6) above, it was pointed out that they were entitled only to the pay, officiating or permanent, which they were drawing at the time of their deputation to famine duty plus a special pay of Rs. 15 each in the case of Nos. (4) and (5) and Rs. 10 in the case of No. (6). The total pay admissible was found to be less than Rs. 150 and the Collector issued orders directing the recovery of the pay drawn by these three officers in excess of the pay admissible under the rules. No reduction was made in the pay allowed to Nos. (1) to (3).

Forest Panchayats

Representation of Muslims and Depressed Classes on the Forest Panchayats of Tirukkoyilur.

* 524 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many forest panchayats there are in the taluk of Tirukkoyilur;

(b) when they were constituted and what their total strength is in each case;

(c) in how many forest panchayats there are Muslim members and which they are;

(d) whether there are any rules or standing orders providing for the adequate representation of Muslims and Depressed Classes in the forest panchayats;

(e) if so, what steps have the Government taken to see that these rules and standing orders are given effect to in the constitution and reconstitution of these panchayats from time to time; and

(f) if the information is not in the possession of the Government, whether the same will be called for and placed before the Council?

A.—(a) Eighteen.

(b) The Government have not the information. Under paragraph 5 (iii) of Board's Standing Order No. 195-A, a panchayat may consist of from five to nine members.

(c) The Government have not the information.

(*d*) Paragraph 5 (iii) of Board's Standing Order No. 195-A lays down that efforts should be made to secure that, as far as possible, representatives of all communities in the villages are elected and that the depressed classes are represented also.

(*e*) Elections are arranged for by the Revenue Divisional Officers who may hold the elections themselves or depute suitable officers to hold them. The panchayatdars are elected by the general body of cattle owners in the villages concerned. It is the duty of the officers holding the elections to see that the provisions of the standing orders are observed as far as possible.

(*f*) The Government have called for the information required in clauses (*b*) and (*c*).

Irrigation

Construction of a dam across the Southern Pennayar at Sathanur, North Arcot district.

* 525 *Q*.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a proposal to construct a dam across the Southern Pennayar at Sathanur in Chengam taluk, North Arcot district, has been investigated;

(*b*) what the result of the investigation is; and

(*c*) what the estimated cost is?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The proposal was dropped.

(*c*) Rs. 96 lakhs.

Construction of a regulator across the Cauvery bank to restrict the flood discharge at the source itself.

* 526 *Q*.—Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any report from the Public Works authorities of Trichinopoly to make arrangements for the construction of a regulator across the Cauvery Bank as in the Upper Anicut so as to restrict the flood discharge at the source itself and thus ensure the safety of the Trichinopoly-Tanjore irrigation and if so, when; and

(*b*) whether they propose to make arrangements for the construction of the regulator?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member apparently refers to the lowering of the crest of the road dam near Kilikudu village on the left bank of the Cauvery to dispose of more floods into the Coleroon. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has submitted such a proposal recently on which a report has been called for from the Collectors of Tanjore and Trichino-

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"*May I know whether the lowering of the crest of the road dam near Kilikudu village will restrict the flood discharge at the source itself?*"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"It will increase the discharge, not restrict it."

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR:—"With reference to the answer on the paper, may I know whether this is in substitution for a regulator and, if so, will this restrict the flood discharge at the source itself?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I am not quite sure what the hon. Member refers to as the source itself. Floods may be due to either the floods in the upper Cauvery or in the Bhavani or other tributaries or local rainfall. The effect of lowering the dam will be to enable more water to pass from the Cauvery into the Coleroon."

Estimate for a new tank across the Kavery vagu in Gundimadakala village, Nellore district.

*527 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether after considerable investigation, a new tank across the Kavery vagu in Gundimadakala village, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, has been estimated for, and if so, the extent of the catchment area, the average rainfall in the region, the acreage likely to be irrigated and the water rates proposed to be charged on it, the cost of the work as estimated and the probable return on the estimated amount;

(*b*) whether the ayacut of the proposed tank is in the famine zone; and

(*c*) what part of the cultivated or occupied area of the Nellore district, in that zone, is really 'protected'?

A.—(*a*) Plans and estimates for the scheme are under scrutiny in the Superintending Engineer's office.

(*b*) The ayacut of the proposed tank lies in one of the areas which are generally the first to feel the effects of any distress in the district.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 15 of the report relating to Nellore in the "Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency" available in the Secretariat Library.

Irrigation projects in Guntur district.

*528 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM PANTULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the steps taken with regard to Kandaleru project in Vinnkonda taluk of the Guntur district;

(*b*) the arrangements made by the special staff employed for the purpose of going into the question of the Appapuram project in the Guntur district; and

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(c) whether the final report regarding the Naguleru scheme in ıntur district will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) The Chief Engineer is awaiting a report on the gaugings of the Kandaleru for 1931.

(b) The special division ceased to work from April 1932. The latest report of the Chief Engineer is to the effect that estimates for the Appapuram channel are under scrutiny in the Superintending Engineer's office.

(c) The final report on the availability of water, etc., based on the gaugings of the Mellavagu is under scrutiny in the Superintending Engineer's office. The question of placing it on the table will be considered when the report is received by the Government and considered by them.

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" May I know when the Kandaleru project as started? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" How much time was taken over it and ›w long has the Chief Engineer been waiting for a report? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The gaugings were finished at the end of December 1931. Time was required not only for the actual gaugings but also for working out the amount of water which the gaugings show to be available."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" With reference to the answer to (b), may know the reason for ceasing the work? "

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Because there was no necessity for the special division, as the gaugings have all been taken."

Land Revenue Administration

Employment of coercive processes in South Kanara for the collection of arrears of land revenue.

* 529 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue e pleased to state—

(a) the amount of land revenue for 1931–32 that remained ncollected in South Kanara at the end of June 1932;

(b) the amount that has since been collected up to the end of)ecember 1932; and

(c) whether coercive processes have been used for collecting such ırrears, and if so, in how many cases?

A.—(a) The uncollected balance of land revenue of fasli 1341 at the end of June 1932 was Rs. 1,66,375.

(b) The arrears at the beginning of this fasli, including tl arrears of faslis previous to fasli 1341 amounted t Rs. 1,69,084 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,54,450 wa collected by the end of December 1932. The Governmen have no information what portion of this sum relates t fasli 1341.

(c) Processes have been issued but the Government have n information as to the number of cases covered by them.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know why Government have not been able to get the information asked for in (c)?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The information will be given in the Annual Report."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know what percentage does this sum of Rs. 1,69,084 work out to the total demand?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I should like to have notice of the question."

Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know whether Government will call for information to show in how many cases the revenue was collected by sale of lands?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Yes."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that the plight of the ryots is worse this year than last year?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I must ask notice of that question."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Is not the price of paddy lower than last year?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Notice, Sir."

Outturn of cholam, korra and cotton crops in the taluks of Bellary, Alur and Siruguppa.

* 530 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(i) to make a statement as regards the outturn of cholam, korra and cotton, actual or prospective, as the case may be, of the early and late crops of Bellary, Alur and Siruguppa taluks, respectively; and

(ii) to state whether in one or more of the taluks, cholam has been attacked by insects and cotton by some disease as the result of which plants are withering and buds dropping and if so, the villages affected and the extent of damage caused by them?

A.—(i) & (ii) The Collector of Bellary submitted two reports in December last on the question of the collection of suspended revenue in 9 villages of Alur, 65 villages of Siruguppa and all the villages of Bellary taluk. An extract [a] from the

reports relating to the outturn of crops is attached. The hon. Member is referred for further information to the weekly season reports published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Government have no other information.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to give an answer to clause (ii) of the question? I find no answer here."

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"We have no information regarding attacks by insects."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to call for a report on that point?"

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"Yes."

Outturn of cholam, korra and cotton crops of the village of Budanur, Bellary district.

* 531 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the average outturn—actual or expected as the case may be—of cholam, korra and cotton crops respectively of the village of Budanur, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district?

A.—I. Average outturn of crops harvested—

	ANNAS.
Mungari cholam	6
Korra	6
Mungari cotton	6

II. Probable outturn of standing crops—

Hingari cotton ... Not less than 6 annas.

White cholam ... 1½ annas. (The area covered by this crop is only 27·61 acres.)

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the outturn given here is not the outturn that obtains in famine years?"

The hon. Sir Archibald Campbell:—"No, Sir. The average outturn given here is 6 annas."

Postponement of the collection of takkavi loans in the Bellary district.

* 532 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the villages of the Bellary district, talukwar, in which there are arrears of land revenue of previous faslis pending collection, with the extent thereof and whether the collection of takkavi loans has been put off to the next year, and if so, the arrangements made to give wide publicity to the orders in the villages concerned?

A.—A statement [a] giving the names of the villages in the Bellary district in which the suspended land revenue of one or more of the faslis 1339, 1340 and 1341 has to be collected and the amount of such revenue due in each is attached.

As regards the suspension of loan instalments the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of Legislative Council question No. 503.

Failure of crops in the Bellary district.

533 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether mahazars were sent from Nandavaram, Siruguppa, Nagalapuram, Nagati, Basapuram and some other villages in the Bellary district to the Collector of Bellary requesting the postponement of the arrears of land revenue and the current year's takkavi loan instalment in view of the failure of crops;

(*b*) whether the request was made on account of the failure of crops due to excessive rains and pests affecting the second crop;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that 42 inches of rain was recorded in Harpanahalli and Hadagalli taluks this year;

(*d*) what the average rainfall for those taluks is;

(*e*) whether this year's rain damaged the crops;

(*f*) whether the prices of food grains and groundnut are considerably low and do not cover the expenses of growing them;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that there has been a failure of second crop, *i.e., cotton and cholam throughout the district; and*

(*h*) whether the Government propose to cause enquiries to be made as to the actual state of the crops in the month of January?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information. There is no suspended revenue of previous faslis to be collected in these villages during the current year except in Nagalapuram village of Siruguppa taluk.

(*c*) The information cannot be easily obtained from the records in the Secretariat.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) The Government are not aware that the prices of food grains and groundnut do not cover the expenses of growing them.

(*g*) The hon. Member is referred to the district report under 'Bellary' in the 'Season report for the week ending 21st January 1933' published in the supplement to Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1933.

(*h*) The season reports give the information.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 76—79 *infra*.

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Has not the Government since received a report on this subject?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Was not the proceedings of the meeting, held in Bellary in regard to this matter, sent to the Government?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I do not know. I must ask for notice."

Remission of land assessment in Namakkal taluk during faslis 1340 and 1341.

* 534 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that heavy losses have been sustained by the ryots in the Cauvery-irrigated area of Namakkal taluk in Salem district in 1340 and 1341 faslis;

(*b*) whether any general remission in land assessment has been granted in the said area for any or both of the said faslis; and

(*c*) if so, at what rate and to which village or villages?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to question No. 904 given on 26th February 1932, No. 181 given on 31st October 1932 and No. 407 given on 8th November 1932. The Government have no further information.

Scale of water-rate leviable in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly for water taken from the Mettur canals.

* 535 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the work of the Mettur Reservoir is expected to be finished;

(*b*) what the total amount spent over it so far has been and what the ultimate cost of the dam and the works connected with it is expected to be;

(*c*) what the extent of the new area is in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly that are to be irrigated by raising this Mettur dam;

(*d*) at what rate water is to be supplied in different places in both the districts;

(*e*) whether the ryots of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts are objecting to the water-rate fixed by the Government in the said areas;

(*f*) if so, what the Government propose to do; and

(*g*) whether they took the previous consent of the ryots for the rates of water-cess to be fixed in that area for water taken from Mettur?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on 24th January 1933 to clause (*b*) of question No. 473.

(*b*) The total expenditure on the project to end of November 1932 was Rs. 5,92,96,645. The ultimate cost will be Rs. 6,80,90,800.

(*c*) The whole of the new area to be irrigated, viz., 301,000 acres, lies in the Tanjore district.

(*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification published with G.O. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 5th September 1932, which has been placed at the disposal of the press.

(*e*) & (*f*) The ryots of Tanjore have made certain representations which are under the consideration of Government.

(*g*) The answer is in the negative.

Resettlement operations in Salem district.

* 536 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the resettlement operations in Salem district are in progress, and how long it will take to give effect to the resettlement in that district?

A.—Yes; it is proposed to introduce the resettlement in the year 1934–35 in the seven southern taluks of the district, viz., Salem, Attur, Rasipur, Namakkal, Harur, Tiruchengodu and Omalur.

Resumption of village artizan inams in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

* 537 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of village artizan inams in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam which were resumed within the last 12 years on the ground of alienation of such inams by the inamdars or on the ground of persistent default by the inamdars in rendering the prescribed service;

(*b*) whether any attempts were made at any time within the last 12 years in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to re-annex such inams to the service;

(*c*) if so, the number of cases in which such inams were re-annexed to the service;

(*d*) whether in case of resumption of such inams any provision was made for the customary service appertaining to such inams being otherwise rendered to the village community concerned; and

(*e*) (i) the total amount of revenue derived in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam by resumption and full assessment of artizan inams; and

(ii) the extent of inams resumed and assessed in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam?

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A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have not the information but have called for a report. The orders of Government regarding resumption of village artizan inams are contained in B.S.O. No. 55. The Government presume that these orders are being followed in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

Encampment of Revenue Divisional Officers in Hindu temples.

* 538 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. Rajagopala Pillai: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is customary for Revenue Divisional Officers to encamp in Hindu temples; and

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, what steps are taken by the Government to ensure that depressed classes and non-Hindus have access to such officers?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government are not aware that there is any such custom.

Pay and allowances of village officers and menials.

* 539 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what action has been taken on the suggestion made by me on 15th March 1932, regarding the pay, etc., of village officers and menials in Demand No. 10 appearing on pages 305, 306 and 307 of No. 4 of Volume LXI of the Legislative Council Proceedings;

(*b*) whether orders have subsequently been issued cutting short the pay of village officers and menials;

(*c*) if so, whether a copy of such order will be placed on the table;

(*d*) whether any protests have been received from village officers and menials;

(*e*) if so, from where, and how they have been disposed of;

(*f*) whether the cut ordered is to be temporary or permanent;

(*g*) if temporary, how long it is to last; and

(*h*) whether there is any proposal to raise the travelling allowance and jamabandi allowances of the village officers and menials?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the hon. the Revenue Member's reply to the debate at page 320 of the same volume of the Legislative Council proceedings. Copies of the hon. Member's speech and the reply were communicated to the Board of Revenue and the Board was requested to draw the attention of the officers of Government to the instructions issued on the subject of treatment of village officers and to impress on them again that village officers should be treated properly.

(*b*) & (*c*) A copy [a] of G.O. No. 934, Revenue, dated 30th April 1932, is annexed.

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 79 infra.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have received no protests.

(*f*) & (*g*) The reduction is to be permanent.

(*h*) No.

Provincial Gazetteers

Revision of the Chingleput District Gazetteer.

* 540 *Q.*—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: With reference to the reply given to my question at the meeting of the Council held on 26th March 1931, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the revision of the Gazetteer of the Chingleput District has been taken up;

(*b*) in what stage the work is at present; and

(*c*) when the book will be available to the public?

—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

Public Service

Inadequate representation of the Vellala and Padayachi communities in the Government service.

* 541 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the representation of the Vellala and Padayachi communities in the Government service in the Salem district is inadequate as compared with the proportion of their strength to the total population of the district?

A.—Government have no information.

Provincial Finance

Proposals for the revision of salaries of Government servants.

* 542 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Madras Government have prepared any reduced scales of salaries for Government servants in this presidency; and

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The proposals of Government regarding revised scales of pay for Provincial Services (including posts outside the time-scale and intermediate posts) and in respect of some of the subordinate services were placed on the table of the Legislative Council on 23rd January 1933. The revised scales of pay to be allowed to the remaining services and miscellaneous posts are still under the consideration of Government and their proposals will in due course be similarly placed on the table of the House.

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Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know whether the Government has considered along with the question of revising the scales of pay, the question of making arrangements to abolish certain unnecessary and redundant officers? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—" No; we concerned ourselves only with the revision of the scales of pay. The question of abolishing the redundant officers, as the hon. Member knows, is a matter of retrenchment."

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar :—" May I know when the new scales come into force? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—" As soon as the House has discussed the question, and the Government have considered their views and arrived at a decision."

Local Self-Government

Elections to the local boards of the Kistna district.

* 543 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the elections to the local boards of the Kistna district are over;

(*b*) if the elections are not yet over, why it has not been found possible till now to conduct the elections; and

(*c*) whether it is the intention of the Government to put off the elections indefinitely?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 467 answered on 24th January 1933.

(*c*) No.

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" Will the hon. Minister make a statement regarding the state of the affairs in Kistna to-day? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" I am endeavouring to complete the elections by 1st week in April."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" Have all the 80,000 and odd people who applied to be included in the electoral roll been included? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" I believe most of the applications have been disposed of. I have no exact information as to the outstandings."

Reallotment of seats to the electoral circles of the Kistna District Board.

* 544 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have in their notification published so far back as the 20th of September 1932, specified the number of members to be returned (reserved and non-reserved) by each circle to the Kistna District Board;

(b) whether since then the Government have altered or modified the same in any respect; and

(c) if so, how, and the reasons why the Government have thought fit to do so?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to question No. 505 and the answer given thereto on 30th January 1933.

Stopping of elections in certain circles of the Tanjore District Board.

* 545 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the elections from certain circles of the Tanjore District Board were stopped by the Government at the last moment on the basis of some objections raised by certain voters; and

(b) what the objections raised were?

A.—(a) Yes. In two circles.

(b) The objection raised was that one of the candidates was in the relation of official subordinate or superior of a sitting member and thereby disqualified under section 55 (2) (f) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Suspension of poll at Circle No. 1, Vayalamur, Gingee taluk, South Arcot district.

* 546 Q.—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the election of Members to Local Boards from Circle No. 1, Vayalamur, Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, held in September 1932, was stopped owing to disorder and disturbance among the voters ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such a disorder was stopped after the Reserve Police was deputed for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that a report was called for from the Election Officer;

(d) if so, when was it called for and when received;

(e) whether the report will be placed on the table of the House;

(f) what action was taken by the Government on the report received from the Election Officer; and

(g) whether the Government got the statements in the report of the Election Officer verified?

A.—(a) A candidate for election by circle 1 to the Gingee Taluk Board alleged that election could not be conducted properly and satisfactorily owing to riotous acts on the part of the agents and followers of his rival candidate.

(b) Government understand that when the reserve police arrived, there was no disturbance at all.

(c) Yes.

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(*d*) The report was called for on the 26th September and it was received on the 2nd October.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The Government found that such rioting as took place was initiated by the party who made the complaint and therefore asked the Election Officer to proceed with the counting of votes.

(*g*) No.

Suspension of polls in certain circles of the Wandiwash taluk.

* 547 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many circles in North Arcot district elections to local boards were stopped;

(*b*) what the reasons are for the Government to interfere and order for stopping of elections and then order for declaring the election results;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that elections in some of the circles attached to Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district, were stopped;

(*d*) whether any report was called for from the Election Officer and received; and

(*e*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the papers on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) The counting of votes was ordered to be stopped in the case of two district board circles and six taluk board circles.

(*b*) The reason was that one or more of the following allegations were made:—

(i) interference of certain persons with the free exercise of vote by certain voters;

(ii) inadequacy of polling officers; and

(iii) improper conduct of certain polling officers.

On enquiry, the allegations were found to be baseless.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) No.

Election of the President, District Board, Salem.

* 548 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the date on which the election of the President of the newly elected Salem District Board was held;

(*b*) whether, as is required by the Act, fifteen days' clear notice of the special meeting convened for the purpose was given by the Collector to all the members of the Board; and

(*c*) whether in fixing the date for that special meeting, the Collector consulted the President of the old Board?

A.—(a) The election was held on the 20th December 1932.

(b) Government understand that 14 clear days' notice was given. They consider that a meeting convened under rule 6 (1) (d) of the Schedule to the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, need not necessarily have 14 days' notice.

(c) Government have no definite information.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know whether the Government have received any representation from one of the candidates seeking election to the presidentship of the Salem District Board requesting them to postpone the election?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"What is the action taken and what order was passed thereon?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The petition was forwarded to the Collector as is generally done in such cases."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether a preliminary objection was raised by any member before the meeting commenced?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No, as far as the Government are aware."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"May I know what the opinion of the Collector was?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The opinion of the Collector was that no postponement was necessary."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—"Have the Government satisfied themselves that the Collector fixed the dates and for election after consulting both the candidates?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"It is open to the Collector who is the authority to fix the dates to consult the parties. Government have no definite information."

Inadequacy of the notice of election of the President, District Board, Salem.

* 549 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the statutory notice was not given for the election of the President of the District Board of Salem;

(b) whether one of the candidates applied to the Government for the postponement of the election for a fortnight; and

(c) why the Government declined to postpone the election?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) of question No. 548.

(b) Yes.

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(c) Government consider that a meeting convened under rule 6 (1) (d) of the Schedule to the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, need not necessarily have fifteen days' notice, as the rule is independent of anything contained in the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

Insufficiency of notice of election of the President, District Board, Salem.

* 550 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the inister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation that ll fifteen days' notice has not been given to the members with regard the President's election of the Salem District Board held on 20th ecember 1932;

(b) why such notice was not given; and

(c) under what provisions such a short notice was given?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Government consider that a meeting convened under rule 6 (1) (d) of the Schedule to the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930, need not necessarily have fifteen clear days' notice and presumably the Collector who issued the notice thought that a shorter notice was sufficient in the particular case before him.

Supply of water from Mettur dam to Salem Municipality.

* 551 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the inister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the question of water-supply to Salem Municility from Mettur dam is;

(b) how long it will take for the proposal to mature;

(c) how much grant and how much as loan the Government propose give for the work; and

(d) what objections the Government hold to allow the free use of e turbines to be constructed at Mettur, to generate electricity for the urpose of pumping water to the high level tank at Mettur?

A.—(a) The Government have still under consideration the question whether water from the Mettur dam should be pumped by electric plant or by hydraulic plant.

(b) An early decision will be reached in the matter.

(c) It is not possible at present to say the amounts of grant and loan that may be given by the Government towards the cost of the scheme.

(d) The question is not clear. If the hon. Member refers to the free use of water for working the hydraulic plant, the answer is as follows:—

Pipes are already installed at the Mettur dam to let out water for working an electricity generating plant

to be put up at the place eventually by Government. These pipes are capable of taking only a certain amount of water. When the plant is fully loaded any water taken from these pipes may mean a corresponding loss in the generation of the main alternators. Water-power will have to be charged for to make up the loss.

If the hon. Member refers to the free use of electric power, the question regarding the rates to be charged for such power is under the consideration of Government.

Supply of drinking water from Mettur dam to Salem town.

* 552 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the water-supply scheme to Salem town from Mettur dam for drinking purposes is;

(*b*) whether plans and estimates have been prepared for the work;

(*c*) if so, how much the estimates come to; if not, the reasons for the delay;

(*d*) when the Government propose to sanction the work, and when it may be expected to be finished; and

(*e*) how much grant the Government propose to give for that work?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have under consideration the question whether the supply of water from the Mettur Dam should be by electrically driven plant or by hydraulic plant. As soon as a decision is reached in the matter the question of financing the scheme and the preparation of plans and estimates therefor will be considered.

Medical Administration

Proposal for the admission into the Lady Willingdon Medical School of persons belonging to either sex.

* 553 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the question of converting the Lady Willingdon Medical School into a school for the medical education of persons of both sexes has ever been considered by the Government; and

(*b*) whether there are any gosha ladies undergoing education in this school?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes. There are three such ladies.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I know what the necessity is for having a separate school for lady students and whether it will not be more economic to have a common school for both sexes? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I believe, Sir, the time has not come to try the experiment of co-education."

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I ask whether in the Medical College here are not lady students? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" Yes, Sir; very few."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether gosha ladies will sit with male students? "

(No answer.)

Religious and Charitable Endowments

List of wakf properties in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem.

* 554 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a consolidated list of all the wakf properties with the nature and extent of the wakfs in each of the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem is available with the Government; and

(*b*) if so, whether the same will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 196 at the meeting of the Council, held on the 31st October 1932. Such information as was available was placed in the Legislative Council library with reference to the above question.

Agriculture

Encouragement to the ryots to raise crops more remunerative than paddy.

* 555 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are encouraging ryots to take to more remunerative crops than paddy; and

(*b*) if so, what steps they have taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) As will be seen from paragraph 17 of the Administration report for 1931–32, the Agricultural Department is devoting its attention to this problem and trials are in progress at all the paddy breeding stations to test whether more remunerative crops than paddy can be grown in rotation with it. If the tests are successful, they will be brought to the notice of the ryots.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know which crops more remunerative than paddy are being tried at the paddy breeding stations?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sugarcane and cambodia cotton."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA:—" May I know how many paddy specialists we have? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" We have got only one paddy specialist."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" May I have an idea as to the results of the tests held during the last two years by the Agricultural Department? "

The hon Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" If the tests are successful, they would be brought to the notice of the ryots."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" Have they not succeeded in two years? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" They are still experimenting."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" May I know for how many years more they would go on testing? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I cannot say."

Enquiry into the fall in the price of rice.

* 556 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any enquiry has been made regarding the causes for the fall in the price of rice during recent years; and

(*b*) whether any advice is being given to the ryots against extending paddy cultivation in this province?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 3 to 9 and 21 to 28 of the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee which was published in G.O. No. 948, Revenue, dated 1st May 1931.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 555.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I ask whether, after the publication of the report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee, the Government made any further enquiries regarding the cause for the fall in the price of paddy? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I do not think so."

Transport of plantains to North India.

* 557 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the necessity of creating facilities for the transport of plantains to North India has been urged by the Agricultural Department; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in this matter?

A.—No proposals have been made to Government by the Agricultural Department but the department is studying the possibilities as will be seen from paragraph 20 of the latest Administration Report.

Co-operative Societies

Land Mortgage Banks in the Madras Presidency.

* 558 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any land mortgage banks have been started in the Salem district;

(*b*) if so, when and in which places;

(*c*) how many land mortgage banks have been started up to now in this Presidency and in which places; and

(*d*) the date on which each bank was started?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A bank was started at Velur on 14th June 1932.

(*c*) & (*d*) A statement [a] furnishing the information required is annexed.

Public Works

Rentals on Government buildings meant for the residence of officials.

* 559 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the aggregate rent per month technically due for the Government buildings meant for residence of officials and the average monthly rent actually got for the said buildings on the basis of the latest figures available for three months?

A.—Residences are divided into two classes—

Class I.—Buildings which will ordinarily be occupied by officers liable to pay the full standard rent, subject to the limit of 10 per cent of their emoluments.

Class II.—Buildings from the rentals on which an adequate return is not expected, e.g., Police subordinates' quarters which are mostly rent free, clerks and other low-paid subordinates' quarters on which rent is recovered at concessional rates and quarters which are occupied for a season only, such as, Secretariat clerks' quarters at Ootacamund.

The monthly rent due and the rent actually realized in 1930–31 are given below separately for the two classes:—

	Monthly rent due.	Rent realized.
	RS.	RS.
Class I	33,013	27,709
Class II	6,868	1,273

Veterinary

Premia paid during the last three years on account of breeding bulls.

* 560 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of breeding bulls for which Government have been paying premia during each of the last three years?

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a Printed as Appendix IV on page 80 infra.

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A.—Seventy-two bulls received premia in 1931–32 against 82 in 1930–31 and 55 in the year previous.

Education

Audit of the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Ice House Hostel, Madras.

* 561 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) by what agency and when are the accounts of the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Ice House Hostel audited;

(*b*) when was the last audit done and whether copies of the audit report for the years 1925–1932 will be placed on the table of the House;

(*c*) whether the Government have passed any orders on these reports, and if so, whether copies of the same will be placed on the table; and

(*d*) why the collection of extra boarding fees in the Ice House Hostel and the non-utilization of the same up to 1931 was not detected?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The accounts of the Lady Willingdon Training College and the Ice House Hostel are occasionally audited by the staff of the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The accounts of the Ice House Hostel are audited month by month by the Principal of the College as Warden of the Hostel. The last audit by the office of the Director of Public Instruction was in 1927. No useful purpose will be served by placing these reports on the table.

(*c*) The reports are not submitted to Government.

(*d*) The matter is under investigation.

SHORT-NOTICE QUESTION.

Public Services.

Recruitment by the Services Commission.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I ask you, Sir, to have this short-notice question taken up to-morrow? I have only just received the answer to the question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"When the answer is in his hands, he must be ready to put supplementary questions."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"But the answer is only to a part of the question."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"If the hon. Member puts his questions, the hon. the Revenue Member will answer them and supplementary questions might be asked later."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased (i) to place on the table a statement showing all appointments carrying salaries not less than Rs. 30 a month which are at present not made on the recommendation of the Madras Services Commission;

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(ii) to state—

(a) for what reasons those appointments are not so made;

(b) whether in selecting candidates for appointment on the communal basis, the best men in each community are selected; or whether preference is shown to any sub-communities;

(c) what appointments are now made as a result of only an interview without competitive examination; and

(d) whether the question of holding a competitive examination for such appointments with an interview or with marks for *viva voce* has been considered?

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, in answer to clause (i) a statement [a] is laid on the table."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Sir, before the hon. the Revenue Member proceeds further, may I submit that we will be placed in a very difficult position in regard to this matter? I thought at first that this question and its answer might not be very important requiring study on our part to deal with it satisfactorily. But I now find that it deals with a number of points which most of us are quite unprepared to pursue with supplementary questions. Having regard to that difficulty, may I request you, Sir, just to put off this question for to-morrow so that we may know the implications of this question and answer? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Seeing that the question has been put and that the hon. the Revenue Member is ready to answer it, I do not think it is desirable to stop it at this stage. If hon. Members are anxious to put supplementary questions, they may give notice of the same to be answered at subsequent meetings."

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" With reference to clause (i), I place the statement on the table of the House. The answer to clause (ii) (a) which asks for the reasons why those appointments are not so made is this: It was not expected that the Madras Services Commission would be able to take over recruitment for all classes of Government servants at once. They have already taken over the recruitment to the principal services. The question of taking over recruitment to all or some of the remaining Provincial and Subordinate services is now under the consideration of the Commission.

In clause (b) the question is whether in selecting candidates for appointment on the communal basis, the best men in each community are selected; or whether preference is shown to any sub-communities. The answer to that is that so far as Government are aware, the best men in each community are selected, and sub-communities are not recognized.

In clause (c) the question is what appointments are now made as result of only an interview without competitive examination. The answer to it is this: All appointments to Provincial and Subordinate Services except to the Madras Ministerial Service and to the Assistant Surgeons' category in the Madras Medical Service.

In clause (*d*) the question is whether the question of holding a competitive examination for such appointments with an interview or with marks for *viva voce* has been considered. The answer is 'No.'"

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"I should like to know, Sir, why the Madras Services Commission is not at present able to recruit for all the appointments included in the statement laid on the table?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"As stated in the answer, the Madras Services Commission has taken over recruitment to most departments in the Government service already. When it was first constituted it had to do a good deal of organizing work. We have asked it whether it can take over recruitment to the remaining posts and services. Until we have an answer from the Commission, it is not possible for the Government to come to a decision."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know when they were asked whether they would be able to take over recruitment to the remaining appointments?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Last March."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I ask whether it is possible in all cases for the Public Services Commission to recruit suitable men to the departments without knowing anything about the working of the departments concerned?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"We have asked the Services Commission whether it can take over recruitment to all the services and it is open to it to say if it is unable to do so."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether, without making any reference to the Commission, the Government have made any appointment?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Yes, Sir. Some appointments have probably been made as it is necessary that the administration should be carried on."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Without any reference to the Commission, may I ask whether the Government are in a position to make any appointment?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"The selection has to be made in accordance with the rules."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I ask if the question has been considered whether, whenever appointments are made by the Madras Services Commission, a competitive examination might be held so as to select a certain number of persons from whom after an interview the Commission might finally select?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I shall be prepared to consult the Services Commission whether the system of selection by competitive examination with an interview or with marks for *viva voce*, as suggested by the hon. Member, can be extended."

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Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" May I enquire whether questions regarding promotions are also referred to the Services Commission?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" It is possible, in some cases."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask whether the Services Commission can be expected to know which subordinate in a particular office is capable and which not capable and, whether, without knowing that, they can be expected to come to a right conclusion?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Yes; the reports of the heads of offices or departments will be placed before the Commissioners for their guidance."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" In such cases, will not the head of the department be a better authority than the Services Commission who will only have the papers before them?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Not necessarily."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know if the hon. Member considers that the Public Services Commission is a better judge of the requirements of a department than that department itself?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" The Madras Services Commission will have the assistance and advice of the departmental head."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is not the Public Services Commission an institution which is to be found in every advanced country?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" In every country where there is a form of Government similar to that about to be introduced here."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is there any good reason why such a Commission should not exist in Madras?"

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" I do not see any."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Land Revenue Administration

Slump in the paddy sales in the Tanjore district.

562 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any reports that the mirasidars of Tanjore district are unable to sell their paddy; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have received the report of the Special Officer deputed to study the marketing of Tanjore paddy wherein he has stated that the transport of Tanjore rice into the southern districts and Malabar has been hampered by various causes. The report is engaging the attention of the Government.

Provincial Finance

Representation of the Non-Gazetted Officers for the withdrawal of the salary cut.

563 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation was made to the Government by the non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras, in the matter of restoration of the cut in their salaries; and

(*b*) what action was taken by the Government on the representation?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Madras Government have decided that the cut in pay of officers under their rule-making powers including the Provincial and Subordinate services will not be continued after 31st March 1933.

Local Self-Government

Taluk Boards working on a deficit budget.

564 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many taluk boards are working with deficit funds after the commencement of the amended Local Boards Act; and

(*b*) how the Government propose to meet such deficits?

A.—(*a*) Out of the 130 taluk boards which existed in 1931–32, 24 closed that year with a deficit under general funds. The deficit exceeded Rs. 5,000 in four taluk boards only. In the current year several taluk boards have been newly constituted by splitting up taluk boards having jurisdiction over more than one revenue taluk. The Government have at present no information as to the number of taluk boards working with a deficit in the current year.

(*b*) The taluk boards concerned will have to avoid deficits by retrenching expenditure and by developing their resources to the fullest extent. It is also open to them to transfer to panchayat boards any services which they may now be rendering in panchayat areas and which should properly be rendered by the panchayat boards themselves.

Supply of drinking water from Mettur dam to Salem town.

565 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what became of the scheme that was being considered some time ago for the supply of drinking water to the Salem Municipality and the villages en route from the Mettur Headworks;

(*b*) whether there is any chance of the scheme materializing; and

(*c*) whether the Government intend to take steps to give effect to the scheme at an early date?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the question No. 552 on the same subject.

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* GOVERNMENT'S PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON LAND REVENUE REMISSION.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, I beg leave of the House and of you, Sir, to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public occurrence, namely, the issue by the Government of a Press Communiqué on 18th February refusing to accept the resolution of the Legislative Council passed on 23rd January 1933 regarding land revenue remission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As far as I know, no Communiqué was issued by the Government on 18th February regarding this subject. The Communiqué issued on this subject is dated 17th February. A substantive motion on this subject has already been discussed at the last meeting of the Council and decided, and I think the House will have ample opportunities for expressing their opinion even more effectively during the next few days in the course of the voting of demands. Therefore, I disallow this motion. For similar reasons I do not give consent to Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar also to move the adjournment motion he has given notice of."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I am glad that you have correctly understood the Communiqué though I wrongly dated it." 11 a.m.

V.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT announced that the Madras City Municipal Act (Amendment) Act had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 5th February 1933.

VI.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS COURT OF WARDS ACT, 1902, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 6 OF 1932).

* The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL :—" I beg to present the report[a] of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, for certain purposes (Bill No. 6 of 1932) and move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause I was put and carried.

Clause 2.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL :—" I beg to move—

> ' *that for the words " property of the ward " the words " property of a ward " be substituted.*'

" This is a consequential amendment following the amendments introduced in the Select Committee."

[a] Printed as Appendix VI at pages 86—89 infra.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2, as amended, and clause 3 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

The hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"I beg to move—

'*that the Bill be passed into law*'."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VII.—THE MADRAS COMMERCIAL CROPS MARKETS BILL (BILL No. 11 OF 1931).

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to present the report [a] of the Select Committee on the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1931) and move—

'*that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration*'."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 to 17 were put and carried.

Clause 18.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, with reference to this clause I desire to mention to this House that the question of rule making by the Government without reference to the opinion of the Legislative Council on those rules is a matter upon which this Council feels very strongly. Time after time it has been complained that the executive takes away the powers of the Legislative Council in a considerable measure by making provision for making rules under the various sections of the Bills which are in force at present. Under the cover of these rules many things which would have been modified by the Legislative Council are introduced by the Government and they have the power to alter or modify the sections of the Act themselves. Sir, this is an encroachment upon the privileges and rights of any Legislative Council. As a matter of fact this complaint has been going on all over the world wherever permanent service wanted to take away the rights from a Legislative Body. This is a matter which has been drawn attention to in this very Council from time to time. As a matter of fact, in one of the Acts passed by this Legislature there is a provision that the rules made by the Local Government should be placed before the Council for ratification and sanction. It appears that the Government of India have taken some objection with regard to such a power being vested in the Legislative

[a] Printed as Appendix VII at pages 89—104 infra.

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Council. It is perhaps not generally known why in the case of a similar Act of the Bombay Government, the Government of India did give power to them to make rules subject to the sanction of the Legislative Council. This is a matter which was very strongly pressed in the Select Committee and the hon. Minister while sympathizing with the plea put forward by us pleaded his inability to accede to our request so long as the Government of India maintained their present attitude. I dare say that, if this matter is put before the Government of India, the hon. Minister will urge upon the attention of that Government this point, viz., that a similar provision exists in one of the Bombay Acts, that the Madras Government consider it to be rather hard or suspicious that the Government of India should take away this power from the Legislative Council, more especially in view of the fact that Provincial Autonomy is very much nearer than it was some years before, and whether the Government of India would not change their attitude and invest this Council with the same power which the Bombay Government enjoys in regard to the rules made by that Government. It is just to bring this matter to the notice of the Government and to get the assurance from the hon. Minister that he will communicate the feelings of this House to the Government of India and ascertain what their attitude is in respect of this matter that I wanted to make these observations. If the hon. Minister finds that the Government of India are willing to make this change, I do hope he will take the earliest opportunity to embody such a provision in the Act."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, the very argument put forward by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, viz., that we are going to get Provincial Autonomy very soon, I hope, will be sufficient enough to convince him that as the Ministry hereafter will be responsible to the Legislature they will not be able to abuse the power vested in them under any Act. Anyhow, as strong feelings were expressed in the Select Committee and also on the floor of this House, I am willing to bring this matter to the notice of the Government of India and see whether they could be persuaded to agree to the course suggested by the hon. Member, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I hope, with the assurance given by me, the hon. Member opposite will be satisfied."

Clauses 18 and 19 were put and carried.

Clause 20 (3).

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to move—

> '*that in clause* 20 (3) *in the last line for the words "in the following financial year" the words, "in such manner as the Local Government may direct" be substituted.*'

"Sir, after all this is merely a contingency. What I want to do is that if that contingency arises, the Market Committee need not wait for one full financial year to get this money but can get it soon as and when it is available. With this object I am moving this amendment."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH :—" I second it."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I was on the point of congratulating the hon. Minister for Public Works for having ably piloted this Bill, but now he wants to introduce this amendment. This amendment is not so innocent as he wants us to believe. If it is the intention of the Government that the Market Committee should not wait till the end of the financial year to receive the fines collected from the offenders, the matter can be put in plain language, thus: ' it shall be paid to the Market Committee in the following financial year or earlier.' But I am afraid that the language now introduced, viz., ' in such manner as the Local Government may direct ' rather argues the other way. It may even mean that the amount may not be paid in the next financial year, or for the matter of that for several years together, because the language used is the word ' in such manner, etc.' and it does not indicate the point of time, but only the direction in which the moneys should be paid. It is just possible that Government may appropriate it for other kinds of expenditure. I dare say that that is not the intention of the Government. If that is not so, they can very readily agree to my amendment, viz., ' in the next following financial year or earlier.' The amendment proposed by the hon. Minister is not so simple or innocent as he suggested. It takes us much more than what the hon. Minister suggested."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the object of the Government to improve the present provision will be better achieved by the amendment that I propose to move, namely, to omit the words ' in the following financial year.' The course I propose is a far better one than that proposed by the Government. Otherwise, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, mentioned just now, it would be open to the Government not to pay the amounts collected to the Market Committee and say that they have incurred a certain expenditure on behalf of the Committee and would take the amount collected to cover that expenditure. We want to avoid that contingency. We objected to even clause 12 in the Select Committee. But the hon. Minister assured us that he would see that the wishes of the Market Committee were always followed and we withdrew our objection. This is another way of introducing the same thing and we object to it. I think the object of the hon. Minister will be better achieved by the amendment which I propose to move, namely, to omit the words ' in the following financial year,' so that the Government may pay the amount either in the same year or in the next year."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"Our object in moving this amendment is to facilitate matters and see that the committees got their money once in a month or once in a quarter. But if hon. Members should think that there is a trap laid for them in this amendment, I have not the slightest objection in withdrawing the amendment and accepting the suggestion of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar. I withdraw my amendment."

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The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, I formally move—

> ' that in line 4 of sub-clause (3) the words " in the following financial year " be omitted '."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 20, as amended, and clauses 21 and 22 were put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, before I move that the Bill be passed into law I should like to make a few observations. I am glad that the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee is acceptable to the growers, the merchants and this House also. The Bill as originally drafted imposed a market on the people and thereby excluded the merchants and the middlemen especially. In the course of my tour with the Director of Agriculture I found that it was not practicable to establish a market in many places all at once and also that it was not advisable to exclude middlemen since they are performing a useful function. As a result of the talks I had with the growers and the merchants, we have now allowed the middlemen to carry on their business under licence. Secondly, instead of imposing a market all at once, we have made it obligatory on the Market Committee to establish a market as soon as funds permit. Such a market when established would be in competition with but not to the exclusion of the other merchants, so that the ryot may have plenty of facilities to warehouse and market his crop. The Government would have preferred to nominate the members and the chairmen of these committees for the first few years, so that the machinery may be set going in the right direction and handed over to the people concerned later on. But in deference to the wishes of the Select Committee the Government have agreed to make the committees elective. Of course steps will be taken by the Government to see that a proper electoral machinery is established for the representation of the growers.

" Even if a Market Committee comes into existence, the object of the Bill will not be achieved unless we have the co-operation of the non-official workers in the co-operative movement, the Co-operative Department, and the merchants. I hope that the merchants will realize that their prosperity depends on the prosperity of the ryots and will co-operate with the rest to make the thing a success. Unless the three sections co-operate, we will not be able to achieve the object of the Bill.

" Sir, I should like to express my sincere thanks to the hon. Members of the Select Committee, especially to Messrs. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and Ramalingam Chettiyar as representing the merchants and the Co-operative Movement respectively. I hope I am not making any invidious distinction in doing so. I should also like to tender my

sincere thanks to the Director of Agriculture, the Secretary to the Development Department and the Secretary to the Council for their valuable help in connexion with this Bill. I should also take this opportunity of thanking the Members of this House for having made it possible to pass this Bill through the Council in a short time. With these words, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Sir, in supporting the motion made by the hon. Minister, I should like to congratulate him on the responsive and reasonable attitude he showed in the matter throughout. When the Bill as originally drafted came before the House, the people concerned were very anxious to know what was behind it. It was a very good thing that the hon. Minister visited the areas that would be affected by the measure immediately, talked to the people concerned and came to the conclusion that radical changes would have to be made in the Bill before it could be got through the House.

" The main object of the Bill is to help the growers of these commercial crops and the present Bill helps both the growers and the merchants. What the growers most need are these: proper regulations to see that correct weights and measures are used and that certain unjustifiable deductions are not made. Besides the above, some arrangements should be made to finance them and warehouse their goods. While the original Bill would have taken away what facilities exist at present in certain areas, the present Bill is a great improvement over it in that it proposes to bring into existence better facilities in many respects in addition to the existing ones. Therefore it will not meet with any opposition from the persons affected by it.

" I should like to say, Sir, that merely passing this Bill will not in any way better the position of the growers or the sellers of these crops to any very large extent. The Government must have a clear plan. They must finance these committees and bring into existence co-operative societies to help the ryots in various ways. For instance the ryot must be helped in changing the nature of the produce before he offers them for sale, that is to say, he must be helped to gin the kappas or extract the oil out of groundnuts before he sells them in the market. It is only then the full benefit of the measure will accrue to the ryots. Before the Government notify any area, they should carefully study the special needs and requirements of the area and provide for them. In this connexion, I should like to remind the Government that unless the officers of the several departments in charge of the hon. Minister meet together, carefully study the requirements of the area in their charge and evolve a well-thought out plan of action for some years in advance, not much good will come out of the Bill. The Officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Co-operation and Industries should, so to say, form a Development Board for the area in their charge. Such Boards exist in the Punjab and elsewhere, and to their existence is due the great success they have achieved in this direction. In the Punjab, for instance, the Development Boards plan for the areas in their charge

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and achieve very striking results. I have impressed upon the hon. Minister the necessity for the formation of similar Boards in our Province.

" Marketing is not an easy thing, indeed it is very difficult. One has to study the conditions of production and marketing in several places and arrange to sell the produce to the best advantage of the grower. For this, the close co-operation of the Departments of Agriculture, Industries and Co-operative Societies in studying the various requirements of the people and evolving clear plans is absolutely necessary, if the results expected from this Bill should actually materialize. I trust that the hon. Minister will not be merely content with the laurels he has won in passing this Bill through this House—of course he is entitled to them in a full measure—but will endeavour to push forward the further arrangements which are absolutely necessary if this Bill should be as useful to the ryots as it is intended to be. With these words I support the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, the hon. Minister in placing the measure before the Legislative Council, has no doubt behind him the influential support of the Agricultural Commission and also the examples of the Bombay Government's and the Bihar Government's Marketing Acts behind him. Bnt, in spite of the urge made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the Government to pass a measure of this sort, I am afraid I cannot share the robust optimism of the hon. Minister and with certain reservations my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar's hopes arising from the passing of this measure. I am unable too to find the exact goal for attaining which the Government is attempting to pass this measure If it is to benefit the grower of produce, to enable him to get proper price for his commodities and also to give him all the assistance. financial and otherwise, which the so-called middlemen are now offering to the growers of produce at ruinous cost according to the view of the Government, I am afraid that proper provision has not been made to achieve that object.

" In the first place I must admit my ignorance of the stages of agricultural tussle in Bombay and Bihar. But so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, with my limited knowledge of the conditons under which the normal grower of produce works, I am in a position to say that an individual grower of produce will never be able to cart his produce to a market without increasing the cost of his produce enormously. I mean to say that the quantity of each man's produce is too little to bring it to a market town and find a purchaser direct. What generally happens in our Presidency is that he sells his produce either to the village financier or to the village trader. Therefore at the very very elementary stage of the transactions, comes in the middleman. There is a good deal of misapprehension and misunderstanding of the position of middlemen in this country. This opposition to the middlemen seems to have started in countries where farmers are rich enough to get on with their business without the assistance or help of the middlemen. Even in countries like England where a committee was recently appointed to

examine the marketing conditions, presided over by Lord Balfour, it had to be admitted that middlemen played a very important part in finding suitable purchasers for commodities of farmers. In this country also the middleman in his own humble way is doing this work. It is wrong to say that he is doing it at a very prohibitive cost, for it will be found that he has to do so in competition with others. You cannot effectively displace the middleman and put in your organizations either in the shape of co-operative societies or in the shape of official departments. Having regard to the fact that the grower of the produce cannot come to the market and sell his goods he has naturally to sell his produce to the village trader as I said. That middleman collects the produce of each village or of a number of villages and brings it to the market. Therefore any step that is taken in order to find a good market for the produce that is brought to the market towns, is a step taken to help the village middlemen who collect the produce from the grower. The grower of the produce becomes a shadowy figure in the market town. This middleman has necessarily to sell the goods to another middleman who has got direct dealings with exporting or manufacturing firms. It is perhaps this secondary middleman who is able to advance monies upon the crops that are brought to the godowns and who has to carry on correspondence with buyers of commodities, that is prominent in towns. This middleman is called commission agent. The functions of this commission agent is to advance money immediately to the person who brings the commodity to the godowns; he has to wait for buyers to come and purchase the commodity, and to bargain with the buyer as to the proper price which that commodity would fetch. The middleman has to collect the money and deduct the commission and the interest on the money that he has advanced to the person who had deposited the goods in the godown. These are the functions of the middleman. I do not think that any of these functions can be easily discharged by any Government agency or by the co-operative movement. It can only be possible for a co-operative society or a bank to finance the person who brings the commodity to the godown and to allow sufficient time for he buyers to look at the commodity and to offer suitable price. I o not think that this function can be done by any Government agency. f that is the millennium for which the Government is trying, namely, o supply several warehouses in which persons who bring their produce an conveniently stock and wait for a suitable price, then let us look t the cost the construction of any such market would involve. Take or instance a place like Tiruppur where there are now 40 or 50 ommission agents. If it is the intention of the Government to displace hem sooner or later, you would naturally require 50 or 60 big godowns o stock this produce. It would cost nearly 5 or 10 lakhs of rupees. part from the money that has got to be advanced to the growers of roduce. If you want to recoup these ten lakhs of rupees in the ourse of ten years, a lakh of rupees must be collected each year rom the marketing committees at that place. One lakh of rupees will ave to be collected within one year either by way of licence fees or y way of exactions upon the commodities that are brought forward;

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in that case, the exactions must be very heavy indeed. What is now said to be taken by the middleman, is going to be taken by the marketing committee by way of these exactions; with what result nobody can at present foretell. So far from this Bill being helpful to the grower of the produce to find suitable price, it is just possible that the overhead expenditure under the new system will be considerably higher. What is the ordinary outturn in Tiruppur market? It should be nearly at least Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs worth of goods in the season. Is the Government or any co-operative organization in a position to advance money to the extent of 20 or 30 lakhs of rupees? (Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—'Yes.') I think the love which my hon. Friend has for the co-operative movement makes him think like that. (Rao Bahadur Ramalingam Chettiyar:—'We have got about Rs. 13½ lakhs.') At what rate are you going to lend? (Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—At 7 per cent.') What prevents you from doing so now? If you are able to advance at the rate of 7 per cent interest, I dare say that any person who wants money will naturally go to you instead of going to a person who would exact as much as possible. It seems to be rather a very hazy notion of financing these agricultural operations when my hon. Friend says that co-operative societies will be able to finance the whole of the transactions in the season. From what we know of the actual working of these co-operative societies, it does not give me much hope that the growers of the produce would take advantage of them; nor do I think that any co-operative organization is going to discharge these functions in a manner which would be satisfactory to the trader to find good rates for his commodities. What is perhaps necessary at present is that the grower of the produce must be put into touch with the demands of the foreign markets for his commodities. Such an agency is not sought to be created now. There is no agency at present to do that work, to tell the grower of the produce what the actual demand for his particular commodity is in foreign markets. Persons grow groundnut, or tobacco or any other crop as they please. If there is a demand for these crops in a particular year, the illiterate or the ignorant cultivator thinks that this demand is going to continue for a number of years. He therefore converts all his available lands and produces the particular kind of crop which found a demand in a particular year, because there is no agency at present to tell him whether this demand is temporary or not, whether there is likely to be the same demand for the same article in future years, whether other countries are competing, whether the price in other countries is going down and whether he must look to other crops than that which he has been producing the previous years. For instance, groundnut which was once in great demand is not so much in demand now; because, other countries are growing groundnut and supplying the manufacturing countries at rates considerably cheaper than those at which groundnut from this country can be supplied. The cultivator does not know these facts. Because he wants to derive much profit, he goes on producing groundnut thinking that the demand for this article will continue. If the Government would inform the cultivators the varying demands and supply of these articles

not only in this country but also in other countries, it would go a great way to help them, rather than go on in this amateur way of interfering with the mercantile transaction in this Presidency."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Sir, I am sorry I cannot join in the chorus of congratulations offered to the hon. Minister, by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, in connexion with this Bill. It looks to me that the mentality of the Government—both the Reserved and the Transferred half, is whenever we ask for bread, they want to give us ginger bread. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—'Stone']. I do not say 'stone.' When we ask for bread, they say 'please have ginger bread,' so that we may get violent stomach-ache and get ruined. That is what has happened in this case also. If you will look at the report of the Select Committee, you will see that the hon. Member, Mr. Nanjappa, who is a Member of the Select Committee, has appended a minute of dissent. He is a man of robust commonsense; he has served in the military; he may not know the subtleties of law nor the working of the co-operative movement. Being a man of commonsense, he has very rightly said in his minute of dissent that the Government would have done well if they had selected particular places and taken the help of private agencies.

" What the ryot has been hungering for is, not an agency like the Market Committee—I know it from personal experience myself, because I come from parts where cotton is grown in large quantities—but the provision of facilities for finding a market for the commodities produced. He has not been asking for a judicial or quasi-judicial committee like the Market Committee for finding a market for his goods. After all, the ryot knows, in spite of his ignorance and his so-called stupidity, what is to his best interest; he has got sufficient shrewdness to understand whether the person to whom he goes—that is the middleman—is honest or dishonest. Once he knows there is even the slightest room for suspicion, he will drop him like a hot potato, and he will resort to that person who has more commercial honesty in him. Therefore, Sir, I do think there is not much need for legislation of this kind. The ryot knows by instinct whether he is being exploited or not by the middleman. As I pointed out in the beginning, when we ask for bread, we are given ginger bread. The people are borrowing money because they are in dire distress and because they are afflicted by poverty. When we ask for relief, you simply start the co-operative movement; and what is the state in which the co-operative movement is now? May I ask the hon. the Minister whether, whenever he has gone on tour through the several districts, he has not found societies which are bankrupt and in which arrears to the extent of lakhs and lakhs have not been collected? That is what the co-operative movement has come to.

" Similarly, Sir, so far as the forests are concerned, we have been putting forward our grievances. We have been saying that the ryots are being impoverished on account of certain forest laws; we have been agitating to see that those laws were modified. My venerable friend,

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Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, who is the accredited champion of the ryots in regard to their forest grievances and their jail grievances, has been agitating in connexion with these forest laws; but what is the result of the agitation? The result has been that they have introduced what is known as the panchayat system. They introduced the panchayats just like this Market Committee. They handed over the reserve forest areas to these panchayats. I believe most of the hon. Members here will agree with me when I say that the introduction of the forest panchayat system has accelerated strife and faction and accentuated the grievances of the ryots rather than ameliorated them. I am speaking with the fullest responsibility, Sir, when I say this. I have also asked on the floor of this House many questions as to whether it is not time enough for scrapping these forest panchayats. I shall not be surprised, Sir, if, like the Motor legislation, some time later we come before this House asking the hon. the Minister to scrap the forest panchayats and also this legislation. Therefore, I do not think we need be optimistic that we have passed a measure like this. I am afraid that in the name of this measure, a large amount of money will be collected and utilized, not for the benefit of the ryot, but probably for the benefit of official agencies."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Sir, for the sake of convenience I shall first deal with the observations of Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar. He said that the co-operative movement is in a bad way. I quite agree with him. It is a movement which is supposed to be a popular movement, for which the public is responsible. I do hope that men of the type of Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar will take greater personal interest and see that the movement becomes a really useful one.

"Coming now to my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar, I am afraid he is unduly pessimistic about things and he does not want any experiment to be made, because he is afraid that experiments might prove a failure. But as far as I am concerned, I believe the House would agree with me, experiments are worth trying, and they should be tried because they may also succeed. Only from that point of view, Sir, I am really interested in this Bill. My friend said that the Government ought to be able to help the ryots by telling them what articles would be required by foreign countries, what crops it would be profitable for the ryots to grow from the point of view of commerce, etc. No doubt, the Government ought to help and they are trying to help the ryots by propaganda and by other means; they are trying to instruct the ryots as to what crops they should grow, in what season, what countries would require those crops and so on. In addition to the work that is being done by the department, I do hope that the Market Committee which is contemplated by this Bill will study those conditions and be in a position to help not only the merchants but also the ryots.

"As for the question of financing this movement, Government unfortunately are not in a position to do so, and especially in a moment like this when my hon. Friend is very keen that the people should be left to manage these things, the Government would naturally expect the people themselves to find the necessary finance, the Government supplementing it if and when necessary.

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" In this connexion, I certainly do expect the co-operative societies to come to the rescue of the ryots. Unless they do so, I am afraid the whole Bill would be a failure. That I am aware of. That is exactly the reason why I was willing to go back on the original Bill and agree to the proposals made by the ryots and merchants, wherever such proposals appeared to me to be reasonable.

" Sir, I do not expect that by the passing of this Bill, the ryots will have the millennium. I do not also want to take any credit for the passing of this Bill. The Bill will, no doubt, be passed, but yet the real work still remains to be done. I quite agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, that we should have the co-operation of all the departments which have something to do with this matter. I can tell hon. Members of this House that the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies have already taken steps in the direction of improving the market conditions in one or two districts, and they are trying their level best to help the ryots in every possible manner. And if I am assured of the co-operation of non-officials of the type of my friends here, with their help and co-operation, the Bill will prove a success, though not immediately, at least in the near future.

" One other point, I should like to tell my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, is this: the appointment of a committee or a board which will co-ordinate the work of the various sections of the Development Department and which will have the co-operation of the public also in trying to tackle the various problems relating to agriculture, industry and so on, will very soon be made. The Government hope to have such a committee nominated shortly, but even before that committee is nominated, I can assure hon. Members that the departments presided over by me are already doing their level best.

" With these words, Sir, I hope the House will be pleased to accept my motion. I once more thank the hon. Members who have helped to see this Bill passed by the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

'*that the Madras Commercial Crops Market Bill (Bill No. II of 1931), as amended, be passed into law*'."

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

VIII.—A BILL TO FACILITATE THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANKS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS (BILL No 5 OF 1933).

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill to facilitate the working of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in the Presidency of Madras (Bill No. 5 of 1933) and move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1 Mr. P. C. Moses.
2 Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
3 Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
4 Mr. W. O. Wright.

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5 Mr. S. H. Slater.
6 Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
7 Mr. A. Harischandrudu.
8 ,, G. Lakshmana Reddi.
9 Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
10 ,, T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
11 Mr. Yakub Hasan.
12 ,, G. Simhachalam Pantulu.
13 Dr. P. Subbarayan.
14 Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar.
15 Mr. G. Sriramulu.
16 The Mover (the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan).

"Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the reasons for this Bill are given in sufficient detail. If the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I am quite prepared to consider any proposals or amendments which hon. Members may be pleased to bring forward. I hope, Sir, the House will be pleased to accept the motion."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Members named above.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

IX.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920 (BILL No. 25 OF 1932).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will read the Message of His Excellency the Governor. It runs thus:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

'On an examination of the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (Bill No. 25 of 1932), as passed by the Legislative Council at its meeting held on the 1st November 1932 and of the provisions of the Act, I find that a consequential amendment to section 49 of the Act should be made in order to make the new provisions fully workable. I accordingly return the Bill to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for its reconsideration. Some drafting amendments also appear to me to be necessary in the Bill. Opportunity may be taken to make such amendments'."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that in the long title the word "further" be inserted before the words "to amend"'."

Mr. E. CONRAN SMITH:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'that in clause 1, for "1931," at the end, "1933" be substituted'."

Mr. E. Conran Smith :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'*that for clause 2 the following clause be substituted :—*

"*2. In sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words ' reserve seats for Adi-Dravidas and determine the number of such seats ' the following be substituted, namely :—*

'*reserve seats for—*

(a) Muslims,

(b) Indian Christians, or

(c) Adi-Dravidas

and determine the number of such seats " '."

Mr. E. Conran Smith :—" I second it."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" May I appeal to the hon. the Minister, Sir, to explain the implication of this amendment. It is some time since we perused the sections referred to. Where is the necessity for mentioning the various communities here? I want to know, Sir, whether the percentage would be affected thereby. I have got a hazy recollection that we have reserved a certain percentage of the total strength to the minority communities, and I want to know whether, by making mention of these communities in the same category, this percentage has got to be changed."

* The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" Sir, in answer to the queries of my hon. Friend, I wish to state that it is not the intention to change the reserved percentage of the total number of seats."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the following be added as clause 3 :—*

"*3. In sub-section (1) of section 49 of the said Act—*

(i) the word " and " at the end of clause (a) shall be omitted; and

(ii) for clause (b) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

'*(b) determine the wards in which the seats, if any, reserved under sub-section (3) of section 9 shall be set apart; and*

(c) declare for whom such seats are reserved.' "

When the Bill was last passed in this Council, after scrutiny, it was found, Sir, that the amendment would be unworkable unless section 49 of the Act was also suitably amended. Hence the necessity for this amendment."

Mr. E. Conran Smith :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The Bill as reaffirmed with amendments will again be presented to His Excellency the Governor for assent."

X.—THE MADRAS MARUMAKKATTAYAM BILL (BILL No. 20 OF 1931).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will read the Message of His Excellency the Governor. It runs thus:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

' I have carefully considered the reports of the discussions in the Legislative Council and the representations that have been made to me by deputations and otherwise in respect of the Marumakkattayam Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 7th November 1932. It is clear to me that the Marumakkattayis desire this Bill and it is equally clear that not only does a large section of the people governed by the Aliyasantana law not want this Bill at all but that no section desires it as it stands. I therefore consider that it is desirable to exclude the followers of the Aliyasantana law from the operation of this Bill at present. If at some future date it is desired to include them within the scope of the Bill, a short Bill applying the provisions of this Bill to them, with such changes as may be necessary, may be introduced.

' I accordingly return the parts of the Bill specified below to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for reconsideration together with the amendments, appended hereto, which I recommend :—

Parts of the Bill returned.

Long title.—The words ' or Aliyasantana. '

Preamble.—The words ' or Aliyasantana. '

Clause 1 (2) (*a*).—The words ' or Aliyasantana. '

Clause 1 (3).

Clause 2.

Clause 3 (*e*).—The words " and includes in the case of a family governed by the Aliyasantana law, the oldest member whether male or female."

Clause 3 (*e*).—The words " and includes the system of inheritance known as the Aliyasantana."

Clause 3 (*f*).—The words ' or the Aliyasantana.'

Clause 3 (*i*).—The words ' or the Aliyasantana.'

Clause 40.

Clause 41.

Clause 42.—The figures ' 42 ' at the commencement.

Clause 43.—The figures ' 43 ' at the commencement.

Clause 44.—The figures '44' at the commencement and the figures '45' at the end of sub-clause (4).

Clause 45.—The figures '45' at the commencement and the figures '44' in sub-clause (1).

Clause 46.—The figures '46' at the commencement.

Clause 47.—The figures '47' at the commencement and the figures '43', '44' and '45' in lines 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

Clause 48.—The figures '48' at the commencement and the figures and word '43, 44 and 45' in line 2.

Clause 49.—The figures '49' at the commencement.

Clause 50.—The figures '50' at the commencement.

Clause 51.—The figures '51' at the commencement and the words 'or Aliyasantana' in sub-clause (*b*).

The Schedule.—The figures '43' in the heading.

List of amendments recommended.

1. In the long title, *omit* the words 'or Aliyasantana.'

2. In the preamble, *omit* the words 'or Aliyasantana.'

3. In clause 1—
   (i) in sub-clause (2) (*a*), *omit* the words 'or Aliyasantana'; and
   (ii) *omit* sub-clause (3).

4. In clause 2, after the words and figures 'Malabar Marriage Act, 1896,' *insert* the words, 'in so far as it is applicable to Hindus following the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance.'

5. In clause 3—
   (i) in sub-clause (*c*), *omit* the words 'and includes in the case of a family governed by the Aliyasantana law, the oldest member whether male or female;'
   (ii) in sub-clause (*e*), *for* the words 'and includes the system of inheritance known as the Aliyasantana,' *substitute* the words 'but does not include the system of inheritance known as the Aliyasantana;'
   (iii) in sub-clause (*f*), *omit* the words 'or the Aliyasantana;' and
   (iv) in sub-clause (i), *omit* the words 'or the Aliyasantana.'

6. In clause 40—
   (i) *omit* the words "In a tarwad not governed by the Aliyasantana law" at the commencement;
   (ii) in sub-clause (*a*), *for* the letter, words and figures '(*a*) in the case referred to in section 38,' *substitute* the words and figures '(1) In the case referred to in section 38' and *omit* the word 'and' at the end; and
   (iii) in sub-clause (*b*), *for* the letter, words and figures '(*b*) in the case referred to in section 39,' *substitute* the words and figures '(2) In the case referred to in section 39.'

7. *Omit* clause 41.

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8. In clause 42, *for* the figures ' 42 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 41.'

9. In clause 43, *for* the figures ' 43 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 42.'

10. In clause 44—
  (i) *for* the figures ' 44 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 43 ' ; and
  (ii) in sub-clause (4), *for* the figures ' 45 ' at the end, *substitute* the figures ' 44.'

11. In clause 45—
  (i) *for* the figures ' 45 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 44 ' ; and
  (ii) in sub-clause (1) *for* the figures ' 44 ', *substitute* the figures ' 43.'

12. In clause 46, *for* the figures ' 46 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 45.'

13. In clause 47—
  (i) *for* the figures ' 47 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 46 ' ; and
  (ii) *for* the figures ' 43 ', ' 44 ' and ' 45,' *substitute* the figures ' 42,' ' 43 ' and ' 44 ' respectively.

14. In clause 48—
  (i) *for* the figures ' 48 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 47 ' ; and
  (ii) *for* the figures and word ' 43, 44 and 45,' *substitute* the figures and word " 42, 43 and 44."

15. In clause 49, *for* the figures ' 49 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 48.'

16. In clause 50, *for* the figures ' 50 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 49.'

17. In clause 51—
  (i) *for* the figures ' 51 ' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures ' 50 ' ; and
  (ii) in sub-clause (*b*), *omit* the words ' or Aliyasantana.'

18. In the Schedule, *for* the figures ' 43 ' in the heading, *substitute* the figures ' 42.' "

* Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" Mr. President, I do not propose to oppose the motion, but I think it my duty to acquaint the House with the facts of the matter. This Bill was before the people for nearly two years. In May 1931, the Bunt alias Nadava Sankha which is the only registered association of the Bunts and which has on its rolls prominent and leading men of the community belonging to every taluk in South Kanara appointed a Reforms Enquiry Committee for the purpose of finding out what reforms are necessary in the Aliyasantana system.

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This Reforms Enquiry Committee had on it several of the prominent men of the Aliyasantana League. This committee published the Bill in English as well as in Kanarese and distributed copies of it all over the district among the people concerned. Several meetings were convened in different centres of the district and opinions were taken, and a report was finally submitted to the Sangha by this Reforms Enquiry Committee. It was reported as the result of the enquiry that the main provisions of the Bill with a few amendments were acceptable to the people belonging to the Aliyasantana system. Subsequently, Sir, Government invited opinions from the Aliyasantana people of the district. About 75 gentlemen belonging to the Aliyasantana system were asked to send their opinions in regard to this matter. Thirty-four of these gentlemen communicated their views which have been published by Government and except five persons all the rest have expressed themselves in favour of the general principles of the Bill. I may say for the information of this House, Sir, that among the persons whose opinions were invited by Government were Diwan Bahadur Hegde, Rao Bahadur Suvarna and Mr. Ajiladi Karinppa Bant. These gentlemen did not choose to send their opinions to the Government and they were three of the six deputationists who came to His Excellency the Governor last month to ask for the exclusion of the Aliyasantana people from the Bill. Rao Bahadur Suvarna who came on behalf of the Billavas was a party to the resolution passed in favour of the Bill at a meeting of his community people held at their Gokarnanath temple in Mangalore. The only two Billava gentlemen, Messrs. N. Krishnappa, Tahsildar of Mangalore and M. R. Chandir, District Munsif, whose opinions have been published by Government have given their approval to the Bill. It is a matter for enquiry, therefore, how far Rao Bahadur Suvarna has correctly represented the views of his people in asking for their exclusion from this Bill. Among the Mogaveeras Mr. Thingalaya who is the secretary of their Mahajana Sangha has written to Government supporting the Bill. The Jains who next to the Bunts are the most important landholding community following the Aliyasantana law in South Kanara were included in this Bill at their express request. Their leading men have sent a memorial to His Excellency the Governor protesting against their being excluded from the Bill."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order. I am afraid our Friend, Mr. Appu Nayar, is a stranger to this House and ought not to be in the Council until he is sworn in. I am told that this morning he did not take the oath."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"With reference to this point, may I say, Sir, that Mr. Appu Nayar is a Special Member in connexion with these two Bills, i.e., the Nambudri Bill and the Marumakkattayam Bill, and that before he formally took his seat, he was sworn in, as you may remember. And the Bill which we are now considering, the Marumakkattayam Bill, is one of those two Bills. It is not necessary that a Member who is appointed an Expert Member with reference to a particular Bill should be sworn in every time when it comes up for consideration in the Council."

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I further reinforce my argument by inviting your attention to sub-clause (b) of section 72-A, sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act? It is, no doubt, true that our friend, Mr. Appu Nayar, was nominated as a member when this Bill was considered. Under sub-section (b) I referred to, ' the Governor may, for the purpose of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in his Legislative Council, nominate, in the case of Assam, one person, and in the case of other provinces not more than two persons, having special knowledge or experience of the subject-matter of the Bill, and those persons shall, in relation to the Bill, have for the period for which they are nominated all the rights of members of the Council, and shall be in addition to the numbers above referred to.' Therefore, the two purposes for which the members who are considered to be experts in the particular legislation are (1) in relation to a Bill introduced and (2) in relation to a Bill proposed to be introduced. These two stages have now passed, and so far as the Legislative Council is concerned, the measure (Marumakkattayam Bill) has become a legislative measure. But for the technical assent of His Excellency the Governor in connexion with which this Bill has again come up here, so far as this Council is concerned it has to be taken as a legislative measure. And I think a strict interpretation of this provision disentitles our friend, Mr. Appu Nayar, from taking his seat here without being renominated and without taking the oath that is prescribed under the Government of India Act."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There are already precedents."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" There may be bad precedents, Sir, precedents which ought not to be followed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Members nominated for the purpose of a certain Bill as Expert Members have been allowed to sit in the Council later on when the Bill was returned to the House for further discussion by the Governor, and I do not think that that precedent has been a bad precedent at all. Subject to further consideration of this matter I hold for the present that the hon. Member, Mr. Appu Nayar, is a Member of the Council."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Since your ruling is only for the present, may I just add a word. I looked up the precedents which you just mentioned, Sir. There is nothing permanent in that. No objection was taken at that time. Now that this matter has come up for consideration, would you look up all the matters affecting this and also avoid the possibility of such things occurring and the Legislative Council being taken by surprise by the presence of a gentleman who for all practical purposes ceases to be a member, and would not at any rate consider any precedent as an irrevocable one but would come to a decision on the research you are going to make into this question."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is quite obvious, nobody thought of raising any objection."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

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After Lunch (3 p.m.)

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" Mr. President, the Bar Association of Mangalore was one of the bodies whose opinion was invited in regard to this Bill. The Bar Association referred this Bill to a committee of *Aliyasantana* people who are members of the bar and the opinion of this committee was communicated to Government. Except suggesting one or two amendments the Bar Association has not taken objection to this Bill and I may say for the information of this House that three of the deputationists were members of the committee to which the Bar Association referred this Bill for opinion. Fullest publicity was given to this Bill at every stage. After the Select Committee had amended the Bill, the Bill was published both in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the District Gazette and copies of the Bill were printed at the Government Press and sent to the Collector of South Kanara and they were made available to the people of the district at every Taluk office. There was no agitation against the Bill till November 1932. The agitation for the exclusion of the Aliyasantana people from the Bill was started by a section of the people after it was passed in the Council. If these people had objected to any particular amendments made in the Council, one could have understood the meaning and object of their agitation. But the memorial presented to His Excellency the Governor by these people condemns the whole Bill as hasty, ill-conceived, unsuitable and unwanted so far as the Aliyasantana people are concerned. The Aliyasantana homes, farms and family life are described as being in an almost ideal state. The memorial says, in effect, that God is in Heaven and everything is right in the best of all possible worlds, the world of Aliyasantana and if there be any trouble anywhere, there is the remedy available of a maintenance suit. The idyllic picture set forth in the memorial may deceive other people but it cannot certainly deceive our Malabar friends. They know the conditions of family life among the Aliyasantana people cannot be different from what it is among the Marumakkattayam people and experienced lawyers among them will bear me out when I say that the right to sue for maintenance in courts is neither a proper nor an adequate remedy for the junior members suffering under this system. The evils of the system are the same in South Kanara as in Malabar and the necessity for legislation is also the same. The system prevails nowhere else in the world except in the States of Travancore and Cochin, and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. In Travancore and Cochin, they have passed legislation for effecting necessary reforms in this system. The dreaded consequences have not happened there. There is no attempt at going back on the legislation already passed there. Now Malabar is going to have similar reform by means of this Bill. I hope the deluge will not come there. There is absolutely no reason for denying the benefit of such legislation to the Aliyasantana people alone. When the Bill came before the Legislative Council the clause giving life-estate to the males was deleted as the result of an amendment. It was the deletion of this clause that was responsible for giving strength to the agitation of the Aliyasantana League. If this clause had been restored by sending the

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Bill back to the Council, the wind would have been taken out of the sails of the Opposition. But unfortunately that could not be done. So there is no use in regretting about the matter now. The decision to exclude Aliyasantana people from this Bill has caused widespread discontent and disappointment in the district. I have been asked by several friends to introduce another Bill and carry it through this very Council if possible. The new Bill is under preparation. Attempts will be made to meet as far as possible the objections raised to certain clauses in this Bill and to make the new Bill acceptable to as large a section as possible. I hope, Sir, my hon. Friends representing Malabar and the hon. the Law Member will give their sympathy and support to this attempt at legislation and I solicit the help and co-operation of the whole House also in regard to this matter."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" Mr. President, Sir, I am not going to oppose the amendments which His Excellency the Governor has recommended to this Council and I would not have made any attempt at any speech at all had it not been for the fact that my hon. Colleague, Mr. Shetty, had referred to the fact that it was the change from life-estate to absolute-estate which was conferred to Aliyasantana males by the amendment to which I was responsible that brought about all this trouble. On the merits I may say that I yield to none in asserting that the change to absolute-estate to males is the only correct and sensible thing that could be done by this House. Such of those who are lawyer Members of this Council at least will realize what an amount of difficulty life-estates have been creating in the case of Hindu widows. Is it intended that the same difficulty should be experienced by the male members of the Aliyasantana families? It will convert the Aliyasantana males into male widows and give them a status lower than that of women. It is certainly not an ideal state of affairs and it is certainly not a state of affairs which is to the best advantage of Aliyasantana males. If at all I have agitated in that matter, it is because I pitied the lot of the Aliyasantana males. But I am not interested in the Bill being one of those persons not following the Aliyasantana law. I tried to do a good thing. And if they do not want, it is none of my business to press for it before this Council. Surely I would be one of those people that will be interested in the new Bill so far as the new Bill is likely to advance the status of the Aliyasantana people. It will have the fullest sympathy from the members of this House. That is what I hope. At the same time I may, with full responsibility, state the majority of the people following Aliyasantana law in Kanara as for instance the Jains, the Mogaveers, etc., the majority of the Billavas, and a considerable section of the Bunts even are for the amendment giving absolute estate to males and for the Bill as it was passed and would be greatly disappointed at the turn the events have taken subsequently. However as any attempt at defeating the amendments might stand in the way of the Marumakkattayam people getting the reforms, I have decided not to oppose them."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I have nothing to say except this, that neither of the Members coming from

South Kanara proposes to oppose the amendments. Mr. Shetty's speech was partly an address to the people of South Kanara and partly an attack on all or some of the members that waited in deputation on His Excellency."

The following amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor were then put by the hon. the President, one by one, to the House, and carried:—

1. In the Long Title, *omit* the words 'or Aliyasantana.'

2. In the Preamble, *omit* the words 'or Aliyasantana.'

3. In clause 1—

   (i) in sub-clause (2) (*a*), *omit* the words '*or Aliyasantana*'; and

   (ii) *omit* sub-clause (3).

4. In clause 2, after the words and figures 'Malabar Marriage Act, 1896,' *insert* the words, 'in so far as it is applicable to Hindus following the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance.'

5. In clause 3—

   (i) in sub-clause (*c*), *omit* the words 'and includes in the case of a family governed by the Aliyasantana law, the oldest member whether male or female';

   (ii) in sub-clause (*e*), *for* the words 'and includes the system of inheritance known as the *Aliyasantana*,' *substitute* the words 'but does not include the system of inheritance known as the Aliyasantana';

   (iii) in sub-clause (*f*), *omit* the words 'or the Aliyasantana'; and

   (iv) in sub-clause (i), *omit* the words 'or the Aliyasantana.'

6. In clause 40—

   (i) *omit* the words 'In a tarwad not governed by the Aliyasantana law' at the commencement;

   (ii) in sub-clause (*a*), *for* the letter, words and figures '(*a*) in the case referred to in section 38,' *substitute* the words and figures '(1) In the case referred to in section 38' and *omit* the word 'and' at the end; and

   (iii) in sub-clause (*b*), *for* the letter, words and figures '(*b*) in the case referred to in section 39,' *substitute* the words and figures '(2) in the case referred to in section 39.'

7. *Omit* clause 41.

8. In clause 42, *for* the figures '42' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '41.'

9. In clause 43, *for* the figures '43' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '42.'

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10. In clause 44—

(i) *for* the figures '44' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '43'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (4), *for* the figures '45' at the end, *substitute* the figures '44.'

11. In clause 45—

(i) *for* the figures '45' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '44'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (1), *for* the figures '44', *substitute* the figures '43.'

12. In clause 46, *for* the figures '46' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '45.'

13. In clause 47—

(i) *for* the figures '47' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '46'; and

(ii) *for* the figures '43,' '44' and '45,' *substitute* the figures '42,' '43' and '44' respectively.

14. In clause 48—

(i) *for* the figures '48' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '47'; and

(ii) *for* the figures and word '43, 44 and 45,' *substitute* the figures and word '42, 43 and 44.'

15. In clause 49, *for* the figures '49' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '48.'

16. In clause 50, *for* the figures '50' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '49.'

17. In clause 51—

(i) *for* the figures '51' at the commencement, *substitute* the figures '50'; and

(ii) in sub-clause (*b*), *omit* the words 'or Aliyasantana.'

18. In the Schedule, *for* the figures '43' in the heading, *substitute* the figures '42.'

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Bill as reaffirmed with amendments will be again presented to His Excellency the Governor for his assent." 3-1 P.M.

VIII—THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANKS BILL (BILL No. 5 OF 1933)—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that I have appointed the hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan as Chairman of the Select Committee for the Bill to facilitate the working of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in the Presidency of Madras (Bill No. 5 of 1933)."

XI—THE MADRAS NAMBUDRI BILL (BILL No. 14 OF 1932).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will read the Message of His Excellency the Governor, which is as follows:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

'I have considered the reports of the discussions in the Legislative Council and the representations that have been made to me by deputations and otherwise in respect of the Madras Nambudri Bill, 1931, which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 7th November 1932. I understand that it was not the desire nor the intention of the promoters of the Bill that there should be compulsory partition among all the members of an illom but that their desire was that if any member of an illom should wish to have his or her share of the property, he or she should be allowed to demand the same. The wording of clause 23 as it stands goes beyond that and would compel the remaining members of the illom to divide from one another even against their wishes. It also seems to me desirable that where partition is demanded on behalf of a minor, it should be made clear in the Bill that such partition can only be permitted if it is proved to the court that it would definitely be of advantage to the minor. This opportunity may also be taken to correct a few errors which appear to exist in the Bill. I accordingly return the parts of the Bill specified below to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for reconsideration together with the amendments, appended hereto, which I recommend:—

Parts of the Bill returned.

Clause 2 (*c*).—The words " such male member."

Clause 6.—The words " mortgage executed."

Clause 19—*Illustration* (1).—The words and letters " a married daughter H and an unmarried daughter J."

Clause 23.

Clause 25.

List of amendments recommended.

1. In clause 2 (*c*), *for* the words " such male member," *substitute* the words " a male member."
2. In clause 6, *for* the words " mortgage executed, " *substitute* the words " mortgage without possession executed."
3. In illustration (1) to clause 19, *for* the words and letters " a married daughter H and an unmarried daughter J ", *substitute* the words and letters " a married granddaughter H and an unmarried granddaughter J. "
4. *For* clause 23, *substitute* the following clause, namely :—

" 23. (1) Any member of an illom, male or female, may claim to take his or her share of all the properties of the illom over which it has power of disposal and separate from the illom :

Provided that where a male member of an illom whose wife is also a member thereof claims to

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separate from the illom, he shall do so on behalf of himself and his wife and the shares of the husband and wife shall be allotted to them jointly ; and save as provided in section 24, neither the husband nor the wife shall be entitled to claim partition from the other.

(2) (*a*) A member of an illom separating from it under sub-section (1) shall be entitled to such share of the illom properties as would fall to him or her if a division *per capita* were made among all the members of the illom then living.

(*b*) A husband and wife separating from an illom under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall be entitled to such share of the illom properties as would fall to them if a division *per capita* were made among all the members of the illom then living.

(3) No claim to separate from an illom made on behalf of a minor member shall be allowed by any court unless it is satisfied that such separation would be to the benefit of such minor."

5. *For* clause 25, *substitute* the following clause, namely :—

" 25. The share obtained by any member separating from an illom under sub-section (1) of section 23 or under section 24 shall be the separate property of such member : Cha of per tak par

Provided that the share obtained by a husband and wife separating jointly under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 23 shall be taken by them with the incidents of illom property." ' "

The following amendments recommended by His Excellency the Governor were then put by the hon. the President, one by one, to the House and carried ;

1. In clause 2 (*c*), *for* the words ' such male member,' *substitute* the words ' a male member.'
2. In clause 6, *for* the words ' mortgage executed, ' *substitute* the words ' mortgage without possession executed.'
3. In illustration (1) to clause 19, *for* the words and letters ' a married daughter H and an unmarried daughter J,' *substitute* the words and letters ' a married granddaughter H and an unmarried granddaughter J.'
4. *For* clause 23, *substitute* the following clause, namely :—

" 23. (1) Any member of an illom, male or female, may claim to take his or her share of all the properties of the illom over which it has power of disposal and separate from the illom : Rig me to par

Provided that where a male member of an illom whose wife is also a member thereof claims to separate from the illom, he shall do so on behalf of himself and his wife and the shares of the husband and wife shall be allotted to them.

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jointly; and save as provided in section 24, neither the husband nor the wife shall be entitled to claim partition from the other.

(2) (a) A member of an illom separating from it under sub-section (1) shall be entitled to such share of the illom properties as would fall to him or her if a division *per capita* were made among all the members of the illom then living.

(b) A husband and wife separating from an illom under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall be entitled to such share of the illom properties as would fall to them if a division *per capita* were made among all the members of the illom then living.

(3) No claim to separate from an illom made on behalf of a minor member shall be allowed by any court unless it is satisfied that such separation would be to the benefit of such minor."

5. *For* clause 25, *substitute* the following clause, namely:—

"25. The share obtained by any member separating from an illom under sub-section (1) of section 23 or under section 24 shall be the separate property of such member:

Provided that the share obtained by a husband and wife separating jointly under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 23 shall be taken by them with the incidents of illom property."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Bill as reaffirmed with amendments will be again presented to His Excellency the Governor for his assent."

The house then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

XII—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] 1. *List of posts on Rs.* 500 *per mensem and above created during the quarter ending* 31*st December* 1932.

[b] 2. *G.O. No.* 388, *L. & M., dated the* 31*st January* 1933, *notifying the date of retirement of members of District and Taluk Boards in the Kistna district and of the District Board in Nellore district.*

[b] 3. *Notification regarding the supersession of the Chidambaram Municipal Council for two years.*

[c] 4. *G.O. No.* 60, *Finance, dated* 3*rd February* 1933, *regarding the election of Mr. W. O. Wright to the Finance Committee vice Mr. F. E. James.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII at pages 105–106 infra.
[b] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
[c] Printed as Appendix IX at page 107 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 530 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1933, page 28 supra.]

Alur taluk.—The mungari crops, namely, cholam, korra and sajja in Naganathanahalli and Kammarachedu have yielded 12 annas. Hingari korra and groundnut which are ripe for harvest are expected to yield 12 annas and 8 annas, respectively; cotton and white cholam in black soils which cover large areas are tender and fair and there is sufficient moisture in the soil to nourish and ripen them.

The mungari crops in Holalagundi and Kuruvalli have yielded 10 annas and in Matsanur 8 annas. The hingari crops are thriving well. Tsakibanda did not receive any rain till August and the rain received in August and September was not quite sufficient. The sowings were consequently deferred. The outturn of mungari korra is not more than 7 annas.

Mungari crops have yielded 8 annas in Pachcherahalli and Bapuram and hingari korra 10 annas. In Halaharivi mungari cholam and korra yielded 10 annas, groundnut and sajja 8 annas and hingari korra 10 annas. Cotton and white cholam in all the three villages are tender and promising.

Bellary taluk.—The mungari crops, sajja, cholam and korra are being harvested and their outturn is 8–11 annas. The standing hingari crops, namely, korra, white cholam and cotton are fair and they are expected to yield 8 to 11 annas and even more in some villages.

Siruguppa taluk.—The outturn of mungari crops is 8–11 annas in 63 villages. In Ulur and Kuriganur, korra yielded an outturn of 4 to 7 annas and groundnut 8 to 11 annas. The estimate of the outturn for both mungari and hingari crops is 8 to 11 annas. As regards hingari crops, korra is fair and has come up for harvest. White cholam and cotton are tender and promising. The average outturn is 9½ annas in 63 villages and 7 annas 8 pies in Ulur and Kuriganur villages.

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APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 532 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1933, page 30 supra.]

LIST OF VILLAGES IN BELLARY DISTRICT IN WHICH THERE IS SUSPENDED LAND REVENUE OF FASLIS PREVIOUS TO FASLI 1342.

—	Half suspended revenue of fasli 1340.	Suspended revenue of fasli 1341. Half land revenue.	Suspended revenue of fasli 1341. Quarter land revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
BELLARY TALUK.			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Kurugodu firka—			
Badanahatti (29)	2,120 1 6	2,129 8 0	..
Bhaetrahalli (Shrotriyam) (13)	..	..	..
Chitikinahalu (7)	289 5 0	..	143 10 9
Guttiganuru (3)	824 3 6	..	413 12 6
Ganikehalu (15)	606 1 0	..	..
H. Virapuram (8)	793 8 6	..	411 15 0
Kyadigihalu (9)	307 2 6	..	..
Karekeri (11)	159 4 6	..	..
Kallukambham (12)	507 11 0	..	..
Kurugodu (14)	2,500 7 6	..	..
Kudatini (33)	4,619 7 6	4,719 14 0	..
Mushtaghatta (10)	426 4 0	..	..
Nalludi (1)	1,150 0 6	..	587 14 9
Oravayi (5)	1,869 8 0	..	939 1 9
Pattanaseragu (4)	396 11 6	..	198 14 0
Somalapuram (Shrotriyam) (6)	..	..	..
Siddammanahalli (30)	3,139 5 0	3,140 5 0	..
Thimmapuram (32)	662 4 0	781 10 6	..
Veffiveerapuram (36)	2,164 3 0	2,176 1 0	..
Yammiganoor (2)	4,614 3 0	4,664 2 6	..
Yalubenchi (31)	2,231 15 0	2,236 1 6	..
Total	29,381 10 6	19,847 10 6	2,695 4 9
Rupanagudi firka—			
Amarapuram (93)	402 9 6	..	..
Asundi (102)	1,630 4 0	..	..
Budehalu T. (94)	230 15 6	..	..
Bobbukunta (105)	768 3 0	..	..
Burranayakanahalli (106)	62 8 0	..	..
Chellakuriki (99)	889 8 0	..	446 2 9
Chanduru (108)	380 10 0	..	194 2 9
Godehalu (95)	320 13 0	..	..
Ibharampuram (104)	698 0 6	..	..
Joladarasi (98)	1,607 4 0	..	..
Kakabevinahalli (92)	241 6 6	..	..
Kammarachedu (109)	945 2 6	..	..
Kuntinahalu (112)	1,673 11 6	..	..
Lingadevanahalli (101)	545 9 0	..	..
Minahalli (97)	906 8 0	..	..
Paramadevanahalli (96)	570 8 6	..	..
Rayapuram (114)	549 7 0	..	..
Rupanagudi (113)	1,240 4 0	..	..
Sidiginamola (64)	3,374 6 0	..	..
Sankarabanda (103)	732 13 0	..	..
Tolamamidi (110)	679 13 6	..	..
Yalapi (111)	1,550 0 6	..	..
Yalapikaggallu (100)	1,390 7 0	..	..
Yattina Budihalu (107)	1,118 12 0	..	..
Total	22,409 8 6	..	640 5 6

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(1)	Half suspended revenue of fasli 1340. (2)	Suspended revenue of fasli 1341. Half land revenue. (3)	Suspended revenue of fasli 1341. Quarter land revenue. (4)
BELLARY TALUK—*cont.*			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Moka firka—			
Banapuram (46)	943 0 6	..	482 5 6
Bennikallu (50)	899 7 6	..	..
Bommanahalu (53)	530 1 0	..	..
Bhairadevanahalli (59)	1,430 7 0	..	..
Belachinta (61)	227 0 0	..	..
Chaganuru (65)	924 14 6	..	..
Dasaranaganahalli (55)	847 12 0	..	..
Goturu (43)	1,008 9 0	..	517 15 9
Gollanagayanahalli (60)	772 14 0	..	..
Jalihalu (54)	659 3 6	..	..
Kallakutikinahalu (44)	486 8 0	..	244 2 3
Karakallu (62)	2,065 2 6	..	1,037 13 0
K. Veerapuram (63)	1,490 12 0	..	750 0 3
Moka (57)	1,898 12 6	..	..
Mallapuram (Shrotriyam) (58) ..	..	..	..
Masudipuram (45)	509 15 0	..	254 15 6
Mokagonahalu (52)	1,944 8 0	..	..
Sindhavalam (49)	2,717 8 6	..	1,388 7 3
Sirivaram (66)	866 14 6	..	..
Sanganakallu (67)	550 5 6	..	..
Thambarahalli (56)	1,201 11 0	..	..
Vanemuru (47)	607 2 6	..	..
Yarragudi (51)	1,128 0 6	..	..
Total ..	23,710 9 6	..	4,675 11 6
Kolur firka—			
Bailuru (17)	955 8 6	..	481 2 0
Basarakodu (21)	453 10 0	..	230 8 9
Channahalu (19)	970 2 6	..	493 0 3
Dammuru (24)	2,373 6 0	..	1,214 1 6
Dammurukaggallu (18)	1,219 8 6	..	..
Gudaduru (23)	987 3 0	..	..
Handihalu (22)	981 7 6	..	493 11 9
Hirihadagalli (20)	1,758 9 6	..	900 4 6
Jalibenchi (41)	756 12 0	..	380 12 9
Karichedu (48)	614 6 6	..	310 9 0
Koluru (26)	2,429 2 6	..	1,227 12 0
Korlakondi (42)	2,046 5 0	..	1,030 10 6
Kappagallu (40)	1,568 7 6	..	792 10 6
Sindigeri (16)	1,137 2 6	..	..
Singadevanahalli (Shrotriyam) (25)..	..	..	..
Somasamudram (27)	2,805 11 6	..	1,413 15 6
Sidaragadda (39)	1,873 0 6	1,887 5 6	..
Vaddehatti (28)	1,660 13 0	..	847 7 3
Yarangiligi (37)	1,352 14 0	1,357 2 6	..
Total ..	25,934 2 6	3,244 8 0	9,816 10 3
Bellary firka—			
Aladahalli (70)	271 10 6	..	153 5 0
Andrahalu (87)	444 7 6	..	222 3 0
Bellary (68)	1,877 10 6	..	983 6 6
Belagallu (69)	1,101 2 6	..	560 10 9
Bisalahalli (89)	842 7 6	..	424 5 0
Bevinahalli (90)	305 2 6	..	152 0 0

(1)	Half suspended revenue of fasli 1340. (2)	Suspended revenue of fasli 1341. Half land revenue. (3)	Quarter land revenue. (4)
BELLARY TALUK—*cont.*			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary firka—*cont.*			
Bellary Gonahalu (88)	548 4 6	559 11 0	..
Haragainadona (34)	586 9 0	..	299 7 0
Honnahalli (71)	384 10 6	..	200 11 6
Halakundi (82)	1,123 6 0	..	562 15 0
Haddinagundu (91)	579 11 0	..	291 3 0
Janikunta (35)	974 14 0	..	496 3 3
Kolagallu (38)	4,093 2 0	4,117 7 0	..
Mincheri (83)	341 15 6	..	174 1 6
Mundrigi (84)	534 15 6	536 4 0	..
Patrabudihalu (86)	372 7 0	382 7 0	..
Sanjivarayanaikota (85)	958 6 0	..	486 15 3
Total ..	15,340 14 0	5,595 13 0	5,008 6 9

SIRUGUPPA TALUK.

Serial number and name of villages.	Half land revenue of fasli 1340 postponed to fasli 1342.	Serial number and name of villages.	Half land revenue of fasli 1340 postponed to fasli 1342.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
1 Chellakudlur	1,397 8 0	35 Siddarampuram	245 8 0
2 Vathumuruvani	863 7 0	36 Malapuram	483 14 6
3 Maturu	915 12 0	37 Mudstanur	1,022 4 0
4 Ravihalu	2,041 6 6	38 Nadivi	1,064 13 0
5 Motradinne	212 11 6	39 Udegolam	363 9 0
6 Venkatapuram	306 13 6	40 Guddiganur	154 3 0
7 Nagarhalu	511 9 6	41 Havinahal	812 6 0
8 Alabanuru	665 9 6	42 Halekota	816 4 6
9 B. Suguru	306 15 6	43 Araliganur	883 0 6
10 Itikehalu	676 15 6	44 Manjanahal	339 5 6
11 Nadangam	1,235 3 6	45 Sanavasapuram	588 11 6
12 Mittisugur	652 7 0	46 Darur	301 0 6
13 Agasanur	2,054 11 6	47 Tekkalakota	3,028 13 0
14 H. Hosahalli	1,603 0 0	48 Manur	881 15 0
15 Taluru	2,165 2 6	49 Sirigeri	2,201 8 0
16 Karuru	2,284 8 6	50 Manur Sugur	1,558 12 6
17 K. Belagal	2,532 3 6	51 Kenchanaguddam	344 14 0
18 Uttanuru	940 14 0	52 Devalapuram	628 0 0
19 Ulur	717 3 6	53 Kotehal	576 0 6
20 Hirekallu	636 12 0	54 Saliganur	412 0 0
21 Nittur	646 11 0	55 Nagalapur	1,767 11 6
22 Mylapuram	673 13 6	56 Seedaragedda	677 4 0
23 Budiguppa	1,388 3 6	57 Kudadarahal	721 13 0
24 Hirehalu	847 3 6	58 K. Sugur	1,442 13 6
25 Mudenur	809 10 0	59 Kajiginahal	446 8 0
26 Gosubalu	966 13 0	60 Karchiganur	432 10 0
27 Bhairapuram	715 0 6	61 Kesarakoni	207 12 0
28 Balakundi	1,500 12 0	62 Bandrahal	1,069 6 6
29 Kuriganur	662 0 6	63 Baganadi	2,254 5 6
30 Hagalur	1,376 0 6	64 Ramapuram	509 13 6
31 Motasugur	635 6 0	65 Desanur	402 1 0
32 Upparahosahalli	1,098 7 0		
33 Konchikeri	558 12 6	Total ..	61,510 6 6
34 Desapuram	271 9 0		

ALUR TALUK.

Name of village.	Amount. RS. A. P.	Name of village.	Amount. RS. A. P.
Pachcherahalli	191 2 6	Holalagundi	2,882 7 6
Bapuram	707 2 3	Naganathanahalli	6,986 15 0
Halaherivi	1,481 11 0	Kammerachedu	8,131 15 6
Kuruvalli	904 9 0	Tsakibandi	1,533 11 0
Matsanuru	606 12 0		

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 539 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1933, page 33 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 934, Revenue, dated 30th April 1932.

Read from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) Mis. No. 988, dated 31st March 1932.

Order—Ms. No. 934, *Revenue, dated* 30*th April* 1932.

The Government have considered the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee regarding the cut in the pay of the village establishments. They direct that the following permanent reductions recommended by the Committee should be made in the pay of the future incumbents of the posts of village officers and menials:—

Rate of pay.	*Amount of cut.*
(1) Below Rs. 6	No cut.
(2) Rs. 6 and not exceeding Rs. 12	4 annas each per mensem.
(3) Above Rs. 12	8 annas each per mensem.

No reduction will be made in the pay of the existing incumbents of those posts.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. A. THORNE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, Accountant-General, through Finance,
,, Finance Department.
,, Finance (Budget) Department.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 558 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1933, page 43 supra.]

District.	Number and place in which started.	Date of starting.
Ganjam	1 Berhampur	17th October 1930.
Godavari, East	2 Alamuru	29th May 1928.
	3 Pithapuram	31st July 1928.
	4 Amalapuram	24th June 1930.
	5 Cocanada	22nd April 1932.
	6 Razole	30th January 1933.
Godavari, West	7 Bhimavaram	27th June 1930.
	8 Penugonda	13th July 1930.
	9 Ellore	4th August 1930.
	10 Narasapur	28th January 1933.
Kistna	11 Gudlavalleru	3rd October 1925.
	12 Vadlamannadu	9th October 1928.
	13 Kaikalur	6th August 1930.
	14 Vuyurru	26th August 1930.
Guntur	15 Repalle	20th August 1932.
	16 Ponur	21st October 1932.
Nellore	17 Nellore	29th June 1930.
Chingleput	18 Conjeeveram	28th January 1925.
	19 Kilacheri	16th October 1927.
	20 Madurantakam	24th June 1927.
	21 Chingleput	6th May 1927.
North Arcot	22 Ambur	13th July 1925.
	23 Tiruvannamalai	10th May 1928.
	24 Sholinghur	15th July 1927.
South Arcot	25 Kattumannarkoil	28th October 1927.
	26 Chidambaram	27th November 1932.
Tanjore	27 Tanjore	11th December 1926.
	28 Mayavaram	12th July 1930.
	29 Tiruvarur	26th August 1930.
	30 Kodavasal	2nd October 1930.
	31 Kumbakonam	26th October 1932.
Trichinopoly	32 Kulittalai	4th February 1927.
	33 Lalgudi	30th June 1930.
	34 Trichinopoly	6th May 1930.
Madura	35 Utbamapalaiyam	19th July 1930.
	36 Madura	14th September 1932.
Ramnad	37 Rajapalaiyam	17th July 1930.
	38 Watrap	16th July 1930.
Coimbatore	39 Kambiliampatti	8th June 1927.
	40 Peelamedu	10th August 1927.
	41 Perundurai	10th June 1929.
	42 Bhavani	4th April 1929.
	43 Sulur	20th August 1930.
	44 Gobichettipalaiyam	10th June 1932.
Salem	45 Velur	14th June 1932.
Bellary	46 Hospet	25th October 1932.
Kurnool	47 Nandyal *	

* The bank was registered on 2nd October 1932. It has not yet started work.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to a short notice question asked by Mr. M. S. Sreshta at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1933 page 45 supra.]

List of posts on not less than Rs. 30 for which recruitment is not at present made on the recommendation of the Madras Services' Commission.

Class.	Posts.	Pay.
	Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	RS.
V	Supervisors of Elementary Schools Agency (Men) ..	40—40—2—60—1—70.
VI	Supervisors of Sanskrit Schools (Men)	
VII	Supervisor of Chenchu Schools (Men)	35—35—1½—50—1—60.
VIII	(i) Secondary grade teachers including Secondary grade teachers in Laccadive Islands (Men) ..	
	(ii) Secondary grade teachers (Women)	Selection grade Rs. 100. Ordinary grade Rupees 45-3-90.
IX	(i) Pandits and Munshis (Men)	100—5—125 75—4— 95 } 40—2—50. 50—3— 65 } 30—1—40.
	(ii) Pandits and Munshis (Women)	
X	(i) Physical Training Instructors (Men)	Same as VII above.
	(ii) Physical Training Instructresses (Women) ..	Same as VIII (ii) above.
XI	(i) Drawing Masters (Men)	35—35—1½—50—1—60 25—1—50.
	(ii) Drawing Mistresses (Women)	Same as VIII (ii) above.
XII	Music Mistresses (Women)	
XIII	Sewing Mistresses (Women)	
XIV	*Combined Drawing and Sewing Mistresses* (Women).	
XV	Drawing and Needlework Mistresses (Women) ..	125—5—150.
XVI	(i) Higher elementary grade teachers including higher elementary grade teachers in Laccadive Islands (Men).	25—1— 50.
	(ii) Higher Elementary grade teachers (Women) ..	27½—1½—50.
XVII	(i) Lower elementary grade teacher including *lower elementary grade teachers in the* Chenchu schools and Laccadive Islands (Men).	20—1—30.
	(ii) Lower elementary grade teachers (Women) ..	22½—1½—45.
XVIII	Teachers in Amini Islands (Men)	25—1—35.
XIX	Manual Training Instructors (Men)	35—60 ; 80—4—120.
XXIII	Workshop assistants	25—1—50 ; 40—1—60 ; 60—2—80.
XXVII	Weaving and Spinning Assistants Rattan work Assistants.	35—1½—50 Men. 50 Women.
XXX	Linesmen and Electrician, College of Engineering, Guindy (Men).	30—2—40.
XXXI	Shift Operators, College of Engineering, Guindy (Men).	75—5—100.
XXXII	Fitters, College of Engineering, Guindy (Men) ..	40—1—45.
XXXIII	Instrument repairers, College of Engineering, Guindy (Men).	30—1—50.
XXXV	Battery room attendants, College of Engineering Guindy (Men).	30—2—40.
XXXVI	*House-keepers (Women)*	65—4—85.
XXXVII	Mechanics, College of Engineering, Guindy (Men).	40—1—50 ; 40—2—60 ; 65—5—95.
XXXVIII	Museum-keepers (Men)	40—40—1½—55—1—65.
XXXIX	*Gas Superintendent (Men)*	
XL	Carpenters in schools (Men)	25—1—50 ; 40—2—60.
XLI	Blacksmiths and fitters in schools (Men) ..	40—2—60.
XLII	Sergeants (Men)	30—2—40 ; 50—2—80 ; 50—2½—75.

Class.	Posts.	Pay.
		RS.
	Madras Port Subordinate Service.	
	Class I.	
	Head light-keeper	40—2—50; 100—5—150.
	Light-keeper	60—2—80.
	Assistant light-keeper and signaller	20—1—30.
	Class II.	
	Boat Overseer	20—1—35. 25—1—40. 30—1—45.
	Tindal	40—1—60. 40—2—50.
	Class III.	
	Pilot	40—2—60.
	Tindal	40—2 (biennial)—50.
	Class IV.	
	Petrol Inspector	35—1—40.
	Wharfinger	35—1—45.
	Piermaster	40—1—60.
	Assistant Piermaster	30—1—50.
	Pier tindal	20—1—30.
	Madras Engineering Subordinate Service.	
V	Tracers in the offices of the Chief Engineers	Madras City 33, 33, 33—1—50.
VI	Tracers other than those in Class V	Mufassal 30—1—50.
VIII	Garden Overseer, Government House, Ootacamund.	45—3—75.
XII	Boat Superintendents	65; 75.
XIII	Lock Superintendents — Madras City	23—1—35.
	Lock Superintendents — Mufassal	20—1—35.
XIV	Wharf Superintendents — Madras City	23—1—35.
	Wharf Superintendents — Mufassal	20—1—35.
XVI	Anicut Superintendents	40—2—60.
	Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.	
VI	Sub-Assistant Inspectors	30—1—45.
IX	Overseers	30—1—45; 35—1—60.
X	Mechanics	35—3—65—5—80.
XI	Fieldmen	20—1—35; 23—1—35.
XII	Keepers	23—1—35.
XIII	Laboratory Attendant	20—1—35.
XV	Tindals	30; 35; 90.
XVI	Drivers and Assistant Drivers	30; 35; 52; 40—2—50; 65—2—75.
XVII	Carpenters	40.
XVIII	Coxswains	28—2—40.
XXV	Teachers	20—1—30; 25—1—50; 35—60.
XXVI	Drawing Masters	35—60.
XXVII	Instructors	25—1—35.
	Madras Forest Subordinate Service.	
II	Foresters	30; 35; 40; 45; 50.
	Madras Government Press Subordinate Service.	
	I.—General.	
	Computers, including Head Computers	40—2—60. 60—2—80.
	Timekeepers	30—2—40; 40—2—50.
	Warehousemen	15—1—30; 30—2—50.
	Despatchers, including Head Despatcher	30—2—50. 80—5—120.

Class.	Posts.	Pay.
		RS.
	Madras Government Press Subordinate Service—cont.	
	II.—Supervision.	
	Foreman, including Assistant Foreman	15—1—30. 30—2—40. 40—2—50. 30—2—60. 60—4—100. 100—5—150.
	Overseer	150—5—200.
	III.—Mechanical Branch.	
	Mechanics	15—1—30. 30—2—60.
	Head Electrician	130—10—250. 15—1—30.
	Assistant Electrician	30—2—60.
	Stereo and electro-typers	15—1—30.
	Punch cutters	30—2—50.
	Engravers	30—2—50.
	Dressers	15—1—30.
	Mono type caster attendant	20—1½—35. 25—1½—40.
	Type casters	15—1—30. 20—1½—35. 25—1½—40.
	Finishers	15—1—30.
	Rubber-stamp makers	30—2—50.
	IV.—Operatives.	
	Pressmen	20—1—30.
	Machine minders	20—1—30. 30—2—40.
	Compositors	20—1—30.
	Binders	20—2—30; 30—2—40; 40—2—50.
	V.—Readers and copyholders.	
	Readers, including Head Reader	30—2—60. 60—4—100. 100—5—150. 150—5—200.
	Copyholders	20—2—30.
	Madras Industries Subordinate Service.	
IV	Draughtsmen	40—40—1½—55—1—65.
V	Tracers	33, 33, 33—1—50.
VII	Manual Training Instructor	35—60.
XV	Electrician	45—1½—60.
XXI	Dyer	30—1—40.
XXIX	Draughtsmen	35—60.
XXX	Carpenter	40.
	Madras Jail Subordinate Service.	
I	Jailors other than those mentioned in class IV	200—15—350.
II	Deputy Jailors	75—5—150.
III	Reserve Deputy Jailors	60; 70.
IV	Jailors, Sub-jails	20—1—35; 35 to 60; 60—4—80.
V	Chief European Warders	100—2½—125.
VI	European Warders	80—2—100.
VII	Gate-keepers	40—2—60.
VIII	Chief and Reserve Head-Warders	30—1—40; 40—2—60.
IX	Warders	25—1—30; 26—1—31.
X	Matrons	35—1—40; 40—2—60.
XI	Female Warders	25—1—30.

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Class.	Posts.	Pay.
	Madras Jail Subordinate Service—cont.	
		RS.
XII	Teachers and Instructors—	
	Higher elementary trained teacher	35—1—50.
	Lower elementary trained teacher	25—1—40.
	Oriya teacher	40—1—50.
	Telugu teacher	35—1—40.
	Tamil teacher	35—1—40.
	Assistant Tamil teacher	30—1—35.
	Malayalam teacher	35—1—40.
	Urdu teacher	30—1—35.
	Bandmaster	75—1—85.
	Physical training instructor	25—1—30.
	Agricultural instructor	85—5—120.
	Carpenter maistri	46.
	Mason instructor	40.
	Weaving master	35—1—40.
	Drill instructor	30—1—35.
	Tailor maistri	35.
	Blacksmith foreman	35.
	Certified Schools.	
	Headmaster—The pay of the school assistants in Madras Educational Subordinate Service.	
	Teacher	35, 35—1½—50—1—60.
	Instructor	35, 35—1½—50—1—60.
	Teacher and instructor	25—1—50; 25—1—40.
	Physical training instructor	25—1—30.
	Weaving instructor	35—1½—50; 40.
	Agricultural instructor	45—3—75.
XIII	Compounders	30—1/2—35—5/5—40—50.
	Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch).	
*III	One or other of the following scales as may be decided by the Local Government in each case—	
	Matrons	300—20—400. 200—20—300. 175—10—225.
	Assistant Matrons	200—20—300. 175—10—225.
	Ward Sisters	150—5—200.
	Nurses	100—5—125. 75—2½—125. 60—2½—90. 50—2—70. 40—5/2—75. 30—2—50—2—70.
IV	Midwives	30—2—50—2—70.
V	Compounders	30—1—35—5—40; 50.
VII	Non-medical lecturers and non-medical assistant lecturers.	100—5—200; 125—5—175—7½—250.
XIII	Technicians	35—40; 40—65.
XIV	Laboratory Attendants, first grade	30—2—50.
XV	Overseers	100—5—150.
XVI	Assistant Overseers	35—60.
XVII	Gymnastic Instructors	25—1—50; 35 to 60; 50.
XVIII	X-Ray Assistants	35 to 60; 40 to 65; 60—4—80.
XIX	Artists	40 to 65; 85—4—125.
XX	Photographers	35 to 60; 60—4—80; 75—5—100.
XXI	Darkroom Assistants	35 to 60.
XXII	Draughtsmen	40 to 65; 65—4—85.
XIII	Mechanics and Assistant Mechanics	25—1—30; 35—1—45; 45—2—65; 60—3—75; 125—5—150.

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Class.	Posts.	Pay.
	Madras Medical Subordinate Service (General Branch)—cont.	
		RS.
XXIV	Electricians	40; 60; 70—2½—100.
XXV	Engine drivers	35—2—55; 45—2—65.
XXVI	Sergeant (Government General Hospital)	75.
XXVII	Work Mistress	60—4—80—5—90.
XXVIII	Weaving Master	40—2—50.
XXIX	Head Overseer	100—5—150.
XXX	Deputy Overseer	80—4—100.
XXXI	Pharmacist, Medical College, Vizagapatam ..	50—5—100.
	Madras Medical Subordinate Service (Special Branch).	
I	Lecturers in Government School of Indian Medicine.	120—10—250.
II	Assistant Lecturers in Government School of Indian Medicine.	65—5—150.
III	Demonstrators in Government School of Indian Medicine.	50.
	Madras Police Subordinate Service.	
II	Sub-Inspectors by transfer	60; 75; 100; 110; 125.
VI	Jamadars excluding Jamadars appointed in the District Reserves prior to 6th June 1925.	45—5/3—65.
VII	Havildars-Major including Jamadars appointed in the District Reserves prior to 6th June 1925.	45.
VIII	Head-constables and Reserve Head-constables, including Armourers—Madras city.	35; 38; 42.
	Do. mufassal	27; 30; 35.
IX	Constables and Reserve Constables, Buglers and Bellow boys—*Madras city.*	22—1/3—28—1/4—30.
X	Head Sowars	37.
XII	Plan Drawing Instructor, Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	100—2½—125.
XIII	Munshi, Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	60—3—75.
XIV	Riding Instructor, Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	40—2—50.
XV	Photographer, Madras City Police	85—4—125.
XVI	Motor launch drivers	40—1—45.
XVII	Serangs	35—1—40.
XVIII	Tindals	25—1—35.
XX	Compounder	30—1—35—5—40; 50.
XXI	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	75—5—100—5—150—5—175.
	Madras Ministerial Service.	
	First Assistant, Board of Revenue	460.
	Assistant Secretary to Commissioner for Government Examinations.	200—10—250.
	Oriya Translator and Assistant Oriya Translator.	Various grades and scales according to offices.
	Readers	
	Copyists	
	Clerks in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands ..	
	Shipping clerks in Marine Department	
	Madras Public Health Subordinate Service.	
III	Vaccinator (Agency Tracts)	23—1—30; 40—1—50; 50—1½—65.
	Madras Survey Subordinate Service.	
I	Deputy Surveyors; Field Surveyors; Survey Parties.	30.
II	Junior Draughtsmen, Central Survey office and Survey Parties.	30—1—50; 35—1—55.
III	Head Computers, Survey Parties, Junior Computers, Central Survey office and Survey Parties.	30—1—50; 35—1—55; 60.
V	Photographers II and III grade	30.
VI	Plate correctors	35—1—55.
VII	Head compositor and compositors	23—1—35; 40—1—55;

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item VI at page 49 supra.]

BILL No. 6 OF 1932.

A Bill further to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, for certain purposes.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, for certain purposes (Bill No. 6 of 1932), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 5th July 1932.

3. We met on the 31st January 1933 at the Committee room, Council Chambers, Fort St. George, for the consideration of the Bill.

4. We think that the recognition of a liability under section 68 of the Indian Contract Act is against the main principles of the administration of estates by the Court of Wards under the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, and we accordingly approve of the provision in the present Bill that properties of wards under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be liable to claims under section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. We have however made a verbal alteration in the sub-section which is sought to be introduced by clause 2 of the Bill in section 34 of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, by omitting the words "on account of necessaries supplied to a ward or to anyone whom he is legally bound to support."

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5. We consider it unnecessary that the Bill should be republished.

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN (*Chairman*).
A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
A. KRISHNASWAMI.
V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR.
V. T. ARASU.
* V. M. RAMASWAMY.
* BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
C. BASU DEV.
RANGA RAO (*Hon. the Raja of Bobbili*)
M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.
* M. A. MANICKAVELU.
F. G. LUKER.
G. SRIRAMULU.
R. SRINIVASAN.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
31*st January* 1933.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I

We think we must dissent from the majority opinion. It is not desirable in our opinion that the rights of creditors or traders should be interfered with simply because a person is placed under the Court of Wards. The ordinary contractual law sufficiently protects the interests of the minor in regard to supplies made to him. If this new legislation is placed on the statute, we cannot now envisage the difficulties and hardships to which the ward will be subject and we apprehend that even in cases of extreme necessity he will not command any credit from any person for any amount or purpose whatsoever. It is difficult indeed to imagine what his position will be. Since the ward is already placed under the Court of Wards it is but natural that courts will place the strictest construction on the question of necessity and this by itself should be considered sufficient for the protection of

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* Subject to a minute of dissent.

the ward and we would certainly prefer the exercise of discretion by courts of law to its exercise by an administrative body like the Court of Wards. The Government have not placed any facts or other materials or any definite cases in this Presidency to convince us of the necessity or justification for the amendment of the existing Act in this direction. We therefore suggest that this measure is premature and the Government may as well wait for circumstances to arise which would justify such amendment.

BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.

II

I have to dissent from the majority report. The fact that a person is governed by the Court of Wards Act is no reason for interfering with the rights of creditors. Because the ordinary law relating to contracts sufficiently protects the interests of the minor, it is better that civil courts judge on the merits of each case as to the question of necessity and the binding nature of the transaction on the minor rather than rigid legislation be passed interfering with the general principles of law. No case was made out for either the necessity or the urgency of this legislation, and hence there is no demand for the proposed amendment of the Act.

M. A. MANICKAVELU.

As amended by the Select Committee.

BILL No. 6 OF 1932.

A Bill further to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, for certain purposes.

.ras Act I 902. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 1933.

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Act I 2. Section 34 of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of section 34 and to that section as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:— Amendmen of section 3 Madras Act of 1902.

72. "(2) No claim under section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be enforceable against the property of the ward which is under the superintendence of the Court; but the Court may, in its discretion, satisfy in whole or in part, any such claim."

3. In section 58 of the said Act, for the word and figures "section 34", the words, figures and brackets "sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 34" shall be substituted. Amendmen of section 5 Madras Ac of 1902.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VII at page 50 supra.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1931.

The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Bill.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed on 26th January 1933 to consider the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Bill, have the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 28th July 1931, in Tamil, Kanarese and Hindustani on 1st September 1931, in Telugu on 8th September 1931, in Malayalam on 29th September 1931 and in Oriya on 7th November 1931.

3. We met on the 30th January, and the 2nd, 3rd and 16th February 1933 for the consideration of the Bill. On the 16th February we passed our report. We have made the following changes in the Bill.

4. *Preamble.*—The Bill as originally introduced, sought to provide only for the establishment of markets and for the better regulation of such markets and of trading within a limited radius of the markets. We have altered the Preamble so as to make it clear that the main object of the Bill is to regulate the buying and selling of commercial crops in certain areas in the Presidency of Madras and, for that purpose, to form market committees whose duty it will be to enforce the regulations and to establish markets in which special facilities are to be provided.

5. *Clause 2, sub-clause (i).*—We consider that the Bill should be confined at the outset only to cotton, groundnut and tobacco, and that whenever it is sought to make it applicable to any other crop, this should be done by means of an amending Bill and not by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. We have accordingly deleted the words "or any other crop or grain which the Local Government may by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* declare to be a commercial crop for the purposes of this Act."

Sub-clause (iv).—We have omitted the definition of a 'market,' as according to the scheme of the Bill as revised by us, the area to which the regulations will apply will be specifically notified and the market will be a subsequent feature to be introduced within that area.

6. *Clauses 3 and 4.*—While we are satisfied that the growers of certain kinds of commercial crops in this Presidency need protection and improved facilities, we feel that existing agencies such as gin factory-owners and mandy merchants are performing useful functions in that they advance moneys to growers and provide warehouse accommodation, and that in any legislation effected for the regulation of purchases and sales in any local area, these persons should be recognized by the issue of licences enabling them to continue their trade. As pointed out by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, "the aim of better marketing is not necessarily to displace any unit in the existing machine but to enable that machine to function with greater advantage." We have therefore altered the scheme of these clauses. As originally drafted, these clauses empowered the Local Government to notify any place as a market and prohibited the opening of a private market in or near any place so notified

to be a market. According to the Bill as revised by us, the Local Government will notify only areas with an established trade in a commercial crop. This will be done (i) by a preliminary notification by the Local Government, after necessary consultation with all local interests concerned, of its intention to exercise control over dealings in a specified commercial crop in a given area after the expiry of a period mentioned in the notification, and (ii) by a further notification on the expiry of the period referred to in the preliminary notification and after consideration of such opinions as may be received. After the issue of such further notification, no person shall set up, establish or continue or allow to be continued, any place for the purchase and sale of the commercial crop in question, except under a licence granted by the Local Government. We have accordingly re-drafted clauses 3 and 4 so as to clearly bring out our intentions.

7. On account of the alteration in clauses 3 and 4, we have altered the word ' market ' appearing in various clauses of the Bill into the expression ' notified area ' and made various other consequential changes.

8. *Clause* 6 of the Bill deals with the constitution of the Market Committee. The following deviations from the original Bill have been effected by us in regard to this :—

(*a*) According to the original Bill, the Committee was to consist of ' not less than 12 and not more than 16 members.' We have decided to adopt a fixed number of twelve members.

(*b*) The proportion of elected and of nominated members has been slightly altered by us. According to the constitution which we have proposed, 5 out of 12 members of the committee shall be persons elected from the growers of the commercial crop, 1 shall be elected by the local body functioning in the local area, 4 shall be elected by the licensees in the notified area and 2 shall be nominated by the Local Government.

(*c*) We have also provided that the elected and nominated members shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of election or nomination.

9. *Clause* 10.—We have inserted an express provision empowering the Market Committee, subject to such

rules as may be made in this behalf by the Local Government, to levy fees on all produce dealt with by licensees in a notified area.

10. *Clause* 13 (*old clause* 11).—This clause refers to the purposes for which the fund of the Market Committee may be expended. To the items which already existed in the original Bill, we have added the following, viz., (*a*) "the provision and maintenance of standard weights and measures" and (*b*) "the acquisition of a site or sites for the market" as these will form two of the most important functions of the Market Committee.

In sub-clause (vi), we have included expenditure on the collection of statistics regarding crops.

11. *Clause* 16 (*old clause* 14).—We consider that the Local Government should not have power to supersede a Market Committee merely for exceeding its powers and have accordingly deleted the words 'or exceeds.' We also think that before superseding a Market Committee, the Local Government should give due notice to the Market Committee to state its objections, if any, to such supersession and consider such objections. We have added the necessary words to give effect to this intention.

12. *Clause* 18 (*old clause* 16).—We have made various alterations in this clause so as to bring the language into conformity with the amendments to clauses 3 and 4 made by us.

In item (x), we have substituted for the words "the settlement of any dispute between a buyer and seller of a commercial crop, etc.," the words "the *provision of facilities* for the settlement of a dispute between a buyer and seller of a commercial crop, etc."

We have also inserted a new sub-clause enabling the Local Government on the report of the Collector of the district or of a Market Committee to suspend or cancel a licence issued under section 4.

13. We have made several other less important amendments to the Bill and do not think it necessary to explain them here. The Bill as amended in Select Committee is attached.

14. We consider that it is unnecessary to republish the Bill.

P. T. RAJAN (*Chairman*).
C. BASU DEV.
S. VENKATACHALAM.
MAHBOOB ALI BAIG.
S. M. K. BEYABANI.
C. INDRAIAH.
P. V. KRISHNAYYA.
T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR.
V. T. ARASU.
V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR.
M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI.
S. H. SLATER.
M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR.
GANALA RAMAMOORTHY.
T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTI.
D. KRISHNAMURTI.
P. SUBRAHMANYAM CHETTI.
C. NATESAN.
ABDUL HAMEED KHAN.
V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.
C. S. RATNASABAPATHI.
P. BAYAPPA REDDI.
H. M. JAGANNATH.
V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI.
S. MUHAMMAD MEERA ROWTHER.
P. C. MOSES.
AHMED MEERAN.
A. B. SHETTY.
M. A. MANICKAVELU.
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
F. BIRLEY.
M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.
* S. A. NANJAPPA.
V. N. GAJAPATHI RAJU (Zamindar of Chemudu).
V. M. RAMASWAMY.

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* Subject to a minute of dissent.

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MINUTE OF DISSENT.

As suggested by me in my previous communication, commercial crop markets may be tried in certain selected areas in the Presidency first. If it is found beneficial and really helpful to the poor ryots, it may be extended to other parts also.

There are various passages appearing in the Act (report) which may give rise to litigation. The object of legislation should be for the benefit of the public and the words used therein should be as far as possible definite and unambiguous.

S. A. NANJAPPA.

[Note.—Changes made by the Select Committee are shown in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 11 OF 1931.

(As Amended by Select Committee.)

A Bill to provide for the better regulation of **buying and selling of** *commercial crops* **and the establishment of markets for commercial crops,** *in the presidency of Madras.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the **better regulation of the buying and selling of** commercial crops in the Presidency of Madras and for **that purpose to establish** markets **and make rules for their proper administration;** Prean

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras Commercial Crops Markets, Act, **1933.** Short

(2) It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Madras. Exte

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, Defin

(i) "commercial crop" means cotton, groundnut, **or** tobacco; 'Com cro

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(ii) "grower of a commercial crop" shall not include a dealer or broker in that crop although he may grow that crop. If a question arises as to whether any person is a grower of a commercial crop or not for the purposes of this Act, the decision of the Collector of the district in which the **notified area** is situated shall be final; 'Grow comm crop.'

(iii) "local body" means the Corporation of Madras or a municipal council or a taluk board or a panchayat constituted under any enactment for the time being in force; 'Local body.

(iv) "notified area" means any area notified under section 4.

(v) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules or by-laws made under this Act; and 'Pres bed.'

(vi) "taluk board" means a taluk board constituted under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and where in any part of a district there is no taluk board, the district board constituted under the said Act. 'Talu Board

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, **declare their intention of exercising control over** the purchase and sale of **such** commercial crop or crops **and in such area comprised in the district, as may be specified in the notification. Such notification shall state that any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Local Government, within a period to be specified in the notification, will be considered by them.** Notifi of a m

A copy of the notification shall be published in the prescribed manner.

4. (1) After the expiry of the period specified in the notification under section 3 and after considering such objections and suggestions as may be received before such expiry, the Local Government may, by notification and in any other manner prescribed declare the area notified under section 3 or any portion thereof to be a notified area for the purposes of this Act in respect of the commercial crop or crops notified under section 3 *or* any of them. From the date of issue of such notification or from

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such later date as may be specified therein, no person shall within the notified area set up, establish or continue or allow to be continued any place for the purchase and sale of the commercial crop or crops so notified, except under a licence granted by the Local Government and except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the rules and by-laws made thereunder and the conditions specified in the licence.

Explanation.—A person shall not be deemed to set up, establish or continue or allow to be continued a place as a place for the purchase and sale of a commercial crop within the meaning of this section if he sells his own crop or if he purchases in quantities not exceeding those prescribed, any commercial crop for his private use.

(2) The Local Government may, on the report of the Collector of the district or of the market committee, and after such enquiry as they deem fit, cancel or suspend any licence granted under sub-section (1).

The market committee.

5. The Local Government shall establish a market committee for every notified area. It shall be the duty of the market committee to enforce the provisions of this Act and the rules and by-laws made thereunder in such notified area and when so required by the Local Government to establish a market therein providing for such facilities, as the Local Government may from time to time direct, in connexion with the purchase and sale of the commercial crop or crops concerned.

6. (1) Every market committee shall consist of twelve members. Of these—

(i) five shall be persons elected from among themselves by the growers of the commercial crop or crops in such area as the Local Government may determine;

(ii) two shall be persons nominated by the Local Government:

(iii) one shall be a person elected—

(a) by the councillors of the Corporation of Madras from among themselves, in case the notified area is the City of Madras,

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(b) by the members of the municipal council from among themselves, in case the notified area is a municipality,

(c) by the members of the taluk board from among themselves, in case the notified area is a non-panchayat area,

(d) by the members of the panchayat from among themselves, in case the notified area is a panchayat area, or

(e) by the members of all the local bodies concerned from among themselves, in case the notified area falls within the jurisdiction of more than one local body; and

(iv) four shall be persons elected by persons licensed under section 4.

(2) Every member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be:

Provided that a member elected under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) shall cease to hold office as member if he ceases to be a member of the electorate by which he was elected.

(3) Every market committee shall elect one of its members to be its chairman.

Market committee to be a body corporate.

7. Every market committee shall be a body corporate by such name as the Local Government may specify in the notification establishing it, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, may sue and be sued in its corporate name, and shall be competent to acquire and hold property, both movable and immovable, to lease, sell or otherwise transfer any movable or immovable property which may have become vested in or been acquired by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes for which it is established.

Sub-committees and joint committees and delegation of powers.

8. The market committee may appoint one or more of its members to be a sub-committee or to a joint committee for the conduct of any work or to report on any matter, and may delegate to any one or more of its members such of its own powers or duties as it may think fit.

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9. (1) Subject to such rules as may be made by the Local Government in this behalf, a market committee may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary for the management of the market, may pay such officers and servants such salaries as it may think fit and shall have power to control and punish them. The Committee may also provide for the payment to its officers and servants of such leave allowances, pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances as it deems proper; and may contribute to any provident fund which may be established for the benefit of such officers and servants. Appointments and salaries of servants of the market committee

(2) The Committee shall in the case of any officer or servant of Government which it employs, pay Government such contribution towards the pension and leave allowances of such officer or servant as may be payable under the regulations in that behalf in force for the time being.

10. (1) Every contract entered into by the market committee shall be in writing and shall be signed on behalf of the market committee by the chairman and two other members of the committee. Execution of contracts.

(2) No contract other than a contract executed as provided in sub-section (1) shall be binding on a market committee.

11. The market committee shall, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, levy fees on the commercial crop or crops bought and sold by licensees in the notified area.

12. (1) All moneys received by a market committee shall be paid into a fund to be called the 'Market Committee Fund.' All expenditure incurred by the market committee under or for the purposes of this Act shall be defrayed out of the said fund; and any surplus remaining after such expenditure has been met shall be invested in such manner as may be prescribed by rules. Market Committee Fund.

(2) (*a*) Every market committee shall out of its fund pay to the Local Government the cost of any special or additional staff employed by the Local Government **in consultation with the committee for giving effect to the provisions of this Act in the notified area.**

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(*b*) The Local Government shall determine the cost of such special or additional staff and shall, where the staff is employed for the purposes of more than one market committee, apportion such cost among the committees concerned in such manner as they think fit. The decision of the Local Government determining the amount payable by any market committee shall be final.

13. Subject to the provisions of section 12 the market committee fund shall be expended for the following purposes only— **Purposes for which the market committee fund may be expended.**

(i) the acquisition of a site or sites for the market;

(ii) the maintenance and improvement of the market;

(iii) the construction and repair of buildings which are necessary for the purposes of such market and for the health, convenience and safety of the persons using it;

(iv) the provision and maintenance of standard weights and measures;

(v) the pay, pensions, leave allowances, gratuities, compassionate allowances and contributions towards leave allowances, pensions or provident fund to the officers and servants employed by the market committee;

(vi) the expenses of and incidental to elections;

(vii) the payment of interest on loans that may be raised for purposes of the market **and the provision of a sinking fund in respect of such loans;**

(**viii**) the **collection and** dissemination of information regarding all matters relating to **crop statistics and marketing in respect of the commercial crop or crops concerned;** and

(ix) propaganda in favour of agricultural improvement and thrift.

14. No trade allowance, other than an allowance prescribed by rules or by-laws made under this Act, **No trade allowance not**

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shall be made or received **in a notified area** by any person in any transaction in **respect of the commercial crop or crops concerned** and no Civil Court shall, in any suit or proceeding arising out of any **such** transaction, have regard to any trade allowance not so prescribed. recogniz by custo rules allowabl

Explanation.—Every deduction other than deductions on account of deviation from sample, when the purchase is made by sample, or of deviation from standard, when the purchase is made by reference to a known standard, or on account of difference between the actual weight of the sacking and the standard weight, or on account of the admixture of foreign matter, shall be regarded as a trade allowance for the purposes of this Act.

15. (1) Every market committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, raise the money required for carrying out the purposes for which it is established on the security of any property vested in and belonging to the market committee, and of any fees leviable by the market committee under this Act. The committee may, for the purpose of meeting the initial expenditure on lands, buildings and equipment required for establishing the market, obtain a loan from the Local Government. Power t borrow.

(2) The conditions under which such money or loan shall be raised and the time within which the same shall be repayable shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

16. (1) If, in their opinion, a market committee is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in performing the duties imposed on it by or under this Act, or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, supersede such committee. Superse of mark committ

Provided that before issuing a notification under this sub-section, the Local Government shall give a reasonable opportunity to the market committee for showing cause against the proposal and shall consider the explanations and objections, if any, of the market committee.

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(2) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) superseding a market committee, the following consequences shall ensue:—

(*a*) all the members as well as the chairman of the market committee shall, as from the date of such publication, be deemed to have vacated their offices;

(*b*) the Local Government may, at their discretion, by order, either constitute a new committee under section 5 or make such arrangements for the carrying out of the functions of the committee, as the Local Government may think fit; and

(*c*) all the assets vested in the committee shall, subject to all its liabilities vest in the Local Government.

(3) (*a*) If the Local Government make an order under clause (*b*) of sub-section (2), they shall transfer the assets and liabilities of the market committee, as on the date of such transfer, to the new committee constituted under section 5 or to the person or persons, if any, appointed for carrying out the functions of the committee, as the case may be.

(*b*) If the Local Government do not make such an order, they shall transfer all the assets of the market committee which remain after the satisfaction of all its liabilities, to the local body within whose jurisdiction the market committee is situated, or if there is more than one such local body, to each of such bodies in such proportion as the Local Government may determine.

(*c*) Any local body to which any assets have been transferred under clause (*b*) shall employ such assets for any object of public utility in the area within its jurisdiction.

17. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which the contravention is continued after conviction therefor.

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18. (1) The Local Government may, either generally or specially for any **notified area or areas,** make rules consistent with this Act for **carrying out all or any of the purposes thereof.**

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for or regulate—

(i) the election and nomination of members of a market committee, and the manner of election, the preparation and revision of lists of voters from time to time, **and** the payment of all expenditure in connexion with or incidental to such election;

(ii) the election and nomination of members committee and his term of office;

(iii) the filling of casual vacancies in the office of chairman or member of a market committee;

(iv) the maximum annual fees which may be levied by the market committee in respect of licences granted to traders under section 4 and on the commercial crop or crops bought and sold by them in the notified area, and the recovery of such fees;

(v) the issue by a market committee of licences to brokers, weighmen, measurers **and** surveyors, the form in which, and the conditions under which, such licences shall be issued or renewed, and the fees to be charged therefor;

(vi) the kind and description of the scales, weights and measures **which alone may be used in transactions in the commercial crop or crops in a notified area;**

(vii) the periodical inspection, verification and correction of all scales, weights and measures in use in a **notified area;**

(viii) the trade allowances which may be made or received by any person in any transaction in **a commercial crop or crops in a notified area;**

(ix) the provision of facilities for the settlement of any dispute between a buyer and seller of a commercial crop or their agents including disputes regarding the quality or weight of the article, the allowances for wrappings, dirt or impurities or deductions from any cause;

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(x) the prohibition of brokers from acting in any transaction on behalf of both the buyer and seller of a commercial crop;

(xi) the provision of accommodation for storing any commercial crops brought into the market;

(xii) the preparation of plans and estimates for works proposed to be constructed partly or wholly at the expense of the market committee, and the grant of sanction to such plans and estimates;

(xiii) the form in which the accounts of a market committee shall be kept, the audit and publication of such accounts, and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit;

(xiv) the preparation and submission for sanction of an annual budget and the reports and returns to be furnished by a market committee; **and**

(xv) the **investment and** disposal of the surplus funds of a market committee.

(3) Any rule made under this section may provide that any contravention thereof or of any of the conditions of any licence issued or renewed thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to **two** hundred rupees.

(4) (a) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*b*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(c) All such rules shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

19. (1) Subject to any rules made by the Local Government under section **18** and with the previous sanction of the Collector **of the district,** a market committee may in respect of the market under its management make by-laws for the regulation of the business and the conditions of trading therein. By-laws

(2) Any by-law made under this section may provide that contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

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Trial of offences.

20. (1) No offence made punishable by this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder shall be tried by a court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

(2) Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by any person duly authorized in writing by the market committee in this behalf.

(3) All fines recovered from an offender shall be credited to provincial revenues and a grant equivalent to such fines shall be paid to the market committee in the following financial year.

Recovery of sums due to Government from market committee.

21. All sums due from a market committee to the Local Government may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

Delegation of Collector's powers.

22. With the previous sanction of the Local Government which may be accorded by general or special order, the Collector of the district may, by an order in writing, delegate to any revenue officer not below the rank of a tahsildar all or any of his powers or duties under this Act or the rules framed thereunder.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the table of the House—at page 74 supra.]

LIST OF POSTS ON Rs. 500 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE CREATED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1932.

PERMANENT—Nil.

TEMPORARY.

Extension of previous sanction.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
Public Department—Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.	Pay in the senior time-scale of Indian Civil Service.	One year from 24th December 1932.	Mr. P. Ramalingam, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Law Department—Assistant Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department.	500—50—800	Six months from 30th January 1932 and extended for a further period of six months from 30th July 1932.	To assist the Under Secretary, Law (Drafting) Department.
Local Self-Government Department—Special Officer, Local Self-Government Department.	Pay in the regular line of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, viz., Rs. 800 plus a special pay of Rs. 150.	Till 15th December 1932 ..	The term of the officer appointed to examine the finances of local bodies was extended by one month.
Public Works Department—Executive Engineer	625—1,375	Till 15th October 1932 ..	For the charge of Coimbatore Water-works division.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.		
		TEMPORARY—*cont.*	
		Posts newly created.	
Revenue Department—			
Special Officer to examine the methods of administration with a view to retrenchment of expenditure by the reduction of staff in Revenue offices in the districts.	Grade pay in the Indian Civil Service with a special pay of Rs. 250.	5th November 1932 to 25th January 1933.	Mr. A. G. Leach, I.C.S., has been appointed to this special duty for two months and twenty-one days from 5th November 1932.
Public Department—			
Special Officer for the preparation of Administration Report for 1931–32.	Pay in the junior time-scale of Indian Civil Service plus Madras House Allowance.	27th October 1932 to 26th January 1933.	Mr. R. C. Bell, I.C.S., has been appointed to this special duty.
Law (General) Department—			
Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	For one year from 1st October 1932.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Vizagapatam.	650	For one year from 24th December 1932.	
Finance Department—			
Temporary Assistant Secretary.	500—50—800	For six months from 1st October 1932.	For the examination of Budget Estimates for 1933–34.
Temporary Assistant Secretary.	500—50—800	For four months from 16th November 1932.	Post created in connexion with Cochin Harbour Works.
Public Works Department—			
Resident Engineer	625—1,375	16th October 1932 to 31st March 1933.	For supervision of dam works in connexion with Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Distribution Scheme (Electricity).	725—1,375	1st October 1932 to 31st March 1933.	For charge of the operation and distribution of Pykara Power in the Coimbatore district.

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item XII—Papers laid on the table of the House—at page 74 supra.]

G.O. No. 60, Finance, 3rd February 1933.

Mr. W. O. Wright, M.L.C., has been elected a Member of the Standing Finance Committee by the non-official Members of the Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by reason of Mr. F. E. James having been elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, all Secretaries to Government.
,, all non-official Members of the Finance Committee including Mr. W. O. Wright.
,, the Secretary, Legislative Council (for communication to the Members of the Legislative Council).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 25th February 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Boyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Krishnayya Choudary, Mr. P. V.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, *Diwan* Bahadur C. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

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I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Conversion of the post of the Additional Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, from the Provincial to the Subordinate service.

* 566 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the post of the Additional Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College, Madras, was converted as a retrenchment measure from one in the Provincial service into one in the Subordinate service so early as April last;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in spite of such conversion the present incumbent, a Provincial service man, is allowed to continue in the place even after the retrenchment was sanctioned by the Government; and

(*c*) when the Government intend giving effect to the retrenchment in this case, and, if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) As soon as the Government of India's sanction, which has been applied for, is received.

Appointment of examiners for the Government Technical Examinations.

* 567 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state who the officer is who makes the appointment of examiners for the Government examinations in the technical subjects such as Shorthand and Typewriting?

A.—The Commissioner for Government Examinations makes the appointment.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I ask the hon. the Minister to kindly call for papers to find out if the whole work of selecting the examiners is done by the Commissioner or his Secretary independent of the Commissioner? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" It is not done independently by the Secretary."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know if the hon. the Minister is aware that there is a good deal of heart-burning both in the city and in the mufassal, on account of the fact that there is a certain class of persons who are not themselves qualified, appointed as examiners just because the person who really appoints these examiners wishes to have their favour so that he might see his name appearing in the papers as often as possible? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I am not aware of any such feeling."

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Decision of the Government on the report of the Muslim Education Enquiry Committee.

* 568 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have reached any decision on the report of the Muslim Education Enquiry Committee; and

(*b*) if not, what the reason is for the delay?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report is under consideration.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the hon. the Minister will give the House an opportunity of considering the report before final orders are passed?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I am proposing to discuss it with some of the Muslim Members of this Council who have asked me to do so, and so I do not think it necessary to have any further discussion in the Council as it will only mean unnecessary delay."

Linguistic qualifications of the Head Mistress, Muslim Girls' School, Bellary.

* 569 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the headmistress of the Muslim Girls' School in Bellary knows Urdu?

A.—Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"What is her mother-tongue?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether her mother-tongue is Urdu or any other language?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Not Urdu."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"What is the name of this teacher?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why they could not appoint one whose mother-tongue is Urdu?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is not possible to get a fit person from the Urdu-speaking class."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know what attempt Government has made in order to get a headmistress whose mother-tongue is Urdu?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"We have been adopting the ordinary methods of recruitment and there is nobody in the service whose mother-tongue is Urdu who can be appointed for the post."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Is it a fact that it was brought to the notice of the Government at a certain time that the Government might appoint Muslim ladies in Muslim high schools as they will certainly know Urdu but Government did not consider the advisability of recruiting from among the Muslim ladies either of this Province or elsewhere so that they might be appointed as headmistresses? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" There are very few candidates available for such posts; that has been the difficulty. As for recruiting from other Povinces, the experiment has been tried and not found successful. I am examining the matter again."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—" What is the class of this school—is it higher *elementary school?* "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" I cannot say."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know whether the hon. the Minister is aware that there are as a matter of fact Muslim teachers who are employed by municipal agencies who are qualified to hold these posts? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" I am not aware."

Reconstitution of the District Educational Councils pursuant to the passing of the Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1930.

* 570 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Educational Councils are to be reconstituted after the bifurcation and reconstitution of taluk boards as per amended Local Boards Act of 1930;

(*b*) when are they to be reconstituted; and

(*c*) whether orders have been issued with regard to the reconstitution of District Educational Councils and whether a copy of it will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) Orders reconstituting the District Educational Councils will be issued shortly and will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

Grants to aided day schools.

* 571 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of grants assigned last year to aided day schools in each district of this Presidency;

(*b*) the grants actually paid in each district; and

(*c*) the percentage of reduction made in the assigned grants in each district?

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A.—A statement [a] containing the particulars asked for is placed on the table.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know on what basis the percentage of reduction is made in each district? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" It is left to the district educational officers to decide the amount that is to be given in each case."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any of the district educational councils for which the percentage cut is more than 10 per cent has agreed to such cut, or whether such reductions have been arbitrarily sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The district educational councils have not agreed to the increased cuts, but the cuts have been fixed on the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" The percentage cut varies from nil to 30 per cent; why is it, and that especially in the backward districts, the percentage cut is higher? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" I find also that there are certain districts as Chittoor where there is no cut whatsoever and in certain districts, like Ganjam, it is as much as 30 per cent? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Yes."

Grants to night schools.

* 572 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of grants assigned last year to night schools in each district of this Presidency;

(*b*) the grants actually paid in each district; and

(*c*) the percentage of reduction made in the assigned grants in each district?

A.—A statement [b] containing the particulars asked for is placed on the table.

Withdrawal of the cut in the subsidy to local boards for elementary education.

* 573 *Q.*—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether arrangements have been made for the restoration of the cut in the subsidy to local boards for elementary education in the current budget; and

(*b*) if so, whether it is to take effect from 1st April 1933?

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 143 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix II on page 144 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The normal provision for subsidies to local bodies for elementary education is being made in the Budget for 1933–34.

Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar:—"May I know whether the normal provision for subsidies which has been made excludes the cut?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Yes; that is the normal provision that was being made before the cuts were ordered."

Refund of subsidy by local bodies for temporary closure of elementary schools.

* 574 *Q.*—Mr. K. Singam Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have instructed the Director of Public Instruction and the inspecting authorities to bring to the notice of the Government the temporary closure of the Board Elementary Schools run with the aid of provincial subsidies with a view to order the local bodies to refund the amount of subsidy due for the period of closure;

(*b*) if so, whether the Government order will be placed on the table;

(*c*) whether there is a Government Order that the savings of subsidy sanctioned for a school should be recovered or refunded only in the first succeeding year after the opening of the school and that any savings arising from the subsidies of such provincial grant schools in the following years should be accumulated to the Elementary Education Funds and that the Government would not interfere with such savings; and

(*d*) if so, whether the Government Order will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such instructions have been issued.

(*c*) & (*d*) The hon. Member presumably refers to [a] G.O. No. 1479, Law (Education), dated the 19th September 1924, which is laid on the table. Under the last sentence of paragraph 3 of the Government Order it is open to the Government to make a proportionate reduction in the total subsidy payable to a local body in case there is a reduction in the total number of schools subsidized from provincial funds and maintained by the local body.

Non-payment of the salaries of teachers employed in the Elementary Schools of Rayadrug taluk.

* 575 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the petition of the teachers of the Elementary

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 144–145 infra.

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Schools of Rayadrug taluk working formerly under the Taluk Board of Bellary and now under the Taluk Board of Rayadrug, complaining that many of them have not received their pay from about July 1932?

A.—With a view to enable the taluk board to pay the arrear salaries due to teachers, the Government have sanctioned the payment to the board of a subsidy of Rs. 2,400, immediately pending the issue of orders regarding the distribution of the assets and liabilities of the old Taluk Board, Bellary. The President, Taluk Board, Rayadrug, has also been asked to disburse the salaries without further delay.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask if the hon. Minister is aware of similar complaints in other taluks in the Presidency?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"We have had complaints from more than one taluk."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask what steps are being taken by the Government to ensure prompt payment of the salaries to these teachers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have been asking for reports from the taluk board presidents and taking such action as is possible."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask whether there is any possibility of the Government giving subsidies to these local bodies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Any extra subsidy is not likely."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know how many months' pay this sum of Rs. 2,400 represents?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the arrears of pay have since been disbursed in full?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"May I know whether the hon. Minister does not consider it undesirable that the salaries of the board school teachers which are very low should be allowed to fall into arrears and whether some compulsion might not be brought to bear upon the local boards to pay their teachers more promptly and regularly?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Government realize that it is very undesirable to keep these salaries in arrears, but there is no method by which we could compel them to pay promptly."

Fisheries

Fish farms and the experiments carried on thereat.

* 576 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of fish farms and the nature of the experiments carried on there; and

(*b*) whether the men in charge of such farms have any scientific qualifications for carrying on any experimental or research work?

A.—(*a*) There are seven fish farms at—
Sunkesula,
Praema,
Ippur,
Perambur,
Vellore Fort Moat,
Mopad, and
Chingleput Fort Moat.

The nature of the experiments carried on there is described on pages 34–41 of the Fisheries Administration Report for 1931–32.

(*b*) No; but they have sufficient knowledge and experience of the work done on the farms and are capable of carrying out such work under the direction of technical officers.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know who the technical officers are who give directions?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Notice."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether it is a fact that experiment in the Vellore Fort Fish farm has been abandoned?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Notice."

Unemployment among teachers trained at the Fisheries Training Institute at Calicut.

* 577 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of teachers employed in the Fisheries schools in Malabar and South Kanara;

(*b*) how many of these are persons who have had training at the Fisheries Training Institute of Calicut;

(*c*) the number of teachers so far trained at the Fisheries Training Institute; and

(*d*) whether Government have received any representation from the unemployed teachers trained at the said institute and if so, what action they have taken in regard to it?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 455 answered on 23rd January 1933.

(*c*) One hundred and thirty-nine teachers have so far been trained.

(*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 456 on 23rd January 1933.

Graduates of the Fisher community employed in the Fisheries Department.

* 578 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any graduates belonging to the Fisher community among those employed in the Fisheries department and if so, how many there are; and

(*b*) what posts they hold?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There are two graduates of the fisher community in the department; one is an Assistant in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, and the other is a sub-inspector in a fish-curing yard.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether it is a fact that the Assistant in the Fisheries Training Institute is now employed on a reduced scale of pay? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Notice."

Agriculture

Training in Bee-keeping and Poultry farming at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* 579 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether any course of training in " Bee-keeping and Poultry farming " is given at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; and

(*b*) if so, whether it is open to persons other than students of the College to avail themselves of such training?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is proposed to start a ' short course in practical agriculture ' at the College to which persons other than students of the College who are desirous of undergoing the training will be admitted.

Poultry raising is included in this course. The subject of Bee-keeping is not included but it is proposed to include this subject as soon as some experience is gained of the economic aspects of the industry.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what sum the Government have allotted for introducing this 'short course in practical agriculture'?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether any portion of the amount for next year will be met by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I cannot say off-hand."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" Will it not be of advantage to start such a short course in all experimental stations?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" We have started a course only in the Agricultural College. The hon. Member's suggestion can be considered only after we know the results of the experiment in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" When does the Minister propose to start the short course?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Probably in the academic year."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that this short course that is proposed to be introduced was at the instance of the Coimbatore District Board which has proposed to meet the entire cost on condition that the Coimbatore district students should be given preference?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" As a matter of fact, the Coimbatore District Board has offered Rs. 20,000 and we have accepted that amount; with this we make special provision for students belonging to that district."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to supplement this subsidy by an equal amount or more?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" There is no such intention at present."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that two of the biggest poultry raising farms are situated in Katpadi and Ambur in the North Arcot district?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I have seen one of the farms."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Is there any proposal for granting subsidies for the training of students in these poultry farms?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" There is no such idea at present."

Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA :—" I see from the answer that poultry raising is included in the course; may I know whether there is in the College anyone to teach that subject?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I think we have got an officer there who has been trained in poultry-keeping."

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Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the curriculum of this short course of agriculture is? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" To give every kind of practical training; that is all."

Local Self-Government

Proposal of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919.

* 580 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state when he proposes to bring in the comprehensive Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919?

A.—The Government are endeavouring to have the comprehensive Bill drafted by the beginning of May 1933 and circulated for the opinion of the Madras Corporation, commercial bodies and selected individuals. Efforts will be made to introduce the Bill in the August session of the Council.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know why they do not propose to circulate the proposed Bill for the opinion of the labour organizations in this city? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Labour organizations are not excluded."

Election of the President and the Vice-President of the District Board, East Godavari.

* 581 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. ARASU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the election of members of the East Godavari District Board was completed by about the 26th of November 1932;

(*b*) whether notices were issued to the newly elected members of the Board by the District Collector fixing 22nd of December 1932, for a special meeting of the Board for the purpose of electing its president and vice-president;

(*c*) whether that special meeting was held or not; if not, the reasons why that meeting could not be held; and

(*d*) who is now in charge of the administration of the District Board?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The meeting was presumably not held, as the date of the retirement of the old members and that of the coming into office of the newly elected members had been postponed to the 24th December 1932. The Government considered that an enquiry was necessary into the administration of the District Board and for that purpose desired the Collector to be in charge for a period.

(d) The elected president is now in charge of the administration of the District Board.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—" For what period was the Collector in charge? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I think for about three weeks."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—" May I know if any enquiry was conducted, and if so, any report sent to Government? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" A report has been submitted to the Government; it is being enquired into by the Inspector of Local Boards."

Reports of the special officer appointed for the stabilization of the finances of local bodies.

* 582 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the report submitted by the special officer regarding the stabilization of the finances of local bodies; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the report and passed any orders upon it?

A.—(a) Yes; vide appendix[*].

(b) The report is under the consideration of the Government and orders thereon will be issued in due course.

Results of the Special Officer's enquiry into the financial resources of the taluk boards in the Bellary district.

* 583 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the results of the enquiry held by the Special Officer appointed by the Local Government as regards the normal resources and liabilities of the taluk boards of Bellary, whose resources are insufficient to meet their normal expenditure and the measures, if any, taken to enable them to meet their liabilities?

A.—The report of the special officer on the financial condition of the bifurcated taluk boards in the Bellary district is under the consideration of Government.

Measures for the payment of the salaries of the staff employed by the taluk boards in the Bellary district.

* 584 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the measures, if any, taken by the Government for the payment of the salaries due to the staff working under the various taluk boards of the Bellary district for the period they worked under them;

[*] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 146–161 infra.

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(*b*) whether the Government satisfied themselves, before the above boards were split up so that there was a board for each taluk, that the new boards were in a position to pay their staff from the date of their constitution;

(*c*) the steps, if any, taken by the Government to enable the boards with inadequate finances to meet the legitimate demands of the staff working under them; and

(*d*) the authority and authorities now responsible for the payment of arrears of pay still due to the staff now working under new boards, for the period they worked under the old constitution?

A.—(*a*) & (*d*) Government have issued instructions to the Presidents of *Taluk Boards* that the new boards shall pay the staff transferred to their control, the salary and allowances accruing from the first of the month in which the constitution of boards is given effect to and that as regards arrears of pay due to the staff for periods prior to that specified above, they will be disbursed by the board *in whose jurisdiction* they are serving.

(*b*) The Government had the probable financial position of the new boards examined by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and it was found that the new boards with a few exceptions could run their administration and that the excepted boards could function if they effected certain economies in expenditure on office establishment and obtained some assistance from the district board.

(*c*) The Government have passed orders regarding the distribution of the assets and liabilities of the old taluk boards of Adoni, Hospet and Harpanahalli among the new boards. They are awaiting the receipt of similar proposals in respect of the old Bellary Taluk Board. The Government have received normal budgets of the new taluk boards from the special officer appointed to suggest ways and means for stabilizing the finances of local bodies. Orders will issue in due course on the measures necessary to make the normal budgets of all the new boards balance.

(*d*) Vide answer to clause (*a*) above.

Measures taken by the Government for the recovery of the market loan from the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly.

* 585 *Q.*—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what the coercive steps taken by the Government are to give effect to the repeated Government orders asking the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, to have the balance of the market loan amount refunded to the Government?

A.—*The Government do not propose to take any coercive* step against the Council as it has refunded the balances in par and has agreed to refund the remaining portion as and whe the fixed deposits to its credit at the Imperial Bank of Indi mature in February and March 1933.

Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR :—" Has any portion of the amount been refunded since? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" I have no information."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know who the Member is that represents the Trichinopoly Urban area in this Council? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" The hon. Member is aware of it."

Reports of the Collector of Salem, regarding first and second-class roads in the district.

* 586 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether reports have been received from the Collector of Salem for the years 1930–31 and 1931–32 in respect of first and second-class roads in Salem district; and

(*b*) if so, whether copies of such reports will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Copies of the Collector's remarks on the condition of the trunk and second-class roads in the Salem district during 1930–31 and 1931–32 are laid on the table.[a]

Evasion of motor cars and lorries plying for hire from registration under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

* 587 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of motor lorries that run as private lorries and the number that ply for hire in each district;

(*b*) the number of private cars and cars (four seater) that ply for hire in each district;

(*c*) whether a number of lorries and cars plying for hire don't register themselves as such with a view to avoid payment of taxation; and

(*d*) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) If any person plies a car or lorry for hire without previously registering it as such, he is liable to be prosecuted. No special action on the part of the Government is called for.

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 162 infra.

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No-confidence motion against the President of the Panchayat Board, Hosur.

* 588 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any no-confidence resolution has been passed by the Hosur Panchayat Board against their President in October last;

(*b*) if so, whether the President refused to hand over charge of his office to the Vice-President;

(*c*) whether any order has been issued by the Government for taking charge from the President of the said Panchayat;

(*d*) when was the order issued;

(*e*) through whom was it communicated to the President and Vice-President of the Panchayat; and

(*f*) when were the copies of the orders received by the President and Vice-President of the Panchayat, and when did the President hand over the charge of his office to the Vice-President of the Panchayat?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A petition was received by Government from a member of the panchayat board alleging that a motion expressing want of confidence in the President, Panchayat Board, was passed at a meeting held by certain members of the Board on 27th October 1932 and that the President refused to vacate his office.

(*c*) No; the President himself resigned his office and the resignation was accepted by the Board at its meeting held on 24th November 1932.

(*d*) *to* (*f*) Do not arise.

Omission on the part of local boards during 1930–31 *to provide adequate facilities for education.*

* 589 *Q.*—Mr. P. V. RAJAGOPALA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons why during 1930–31 the local boards did not provide facilities for the education of a total average of 56·3 per cent of boys and 85·0 per cent of girls of school-going age;

(*b*) whether any instructions have been issued to the local boards to furnish complete information in their annual administration reports regarding the education of backward and depressed classes; and

(*c*) whether the 694 rest-houses and 587 choultries maintained by the local boards are open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

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Extension of the application of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to all municipalities.

* 590 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) in how many municipalities the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is in operation now; and

(*b*) whether the Government are considering the question of extending this Act to all municipalities and if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Seventeen (including the Madras City).

(*b*) The Government have under consideration the question of extending the provisions of the Act to 39 other municipalities. They have called for the remarks of the municipal councils concerned.

Re-vaccination of adults.

* 591 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that re-vaccination was recently ordered by the Government to adults also; and

(*b*) if so, under what authority?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 137 and sub-section (2) of section 199 of the Madras Local Boards' Act, 1920, and of those conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 300 and sub-section (2) of section 303 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

Medical Administration.

Medical Officers on reserve duty.

* 592 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of medical men who have been on reserve duty during each of the last two years and the number who are on reserve duty at present; and

(*b*) whether the persons on reserve duty are officers who have put in several years of service or new entrants?

A.—(*a*) The information is given below:—

1931	... ...	30	including officers constituting the leave reserve.
1932	... ...	35	
at present	...	13	

(*b*) Some are seniors and some are juniors.

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Experiment of employing honorary medical officers in Government hospitals.

* 593 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of honorary medical officers working in Government hospitals at the end of 1932; and

(*b*) the result of the experiment now tried at the Royapetta hospital by staffing it almost entirely by honorary officers?

A.—(*a*) 130.

(*b*) It is too early as yet to gauge the effect of the scheme.

Survey of leprosy and provision of leprosy clinics.

* 594 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any leprosy survey is being made at present; and, if so, in which places; and

(*b*) in which places leprosy clinics have been opened so far?

A.—(*a*) A leprosy survey around the treatment centres is being made by the Group Leprosy Officers in the course of their propaganda work. A detailed survey will be made in 1935.

(*b*) A statement[a] showing the places where leprosy clinics have been opened up to 31st December 1932 is placed on the table.

Power to issue health certificates by the Licentiates of the School of Indian Medicine not in Government employ.

* 595 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Licentiates of the School of Indian Medicine in Government employ are permitted to certify about the health of their patients;

(*b*) whether this privilege is not given to the Licentiates who are not in Government service; and

(*c*) if so, the reasons for making this distinction?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have permitted local bodies to accept medical certificates granted to their employees by the medical officers (Licentiates in Indian Medicine and others) in charge of their Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medical institutions and by the medical officers attached to the Government Indian Medical School and Hospital. The Government have also decided that certificates granted to Government servants by qualified practitioners of Indian Medicine may be accepted provided that the practitioners are in the employ of the Government and that they are the medical attendants of the Government servants.

(*c*) The Government can take disciplinary action only against the medical practitioners who are in their employ and who abuse the privilege of issuing medical certificates.

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Provincial Finance

Officers eligible for tent allowances.

596 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: *Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state*—

(a) which officers of the Government are given a tent allowance and which of them find it necessary to use tents;

(b) what the total allowance given for tents is; and

(c) whether Government have examined at any time the necessity for continuing these allowances?

A.—*(a) & (c)* The following officers who were required to own tents were in receipt of tentage allowances:—

	Allowances per mensem.
	RS.
(1) Collectors	50
(2) Sub-Collectors	35
(3) Assistant Collectors	16
(4) Deputy Collectors on Settlement duty	16
(5) Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards	50
(6) Registrar of Co-operative Societies, I.C.S. ..	50
(7) Director of Land Records, I.C.S.	35
(8) Deputy Commissioner of Excise, I.C.S.	35

The Retrenchment Committee recommended the abolition of tentage allowances and the pooling of tents. As a first step, Government reduced the rates of tentage in G.O. No. 745, Finance, dated 4th December 1931, a copy[a] of which is appended and subsequently tentage was totally abolished in the case of officers in items (5) to (8) above, as it was considered that the maintenance of tents by them was not necessary. Government are considering in respect of the Land Revenue department, the question of substituting a system of Government tents for the present system of private tents, and for that purpose it is proposed to purchase in 1933–34 the tents that are now maintained privately by officers. The Finance Committee have approved this proposal. When the purchase of tents is effected, all the tentage allowance will be withdrawn. It has been proposed to maintain Government tents on a specified scale at certain district centres where their use is essential for Revenue Officers. In the Settlement Department, only two Deputy Collectors are maintaining tents. It has been decided that the tentage allowance now granted to them should be abolished after allowing them a reasonable time to dispose of their tents, if they no longer desire to own them and the Government have accordingly directed that tentage allowance shall cease to be paid to them with effect from 1st May 1933.

Government have also examined the scales of supply of

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 167 *infra*.

Government tents in the Forest, Police and Public Works Departments. The scales have been reduced. This has resulted in a surplus of tents in those departments. It is expected that these tents, together with such of the tents of I.C.S. officers to be purchased as are serviceable, may be sufficient to maintain a supply at local centres in accordance with the scale that may be finally decided upon by Government.

(*b*) Rs. 1,860 per mensem, or Rs. 22,320 per year on the basis of the reduced rates.

Electricity

Distribution and supply of electricity from Pykara to Salem and Erode.

* 597 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether electricity from Pykara has been introduced to Salem and Erode towns;

(*b*) if so, at what rate the current is supplied to the distributing company and at what rate the company charges for the consumers;

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to supply electricity to wayside places; and

(*d*) if so, to which places and at what rates?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) None at present.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Prisons and Prisoners

Lathi charge in Cannanore jail on 31st December 1932.

* 598 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that lathi charge was made on political prisoners in Cannanore jail on 31st December 1932;

(*b*) if so, what the causes were that necessitated such a charge;

(*c*) how many persons were hurt and what their names and addresses were;

(*d*) what the nature of the wound is which each received;

(*e*) whether the charge was made by the jail warders or by the police; and

(*f*) under whose orders such a charge was made?

A.—(*a*) A rattan charge was made.

(*b*) On the evening of 31st December 1932 after the bathing and food parade was over, some of the civil disobedience movement prisoners began to climb over the palisading and shouted congress and revolutionary slogans. Repeated warnings on the part of the jail authorities were of no

avail. The warders who tried to pull the prisoners aw: from the palisading were assaulted by the latter. The u of the rattan had then to be resorted to to prevent tl *prisoners from jumping over the palisade.*

(c) & (d) About 30 prisoners received rattan stripes. Noboc received any other injury or wound. The Governme: have no information as to the names and addresses of tl convicts who were caned.

(e) By the jail warders.

(f) Superintendent of the Jail.

11-15 a.m. Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the La Member the difference between a lathi charge and a rattan charge? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Obviousl a lathi charge is a charge with a lathi and a rattan charge mea: a charge with a rattan."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I have a description (the rattan used for rattan charge? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The ratta is an ordinary light cane."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I ask how a charge can be mad with a rattan stick or cane which will bend easily? It is merely beating you call it charge? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" You ma call it by any name you like." (Laughter.)

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" May I as the hon. the Law Member what the effect of the different charges wil be? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Lathi charg will be more effective than a cane charge."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" How does the hon. Member know it?

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I know as a human being who has lived in the world for a pretty lo: time." (Laughter.)

Government Press

Working hours for men employed on the 'shift system' in the Government Press.

* 599 Q.—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Hon Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that certain sections of the Governme press work on " Shift system " between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. witho any responsible officer supervising the work during the hours beyo: a regular working period, viz., 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.;

(b) if so, why the usual hours of working between 9 a.m. a: ———— he not introduced to all workers in the press; and

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(c) the number of men in the temporary staff without having the benefit of pension or provident fund, and when the Government propose to give them either of these benefits?

A.—(a) The Linotype and Monotype composing sections of the Government Press are worked on double shift system daily as follows:—

First shift.—6 a.m. to 2 p.m. with a half-hour interval from 10 to 10-30 a.m.

Second shift.—2 p.m. to 10 p.m. with a half-hour interval from 6 to 6-30 p.m.

A foreman or assistant foreman is always present supervising the work. Gazetted officers pay occasional visits to the Press between 6 and 9 a.m. and 5-30 and 10 p.m.

(b) The usual working hours between 9 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. cannot be introduced for all the workers in the Government Press, as sufficient space is not available in the Press buildings for the installation of all the necessary machinery and the employment of a large number of men at one time. The double shift system permits the employment of a large number of men without overcrowding the Press, which is prohibited under the Factories Act.

(c) 234 men. The question of giving the benefit of pension or provident fund to the temporary staff of the Government Press is under consideration.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member when the question of giving the benefit of the provident fund to the temporary staff will be decided? "

The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman:—" It is not possible to say. It is under consideration."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Prisons and Prisoners

Lathi charge in the Cannanore jail on the 31st December 1932 and the 1st January 1933.

600 Q.—Mr. K. P. Raman Menon: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a lathi charge in Cannanore jail on the 31st December 1932;

(b) if so, what the occasion was for it;

(c) whether any prisoners were injured;

(d) if so, what their injuries are;

(e) what the names are of the prisoners so injured;

(f) whether there was again a lathi charge or thrashing with lathis or canes in the Cannanore jail on the 1st January 1933, and whether any prisoners were injured thereby; and

(g) if so, who the prisoners are so injured?

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A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 598.

(*f*) There was a light rattan charge on the 1st January 1933 in which eight prisoners received caning while attempting to climb the palisading.

(*g*) The Government have no information.

Age-limit for appointment as Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors.

* 600-A *Q.*—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to enforce the rule that Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors should not hold office after they are sixty years old; and

(*b*) if so, what the effect is of the said rule on appointments already made which are for a term of three years?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The appointments are always subject to the rule referred to in clause (*a*) above.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some persons who have already been appointed for certain terms are to be deprived of their public prosecutorships? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" If my hon. Friend names any specific instance, I shall be in a position to answer."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—BUDGET FOR 1933-34.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. the Finance Member will present the Budget for 1933-34."

Introductory.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Mr. President, Sir, I propose, before discussing in detail the Estimates that are now to be laid before the House, to give, as is customary, a review, as succinctly as possible, of the affairs of the Presidency during the financial year that is just about to close. I shall touch only on such topics as have a bearing on our financial or economic position. The monsoons have upon the whole been favourable, and several districts, notably in the Central and South-Central areas of the Presidency, which had for some years been suffering from inadequate rains, received in this year more copious supplies. At the same time, the year has not been marked by those disastrous floods ...in-bursts which marred the record of its immediate predecessors. ...h-West monsoon made its appearance in some strength during

the month of May, somewhat untimely; considerable falls occurred on the West Coast and the Circars during July and during August the rains, though comparatively light, extended generally throughout the Presidency. Upon the whole, the season was favourable and the total extent both of wet and dry crops was considerably above the average and the extent cropped in the preceding year. The North-East monsoon was favourable and the rainfall was above the average throughout the Presidency, except in Kurnool and Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor districts. We had very heavy rain in November, but the floods thereby caused in the Tanjore district, by which a number of tanks and channels were breached, did not, upon the whole, result in an extensive loss of crop. Among the works which it is proposed to take up in the ensuing year will be found several designed to improve the drainage and mitigate the flooding from which parts of the Delta suffer. Only in an area of about 900 square miles in the neighbourhood of Bellary was there in the early months of the year scarcity which at one time threatened to develop into famine. At the earlier stage work was afforded by the expansion of road and water-supply works under the direction of the District Board with special allotments from the Government. Relief was also given to the villages affected by extensive remissions or postponement of revenue, and of loan repayments. By the month of May test-works under Famine Code conditions were organized in seven centres, but the favourable rains in July and August, which continued into September, relieved the situation and enabled the closure of the works from October last.

"2. Economically, as the House knows, the Presidency continued to languish under the universal trade depression. There seems little hope of a marked or general improvement in trade unless a forward step can be taken in the matter of war debts which is to form one of the principal topics of business at the International Conference in April next. So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, there are a few hopeful features which may be mentioned; thus the decline in our foreign trade which has been so marked for two years, seems at least to have been arrested, and its total value for the first 11 months of 1932 was practically unchanged as compared with the corresponding period of 1931. This, no doubt, was due to the abnormal export of gold, but, apart from this, there are some hopeful signs; traffic in some important articles of merchandise has somewhat revived and coasting trade shows an all-round increase. There was also an increase in the number of new companies registered. The increase, to which I shall presently allude, in the revenue under REGISTRATION and STAMPS, is to some extent an indication of returning business activities. The disquieting feature of the situation, viz., the continued decline in prices of food grains, however still continues and though it may have benefited the poorer classes has adversely affected those of the more well-to-do whose incomes are drawn from the land.

"3. Politically the year, so far as this Province is concerned, has been uneventful on the whole, but the possibility of a renewal of civil disobedience activities is not yet removed, and cannot be left out of account.

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Accounts of the year 1931–1932.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

"4. Before dealing in detail with the Estimates that are now for the consideration of the House, I have a few preliminary observations to offer. The year 1932–1933, the Revised Estimate for which I am about to submit to the House, has witnessed, in great measure, the effect of those efforts at retrenchment, which the Government undertook in response to what may be described as a clear mandate from the House expressed in the course of the debates on the Budget of 1931–1932. That mandate was enforced by the signs of serious collapse under every head of revenue which became manifest in the early months of the same year, and led us in the Revised Estimate for that year to anticipate a decline in revenue of no less than Rs. 187·61 lakhs. In my Budget Speech for 1932–1933 it was expected that, as against a revenue deficiency of Rs. 187·61 lakhs, we should in the year achieve savings in expenditure of Rs. 129·30 lakhs, and, in the result, we anticipated a revenue deficit of Rs. 50·74 lakhs. We have now the actual accounts figures for 1931–1932 which show that while our revenue has come out better than we expected, mainly under the head of EXCISE where the reduction was less by Rs. 20 lakhs, our efforts at curtailing expenditure were also more successful than we anticipated and have given us savings of Rs. 142·17 lakhs against Rs. 129·30 lakhs, a betterment of Rs. 12·87 lakhs. The result has been that we have closed 1931–1932 with a small surplus of Rs. 5·41 lakhs. It is perhaps worth while, before quitting this part of the subject, to observe that, upon the whole, the aim of the Government and of the Retrenchment Committee to achieve a reduction of 8 per cent in the year was attained.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

"5. I need not inflict upon the House details of the accounts figures of 1931–1932 for the Capital and Debt heads. The disbursements under these heads include Capital expenditure, not ordinarily charged to current revenues, such as outlay on the construction of irrigation and hydro-electric works, on Government commercial undertakings and on loans and advances to local bodies, cultivators, etc. These were financed partly from loans from the Government of India, partly from recoveries of loans and advances repaid, and partly from the Provincial balances upon which we drew to the extent of Rs. 57·78 lakhs. In the result we closed the year with a Revenue Account balance of Rs. 170·91 lakhs, very much less than we anticipated in the Budget Estimate for the year but better by Rs. 76 lakhs than we expected at the time of preparing the Revised Estimate. The closing balance of Rs. 170·91 lakhs forms the opening balance of 1932–1933.

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Revised Estimate for the year 1932–1933.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

"6. In the Budget Estimate for 1932–1933 as submitted to the House, we anticipated a balanced budget, the figures for Revenue and Expenditure being alike estimated at Rs. 1,593·61 lakhs. The Revised Estimate for the year fixes the Revenue at Rs. 1,688·79 lakhs and the Expenditure at Rs. 1,626·02 lakhs, giving a revenue surplus of Rs. 62·77 lakhs. In other words, the results have been very much better than we expected at the beginning of the year. We felt bound at that time to take a very conservative view of the immediate revenue prospects in view of the recent collapse under every revenue head; and, as explained at the time, we took no credit for any additional revenue from the resettlement in certain taluks of Malabar. In the Revised Estimate under the head V. LAND REVENUE, we now budget for a slight betterment of Rs. 2·34 lakhs, this being the net result mainly of improved receipts amounting to about Rs. 2·40 lakhs from sales of waste lands, recovery of survey charges, and of a decrease under refunds, set off against decreases of revenue due to the alteration of kistbandi in Coimbatore by which Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs will not be due for collection until after the close of the year; and to allowance having been made in estimating for possible short collections on account of the economic depression. It is under EXCISE, however, that the most marked improvement accrues amounting to Rs. 62·19 lakhs; this represents a continuation of the recovery indicated by the actuals for 1931–1932 to which I have already alluded; the betterment is shared, though in less marked degree, by other heads which reflected in 1931–1932 the results of the general depression. Thus STAMPS have recovered to the extent of Rs. 15·97 lakhs, and REGISTRATION by Rs. 3·90 lakhs.

"7. On the other hand, in the Revised Estimate for 1932–1933 provision for increased expenditure as compared with the Budget Estimate is made amounting to Rs. 32·41 lakhs necessitated partly by additional appropriations, and supplementary grants voted by the Council during the year: provision is also made for paying a larger amount as compensation to local bodies under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Among the items of increased expenditure may be mentioned, under EDUCATION, Rs. 1·80 lakhs, being part restoration of the reduction in teaching grants, and Rs. 3·71 lakhs on account of building and equipment grants not provided for in the Budget Estimate; under PUBLIC HEALTH additional provision is made for rural and other water-supply (Rs. 2·79 lakhs) and other minor grants. Retrenchments and other savings effected account for about Rs. 14 lakhs and are shared by several departments, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, POLICE, MEDICAL, AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRIES.

"A sum of about Rs. 6·69 lakhs has been written back from Capital to Revenue, representing expenditure on Forest commercial undertakings which have been de-commercialized, and a similar write-back has been made of the balance of advances to finance commutation of pensions

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made in previous years from the Capital to the Revenue Account. This is of the nature of a book transaction; the expenditure under the Capital *Account is correspondingly reduced.*

"Under the head 43. FAMINE there is increased expenditure of Rs. 2·75 lakhs due to relief operations in the Bellary district. These were finally closed down in October 1932, and have cost us from the start, including land revenue remission granted and special expenditure incurred, before the opening of test works, through the agency of the District Board, about Rs. 8 lakhs.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

"8. Coming to the Capital and Debt heads, 1932–1933, the sum borrowed for the Cauvery-Mettur Project was Rs. 100·38 lakhs, of which, after adjusting to credit of the Revenue balance Rs. 19·76 lakhs advanced in the preceding year, a sum of Rs. 9·91 lakhs is expected to remain unspent, to be carried forward to next year's account of the project. For the Pykara, Kattalai and Cochin Harbour (stage IV) works, we borrowed from the Provincial Loans Fund during the year Rs. 49·85 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 12·88 lakhs will, it is estimated, remain unspent; the greater part of this is covered by the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the Cochin Harbour where it has not been found possible within the year to make a start with the stage IV works.

Revenue Closing Balance in the year 1932–1933.

·30 "9. As the net result of the year's administration it is expected
m. that we shall close 1932–1933 with a Provincial balance of Rs. 293·44 lakhs as compared with the Budget Estimate of Rs. 130·37 lakhs. The increase is due partly to the betterment in our position in 1931–1932, which has continued to be manifest in 1932–1933, and partly to the excess receipts in the CAPITAL SECTION from which a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs not required for expenditure in that section has been passed into the Provincial balances.

Budget Estimate for the year 1933–1934.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—PART I.

"10. I now come to Part I of the Estimates for 1933–1934 as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1932–1933. The Revenue estimates show a betterment of Rs. 128·07 lakhs, the figure being Rs. 1,721·68 lakhs as against Rs. 1,593·61 lakhs. The expenditure under Part I (i.e., expenditure against standing sanctions) stands at Rs. 1,646·26 lakhs against Rs. 1,593·61 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 52·65 lakhs. The corresponding figures, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1932-1933, are Revenue *plus* Rs. 32·89 lakhs, Expenditure *plus* Rs. 20·24 lakhs. The result is that we expect to have available during 1933–1934 a sum of Rs. 75·42 (say 75) lakhs for expansion of outlay.

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" 11. Taking first the REVENUE side, allowance has been made under the LAND REVENUE head for a decrease of Rs. 7·85 lakhs, representing about one-fourth of the kist in the Trichinopoly district, which, owing to an alteration in the kistbandi, will not accrue until 1934–1935; as against this, some increase is expected from re-settlement rates in Godavari, Kistna and Malabar, from receipts from the sale of waste lands and, *per contra*, by smaller refunds. Under EXCISE, we have felt obliged to make a cautious estimate. I have already referred in dealing with the Revised Estimate for 1932–1933 to the remarkable recovery which seems to be taking place in the Excise Revenue (mainly under toddy) but it would be unwise to count upon its maintenance at the same rate in 1933–1934. In estimating the revenue under this head we have proceeded generally on the basis that the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1932–1933 will not be largely exceeded; the increase of Rs. 21 lakhs in 1933–1934, on which we reckon, is due to the expectation that the toddy rentals of the next lease (October 1933 to September 1934) will be the same as those in the current year and hence a full year's increased rentals (Rs. 42 lakhs) will accrue in 1933–1934 as against half that sum accruing in the current year. Other revenue heads, under which improvement is anticipated, are STAMPS (+ 12·90 lakhs), mainly due to increase of Rs. 10·72 lakhs under non-judicial stamps; REGISTRATION (+ 3·30 lakhs) due partly to increased activity, but partly also to levy of fees on kanom leases and on lengthy documents. Improved collection of the Madras Motor Vehicles Tax is expected to give us an increase of Rs. 6·50 lakhs, notwithstanding a decrease in fees for the registration and examination of vehicles; under XVI. INTEREST and XXX. CIVIL WORKS we anticipate increased receipts of Rs. 4·72 lakhs and Rs. 6·87 lakhs respectively, the former owing to the accrual of interest on deposits of Provincial balan es with the Government of India, the latter because a larger amount is expected to be drawn from the Road Development Fund.

" 12. Coming now to EXPENDITURE, the Budget Estimate (Part I) for 1933–1934 contemplates, as compared with that of 1932–1933, a gross increase of Rs. 60·87 lakhs against which we can set off reductions amounting to Rs. 8·22 lakhs, thus arriving at the net figure of Rs. 52·65 lakhs already mentioned. As the House is aware, the Government of India have announced that the 10 per cent pay cut will from 31st March 1933 be reduced to 5 per cent in the case of services 'protected' under the Government of India Act, and of all other 'non-protected' services controlled by them. In the case of the Provincial and Subordinate Services, whose pay it is within the power of the Local Government to regulate, they have given Provincial Governments a free hand. In exercise of the discretion thus given, the Government have decided wholly to remove, as from 1st April 1933, the 10 per cent cut of all establishments whose pay can under the rules be regulated by them. The Estimates take account of these decisions, which, taken together, necessitate an increase in the expenditure (as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1932–1933) of Rs. 32·97

lakhs. To this subject I shall return later. Under 16. IRRIGATION provision is made for a number of irrigation works provided for in previous years' budgets, but of which the execution was in some cases retarded or deferred by the necessity of retrenchment. The provision proposed for these schemes in 1933–1934 is Rs. 18·47 lakhs; their total estimated cost is Rs. 88·10 lakhs. The works include a number of productive schemes of which the most important are the Kistna East Bank Canal Scheme and the improvements to the Pedalanka channel, and the Yenamadurru drainage channel—all relating to the Godavari and Kistna deltas. For the Cauvery delta it is proposed to take up much needed improvements to the advantage of the Vadavar and Ayyavayyanar systems; in the Trichinopoly district provision is made for the scheme for the Cauvery bed-regulator and High Level Channel and for the North Bank Canal, both in the neighbourhood of Kattalai. Increased expenditure accrues under other heads, but I need only mention here the more important. Thus, under 22. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION provision is made for the expenses of the General Elections for the reformed legislature (Rs. 8 lakhs); under 31. EDUCATION Rs. 5·59 lakhs is to be given for restoring teaching grants to the amount prior to retrenchment, and money is also provided for additional teaching grants to aided secondary schools and for building and equipment grants overdue. Under 41-B we have a provision of Rs. 6·59 lakhs on account of capital outlay on certain hydro-electric schemes in progress for which it is not proposed to borrow next year. Additional provision for commutation of pensions (Rs. 1·25 lakhs) is made under head 45-A and of Rs. 1 lakh under 46. STATIONERY AND PRINTING, which is the net increase resulting from an increase of expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs on account of the General Elections, partly counterbalanced by reduction in expenditure on this head in other directions.

Part II Schemes for the year 1933–1934.

"13. It will be convenient here to advert to the Part II Expenditure proposed in 1933–1934 in the Revenue Account before touching on the Capital and Debt heads. The position is that, after making provision for the removal of the pay cut to the extent above mentioned, we can allot Rs. 75·42 lakhs for Part II SCHEMES. Against this sum, the Finance Committee have recommended as urgently necessary schemes of which the cost in 1933–1934 is Rs. 70·56 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 3·14 lakhs recurring. To this the Government decided to add certain non-recurring schemes which the Finance Committee recommended for acceptance only if funds are available. The amount of these is Rs. 1·09 lakhs.

"In addition there are certain schemes for which it was proposed to move in 1932–1933 Supplementary Grants, but which, though accepted by the Finance Committee, could not be moved in the October meeting of the Legislative Council and had to be deferred until the January meeting by which time it was too late to expect the money to be

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spent within the year. The amount of these is Rs. 1·33 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. ·01 lakh recurring expenditure. These have been added to the Part II Schemes for 1933–1934 and the resulting total is *non-recurring* Rs. 72·98 lakhs and Rs. 3·15 lakhs *recurring*. As against this latter figure, however, we have recurring revenue derivable from the schemes proposed, of Rs. 5·03 lakhs. In 1933–1934, therefore, we shall have available to meet the non-recurring expenditure (Rs. 72·98 lakhs) on Part II Schemes a sum of Rs. 77·30 lakhs. This will allow us to *close the year with a Revenue Account surplus of* Rs. 4·32 lakhs; of this Rs. 3·46 lakhs is due to the continuance of tho pay cut in the case of officers who are not under the rule-making powers of the Madras Government.

"It will be seen that we propose to devote practically the whole of the revenue surplus to expanding the activities of Government towards the standard of expenditure which we have been compelled in 1931–1932 and 1932–1933 to contract rigorously owing to the necessities of retrenchment. The *ultimate total commitment which these schemes involve* is no less than Rs. 108·37 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 4·91 lakhs recurring. That, I think, constitutes a considerable relaxation of the financial curb. It would take too long to attempt an analysis of all these schemes. I may mention a few only, confining myself to the non-recurring expenditure. Thus *additional non-recurring grants* are proposed amounting to about Rs. 6·02 lakhs for EDUCATION (TRANSFERRED and RESERVED), including educational buildings; to Rs. 5·77 lakhs for MEDICAL and PUBLIC HEALTH (including buildings); and to Rs. 15·15 lakhs for CIVIL WORKS (grants-in-aid to local bodies). AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY, INDUSTRIES and FISHERIES are given Rs. 1·91 lakhs; for IRRIGATION, in addition to the substantial sums provided in Part I, there are further grants of Rs. 1·62 lakhs; about Rs. 32 lakhs is proposed for the development of the distribution of electricity, which cannot but be highly beneficial to the populations affected.

CAPITAL AND DEBT HEADS.

"14. The consideration of the Capital and Debt heads for 1933–1934 need not detain us long. The total estimate of disbursements under these heads (Part I) is Rs. 81·25 lakhs, distributed as follows:—For Cauvery-Mettur Project Rs. 36·20 lakhs; for the Pykara Headworks completion, the Kattalai Scheme and the Cochin Harbour Rs. 14·51 lakhs; 'other heads', i.e., for the Cinchona development and loans other than for the Cochin Harbour Rs. 30·54 lakhs—total Rs. 81·25 lakhs. Against this we have an opening balance of Rs. 9·91 lakhs in the Cauvery-Mettur account, and Rs. 12·88 lakhs in the accounts of Kattalai, Pykara and Cochin Works; Rs. 42·33 lakhs will be available from recoveries of loans and the balance (Rs. 16·13 lakhs) will be met from Provincial balances. For the Pykara Power Station scheme Rs. 6·25 lakhs is proposed. Of this scheme all the main items of construction work, except certain minor works on the lower bund of the reservoir and certain office and other buildings, have been completed.

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The provision proposed is to complete these and to pay in 1933–1934 for stores purchased in Europe, for which payment falls due within that year. For the distribution of power in the Coimbatore district and to Palghat Rs. 1·65 lakhs is required; the work is expected to be completed in the year. The programme also provides for the supply of electricity to Virudhunagar and Dindigul municipalities at a cost during the year of Rs. 2·99 lakhs; loans provided for are, to the Madras Corporation (Rs. 6 lakhs), to other local bodies (Rs. 2·84 lakhs); to cultivators (Rs. 13·92 lakhs); to Industries (Rs. ·50 lakh) and miscellaneous (Rs. 5·67 lakhs) and to Cochin Harbour (Rs. 10 lakhs). The Finance Committee considered further five loan schemes, of which they recommended four at a total cost of Rs. 10·23 lakhs in 1933–1934. These are principally to provide further loans to the Madras Corporation for various purposes (Rs. 4 lakhs), and to local boards and municipalities for capital expenditure on new schemes other than water-supply and drainage (Rs. 6·12 lakhs). The money will be found from Provincial balances.

"We propose to take no loans in 1933–1934 from the Provincial Loans Fund.

Revenue Closing Balance in the year 1933-1934.

.45 "15. The Revenue Closing Balance for 1933–1934, after transferring
n. for Capital expenditure a sum of Rs. 26·36 lakhs as already mentioned, is expected to stand at Rs. 271·40 (say Rs. 271) lakhs.

Emergency Cut in Pay.

"16. From the above survey of our position as disclosed by the figures, there emerge two matters with which the House will expect me to deal at greater length. The first is the decision of the Government to devote a part of their resources to the restoration of the 10 per cent cut in pay. I may remind the House in this connexion of the terms of the pledges which, following those made in Parliament and in the Legislative Assembly, the Government gave. Speaking in the House of Lords on the 3rd December 1931, the then Under Secretary of State pointed out that the Bill conferred on the Secretary of State a temporary power to make a reduction not exceeding 10 per cent for a period not longer than between December 1st of that year (1931) and March 31, 1933—

> 'If (he proceeded) the financial emergency continues, it will not be possible to continue that cut without coming to Parliament once more to agree to it; but if, as we all hope, the financial situation rapidly improves, there will be nothing to prevent the salaries of these servants being restored before the date of the expiry of the cut.'

"In the Legislative Assembly the Finance Member used similar language. Referring to the duration of the additional burdens proposed, he said on 29th September 1931—

> 'It must be clearly explained that there is no intention that they should remain operative beyond March 31st, 1933. They will not be continued beyond that date without further examination of economic conditions; and if economic conditions so required or permitted, we should re-consider them before that

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date.' Having discussed the forecasts of revenue, the Hon'ble Member continued 'If these forecasts are fulfilled, then, even if there is *no improvement in the economic position*, the Finance Member, when he presents the Budget for 1933-1934, will find himself in possession of a surplus of 5·23 crores, and he will be able to make a substantial easing of the burdens. . . It is perhaps forecasting events too much to say in what order these reductions should be made. But there are certain principles which we consider must be observed. Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cut in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income-tax now to be imposed. I think we may predict, with as much certainty as is possible for any such forecasts, that these special impositions will not in any case be extended beyond March 31, 1933.'

"In their communiqué on the subject issued on 14th December 1931, the Madras Government stated as follows :—

'In conformity with the announcement made by the Finance Member of the Government of India regarding the duration of the cut, these measures will be *of a temporary nature not extending beyond the needs of the present exceptional* emergency and will be removed as a first measure of relief as soon as financial conditions improve. There is no present intention that the cut should remain in operation after the 31st March 1933.'

"When I presented to this House the Budget for 1932-1933 on 24th February last year, the position was that we expected to close 1931-1932 with a deficit of Rs. 50¾ lakhs, for 1932-1933 we hoped for a balanced budget, after allocating for Part II Schemes a small sum of about Rs. 8¾ lakhs. The objection that our pledges, which I have quoted, precluded us from allowing even this small additional expenditure was met by the argument that, with a trifling revenue surplus of this amount, we should not be justified in assuming such an improvement in our finances as would warrant us in removing the cut. I pointed out that, before we could contemplate dispensing with the temporary expedient of the pay cut, we must realize or have in sight a very much more substantial margin of revenue over expenditure than Rs. 8¾ lakhs, and that, within the period of grace secured by this exceptional measure, we must find means, in accordance with the pledges given, to balance our revenues and expenditure without its aid.

"In the opening part of my speech to-day I have indicated what we have done and I venture to claim that it is no inconsiderable achievement, and that, making due allowance for the improvement in revenue, the Madras Government have not paid mere lip-service to the cause of economy: with the assistance of the Retrenchment Committee they tackled early in 1931-1932 the disagreeable task before them, with the result that, whereas the year 1930-1931 closed with a deficit of Rs. 105¾ lakhs, the next year (1931-1932) closed with a small surplus of Rs. 5·41 lakhs of Revenue over Expenditure against an anticipated deficit (Revised Estimate) of Rs. 50·74 lakhs, while in 1932-1933 and in 1933-1934 we anticipate a comfortable surplus of Rs. 60 or 70 lakhs in each year. Such being the position, the Government feel that they would not be justified in retaining any longer the temporary expedient of the pay cut, the removal of which has been declared to have the first claim on their resources and which they are pledged accordingly to dispense with at the earliest opportunity. They have decided to honour their pledges to the extent of their authority to do so. To this they

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attach the greatest importance, not merely because of their promises, but because, in the interests of the public service, it is essential that the sense of security which is the principal consideration that attracts good men to the service of Government should not be impaired.

Remission of Land Revenue.

"17. The second matter to which special reference must be made is the proposal that an all-round reduction of Land Revenue by 12½ per cent or 2 annas in the rupee should be given. The actual proposal was that this reduction should be made for one year only. It has been calculated that the total amount of revenue thus sacrificed would be about Rs. 74 lakhs, say three-fourths of a crore. A Resolution to this effect was carried by a large majority at the last session of this House after the House, by voting the closure, had refused to hear me on the financial implications of the motion. I suggest that this is regrettable, not because I am optimistic enough to suppose that, on such a matter, anything I might have said would have led to the rejection of the motion, but at least the House would have had presented to it the other side of the shield; and a verdict of the House, arrived at after considering the question in all its aspects, would have carried correspondingly the greater weight. The Government have, however, considered the question raised with the care which its importance demands but have not seen their way to acting upon the Resolution for reasons which I shall briefly indicate. Taking first the financial aspect, I do not deny that, so far as the current year 1932–1933 and the next year 1933-1934 are concerned, it would not be impossible for us to find the requisite sum, which would be charged partly against the Revised Estimate for the current year and partly against the Budget Estimate for its successor; and we might still have been able to find during 1933-1934 a certain amount of money for expansion besides giving relief in respect of the pay cut. But we should certainly not be able to entertain many schemes, which though urgently necessary and desirable in themselves, involve large commitments beyond 1933-1934, and the restoration of the activities of Government in many directions will be inevitably and probably indefinitely retarded. I shall, of course, be told that the Resolution contemplated a remission of 12½ per cent for one fasli only, and that afterwards the 'revenue cut' will be restored. As regards this 'revenue cut' nothing is to my mind more certain than that it will not be confined to a single fasli. We hope for improvement in the general economic position and there are some signs that that hope is justified. But it is unlikely that recovery will be sudden and sensational, or other than slow, and, in that case, human nature being what it is, it is pretty certain that in 12 months' time the insistence of our friends the mirasidars will be no less vigorous for the retention of the 'cut' than it is at present for its introduction. If that should be so, the position will be, as I have indicated, that the Government will be disabled to the extent of three-fourths crore a year for meeting the demands for increased expenditure and for financial aid that are daily pressed upon them, from every side.

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"At the risk of repetition let me again remind the House of the position we are in. Faced, two years ago, with a heavy deficit and with the prospect of a serious collapse of revenue, we set vigorously to work at the distasteful and thankless business of retrenchment—and how distasteful and thankless no one knows better than myself. In all directions, like every one else in these days of general depression, we had to curtail expenditure, to dispense with luxuries, and to eliminate waste. In the process we have not hesitated in the effort to rehabilitate our finances to cut down even to the bone and to reduce beneficent expenditure in many directions, which we should normally have been reluctant to curtail. In our principal object, I believe we have succeeded. It was never my intention nor the intention of the Government that this reduction in the 'standard of living' of the State—if I may so put it—should be indefinitely prolonged. But, if the Government are now to give up Rs. 75 lakhs a year out of the Land Revenue, the single stable source of revenue they possess, the process of recovery cannot but be retarded, and to a proportionate degree the demands on Government from other directions, for Education (for instance), for measures of medical relief, public health, for the uplift of the backward and depressed classes and various other claims, must rest unsatisfied.

"Add to this that the financial prospect of the next year or two is full of uncertainty. We do not know, for instance, how we shall stand as the result of the Reformed Constitution, or the introduction of Federation. It seems not improbable that in certain directions the cost of administration may be increased rather than diminished; it is as yet uncertain whether some system of Provincial Contributions may not be imposed upon us. It has also to be remembered that we have to contemplate the possibility of other vicissitudes of a more familiar kind, that may adversely affect our revenues and might, when taken in conjunction with a largely reduced Land Revenue, disable the Government possibly for a considerable period from pursuing any 'nation-building' schemes whatever, substituting stagnation or even retrogression for development and progress.

"I have attempted, in what has just been said, to put before the House an aspect of the matter which was not perhaps sufficiently present to the minds of many members who voted for the Resolution. I am far from saying that, under no conceivable circumstance is relief to the payer of Land Revenue thinkable. The Government realize that the decline of prices of agricultural produce has adversely affected, in different degree, those who depend on the land for their living or their income, but they are unable to accept the present demand which is one for an all-round reduction of Land Revenue regardless of the circumstances and conditions which vary from district to district. As the Hon'ble the Revenue Member told the House during the recent debate, the Government have been watching the position with full attention; the existing system of Land Revenue administration is sufficiently flexible to enable them, should occasion require, to take such steps as they may be convinced are necessary, without adopting the expedient which is now pressed upon them. The demand has its origin among the

mirasidars of the Tanjore district. The Government cannot be accused *of neglecting the interests of that district, as the expenditure* of over *Rs. 6 crores on the Cauvery-Mettur Project witnesses.* In the present Budget, provision is made for several other important irrigation schemes for their benefit. Their difficulties have recently formed the subject of a special investigation by an officer of the Agricultural department deputed for the purpose, whose report is now under consideration. I am unable now to say what conclusions will be reached, but one point that appears to emerge is that the particular kind of rice which has long been their principal product has ceased to command its old markets, in Ceylon and elsewhere, in competition with rice from Burma and from the northern districts of the Presidency. If that is so, it may well prove that the solution of their troubles will in part be found in adapting the agricultural practice of the district to the changed conditions, so as to substitute the growth of products which can command a better market in lieu of those which do not. Connected questions also arise; such as the grievances in respect of railway freight, the question of re-opening certain minor ports and of improving by other means if possible the marketing facilities of the district. I can assure the House that these important matters will receive the close and early attention of the Government.

Conclusion.

"18. I do not think I need detain the House longer with further observations on the estimates which I now commend for their acceptance.

"I would beg permission, before concluding, to express my thanks to the Members of the House who have served on the Finance and Public Accounts Committees for the valuable assistance and advice they have afforded. Lastly I have to express once again my own and the Government's cordial appreciation of the devotion and care which the Financial Secretary Mr. Hood, and the officers and staff of the department have brought to the discharge of their duties, not in connexion with the Budget only but throughout the year. They have continued to maintain in all respects the high standard of efficient financial administration for which the Government of this Province has been noted and to which we owe largely our present relatively favourable financial position." (Applause.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The general discussion on the Budget n. will commence on the 27th February 1933. During the discussion, I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 20 minutes for the speech of the Leader of a Party and 10 minutes for the speech of any other Member. I would suggest that the reading of manuscript speeches should be exceptional. In regard to such speeches I propose to prescribe a time-limit of 6 minutes. The afternoon of Wednesday the 1st March 1933 will be at the disposal of the hon. Members of Government to make their replies.

"2. I take this opportunity of suggesting as I did last year, to the Leadrs of various Parties to consider the possibility of arranging with

5th February 1933] [The President]

he Members of their own and of other Parties that motions at the time f the voting of grants do not overlap one another and that they are onfined to important matters. I expressly stated last year that it was ot my intention in any way to restrict the rights of hon. Members to ive any cut motions they like. But hon. Members must have noticed hat year after year notices of hundreds of cut motions are given but hat not more than a few are taken up for discussion. And my suggesion is only intended to avoid the waste involved in arranging and, rinting too many motions which have no chance of being reached in ouncil and which sometimes have the effect of preventing the discussion f really important subjects which the House may wish to concentrate pon.

"3. The House will adjourn and meet again on Monday the 27th February 1933 at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 571 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1933, page 113 supra.]

Grants—Aided Elementary schools.

District.	Day schools. Grant assigned.	Grant paid.	Percentage reduction.
	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	2,24,726	1,57,624	30
Vizagapatam	2,15,594	2,15,594	..
East Godavari	1,57,095	1,27,553	19
West Godavari	1,41,363	1,41,363	..
Kistna	1,72,401	1,68,686	2
Guntur	3,13,000	2,97,150	5
Kurnool	1,19,236	1,05,780	11
Bellary	61,929	61,929	..
Anantapur	58,500	57,823	1
Cuddapah	1,15,200	94,000	18
Nellore	1,48,314	1,36,794	8
Madras	1,88,654	1,61,296	14·5
Chingleput	1,45,719	1,17,771	19
North Arcot	1,57,444	1,37,718	12·5
Chittoor	97,587	97,587	..
South Arcot	1,95,527	1,64,063	16
Tanjore	3,12,500	2,09,098	33
Trichinopoly	1,30,587	1,30,530	..
Madura	1,69,161	1,40,698	17
Ramnad	2,61,518	2,35,611	10
Tinnevelly	5,41,293	4,85,169	10
Coimbatore	1,22,900	1,05,057	14·5
Salem	81,124	67,477	17
The Nilgiris	50,413	44,568	11·6
Malabar	9,82,542	8,75,173	10
South Kanara	2,37,961	1,81,594	23·3

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Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 572 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1933, page 113 supra.]

Grants—Aided Elementary schools.

District.	Night schools. Grant assigned.	Grant paid.	Percentage reduction.
	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	2,924	1,754	40
Vizagapatam	12,523	12,523	..
East Godavari	31,905	16,887	50
West Godavari	4,303	4,185	3
Kistna	14,867	5,086	66
Guntur	2,981	2,981	..
Kurnool	16,836	5,570	66
Bellary	1,473	1,473	..
Anantapur	6,094	2,521	59
Cuddapah	2,600	2,600	..
Nellore	4,939	4,939	..
Madras	8,909	7,489	16
Chingleput	4,101	3,179	22
North Arcot	5,416	5,416	..
Chittoor	3,067	3,067	..
South Arcot	18,425	7,269	* 55
Tanjore	5,530	632	88·5
Trichinopoly	2,718	2,174	20
Madura	2,295	2,295	..
Ramnad	3,964	3,668	8
Tinnevelly	9,716	2,847	70
Coimbatore	3,771	3,535	7·5
Salem	3,460	1,591	54
The Nilgiris	665	631	5
Malabar	4,841	4,538	6·25
South Kanara	566	525	7

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 574 asked by Mr. K. Singam Ayyang at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th Februa 1933, page 114 supra.]

G.O. No. 1479, Law (Education), dated 19th September 1924.

The subsidies granted from Provincial funds to local authoriti (taluk boards and municipal councils) for elementary education fa under the following heads:—

(i) Subsidies granted prior to 1st April 1921, and coming with the purview of the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Educati Act, 1920;

Leadrs o.

* Three schools have not yet been assigned grants.

›th February 1933]

(ii) subsidies for the maintenance of day and night schools opened .bsequent to the 1st April 1921;

(iii) subsidies for the maintenance of Government girls' schools ınsferred to the management of local authorities in 1922 and bsequent years; and

(iv) other subsidies for elementary education, e.g., subsidies for e payment of the temporary allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem to teachers the employ of local authorities.

2. *Subsidies falling under the heads (ii), (iii) and (iv) in paragraph* 1, *łucation Act.*—These are paid (in full annually) to all local authori›s irrespective of savings, if any, in the contributions paid in previous ars.

3. *Subsidies falling under the heads (ii), (iii) and (iv) in paragraph* 1 *ore.*—The present practice in regard to these subsidies is to deduct e savings in the amounts paid in any one year, from the payments ade for the succeeding year. Under section 32 of the Madras Elemenıry Education Act, 1920, the constitution of a distinct elementary ucation fund is obligatory on all local bodies. The Government have so definitely ruled that a local authority should not, without the ecial sanction of Government, reduce the amount of contribution to be ıid from its general revenues, as fixed in the orders issued on the ıdget of the elementary education fund under its control. They have rther ordered in G.O. No. 978, Law (Education), dated the 16th June '24, that the elementary education fund of each local authority should › kept separate from its general funds, and subjected to audit as a stinct fund, and that no portion of it can be diverted to purposes ıconnected with elementary education. In view of these orders, the overnment are pleased to direct that the present practice of deducting vings in the subsidies falling under the heads (ii), (iii) and (iv) in ıragraph 1 above be discontinued with effect from the next official ›ar and that the subsidies in question be paid in full every year ithout deduction for savings. Such payment will, however, be subject the condition that the local authority continues to maintain the full ımber of schools for which subsidies have been granted, prior to, and ıbsequent to, 1st April 1921, and that the schools are certified to be in ı efficient condition by the inspecting officers of the department.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

ɔ all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
, all Presidents of District Boards.
, all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
, all Presidents of District Educational Councils.
, the Director of Public Instruction.
, the Accountant-General.
, the Finance Department.
, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
, the Local Self-Government Department.
, the Revenue Department.
, the Registrar-General of Panchayats.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 582 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1933, page 120 supra.]

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE DISTRICT BOARDS AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—PROPOSALS TO STABILIZE THEIR FINANCIAL POSITION.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. G.O. Ms. No. 654 (S-10), dated 6th/9th May 1932, appointed me as a special officer for a period of six months "to examine and suggest ways and means to stabilize the financial position of local boards and municipal councils, and to make proposals for the reallocation of resources among reconstituted taluk boards." The period of special duty was extended for a further period of one month and seven days (up to 15th December 1932) by G.O. Ms. No. 1398, Public, dated 29th October 1932.

2. I reported myself for duty on the 7th May 1932 and after discussion with the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, a programme of work was settled. I visited all the 25 district boards in this province and the municipal councils in the headquarters of each district, and a few other selected municipal councils. After the inspection of each local body, I have submitted a report on each, with suggestions to stabilize its budget. In this report, I desire to note certain general observations that have suggested themselves to me in reviewing the financial administration of the local bodies as a whole, and to suggest certain measures that would place the finances of the local bodies on a stronger basis than the one found possible in the several individual reports already submitted to Government.

3. In the Government order quoted in paragraph 1 above, Government required me to make proposals for the reallocation of resources among reconstituted taluk boards. Owing to various causes, several taluk boards had not been reconstituted by Government during the period of my special duty. The period of my special duty was short, and it was, therefore, pointed out to me, that I need not visit the concerned taluk boards to discuss and settle the reallocation of resources: I had, therefore, to collect and submit such materials on this subject as were available at the offices of the district boards. I have already submitted to Government, proposals for reallocation, for some reconstituted taluk boards. But in most cases those proposals are, as suggested by the presidents of taluk boards. I have, however, drawn the attention of Government here to a few general features of vital financial importance, that have come to the surface on account of the recent policy of constituting, as far as possible, a taluk board for each revenue taluk.

4. The term 'Local Board' includes the panchayats also. The constitution of panchayats has not made much headway. Those already in existence are reported to be either dragging on a nominal existence, or their position (in the case of major unions) undetermined and uncertain. Chiefly owing to pressure of time, it was not possible to examine the financial position of any panchayats.

5. The observations and suggestions in this general report relate, therefore, only to the district boards and the municipal councils: (though a few municipal councils have not been visited and their financial position examined, they are not likely to reveal any special features as to largely modify the remarks made in this report).

CHAPTER II.

THE DISTRICT BOARDS.

Part I—Financial Position of the District Boards examined.

6. The following figures give the financial position at a glance: Receipts Rs. 1,36,85,300; Expenditure Rupees 1,51,31,500. These figures are made up of the totals in the normal budget for each district board. Corrections are made in cases where tolls compensation were taken in the early stages of my inquiry at the figure fixed by Government. The normal budget figures as I have explained in the individual reports, represent modest estimates, assume radical economies (especially at Chingleput and Malabar) and do not include provision for capital or any unforeseen expenditure. Many presidents would dispute the adequacy of the expenditure provisions in the normal budget, while it would be generally

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mitted that the revenue estimates are ɪt underestimates. The deficit that ɪs emerged is a sufficiently serious ɪe.

7. Loss of revenue, from three important sources, namely, land-cess, tolls, ɪd bus licence fees, and all in the ɪurse of one year, have made readjustents difficult. The results noticed ere: (a) Large liabilities outstanding; ɪbilities that ought to have been ɪuidated before the close of the financial year 1931–32 and (b) deficits in ɪe General Account. It is not surrising, since the total loss of revenue nounted in many cases to slightly ɪer one-third of the total income. emporary arrangements were made to de over difficulties through:—(a) iversions from earmarked and special ccounts, as the Railway Cess Account ɪd the Village Development Fund ccount; (b) loans from Government to ipe off deficits; and (c) cutting down rovisions during the current year for ɔad maintenance. Such desperate ɪmedies indicate that the sources of ɪvenue creditable to the District fund re alike inelastic and unproductive. chedule V to the Madras Local Boards ɪct XIV of 1920, as modified up to 1st ɪctober 1930, provides nineteen sources rom which the District fund could be uilt up. But, in practice, the feeding ources are chiefly land-cess, but licence ees, tolls (now substituted by compenation under the Motor Vehicles Act) ɪd Government grants. Ferries contriute a decent sum in a few districts as Ialabar and Trichinopoly. Avenues, n almost all the districts, have failed o prove remunerative in recent years. ɪll the remaining heads of revenue erve to swell more the monthly accounts of a district board than its coffers.

8. It may be instructive to note the ɪature of these receipts. The rate of the land-cess is fixed in the Act. It is collected by Government and its yield does not normally vary in a period of thirty years. Government grants are given for specified expenditure on specified conditions. The maximum permissible is fixed. But Government expect the district board to spend more out of its own funds on services that earn the grant. If the board spends less than the grant permissible it is entitled to be reimbursed only to the extent of the sums actually spent. If it spends more, as it is expected to do, it can't get a pie more. This system of allotting the land-cess income and awarding grants has its merits but, from the point of view of expansion of revenue, it has two defects: (a) expansion cannot be determined by the authority that directly administers the services and (b) it is generally inelastic; when it shows signs of elasticity it is invariably to the detriment of the district board's finances.

9. The remaining two items of receipts are, however, slightly different. The rates of the licence fees have so far been regulated by the district boards. They are operated upon, or may be operated upon, according to the needs of the district fund, and its results are subject only to the usual economic laws. Tolls, before they were abolished, had the same characteristic, though the compensation payable under the Motor Vehicles Act is largely determined by an outside authority, though this authority acts under statutory directions. Elasticity is retained here, but the power to vary its range and effect with reference to the changing financial needs of the district fund vests in an authority other than the district board.

10. The cumulative effects of these features have alike been demonstrated and felt in this period of unexpected loss of revenue and acute trade depression. Formation of the Village Development Fund diminished in almost all cases (except in a very few districts where the optional cess was not levied before the Amendment Act of 1930) the land-cess revenue by one-third. Government grants remained generally rigid—indeed, they were slightly reduced in respect of educational grants. Tolls compensation fell by slightly over 50 per cent. In the face of this fall the district boards could only look on. It did not possess any manipulative power to check the fall. In respect of one item, indeed, namely, licence fees, it had the necessary powers. But the motor-buses that were contributing the lion's share of the licence fees were subjected to heavy additional taxation under the Motor Vehicles Act; so any regulation of the-licence-fee-levying-power tended to add unduly to the burden of taxation on the bus. The relentless economic law, helped by current trade depression, brought into play the elastic nature of this source of revenue with disastrous consequences to its productivity.

11. Summarizing the general features of the notable items of revenue to the district board and their effects, it must be noted that: (a) three sources out of the four are generally inelastic. Whenever responsive it is usually to the detriment of district board finance. (b) All these three are operated upon

by an outside authority. The district board has neither the incentive to nurse their growth nor is given the opportunity to develop a sense of public responsibility to increase funds. (c) The fourth item, namely, 'Licence fees,' is the only item that may be useful in times of need, since its extent and nature can, broadly speaking, be determined, as the position stands at the time of writing this report, by the district board.

12. *An observation or two on 'ferries' and 'avenues.'* Two minor and in some places important sources of revenue may also be recorded here. 'Ferries,' at the present stage of transport, yield a good income in some places. A vigorous development programme of bridge-building, combined with the legitimate claims of 'panchayats' to manage these services, may in the long run diminish the income from this source. 'Avenues' have afforded a fruitful source of income to many district boards. In recent times, however, there is a lack of foresight shown by several local bodies in regard to the nursing of avenues and ensuring a steady income for the future. 'Avenue nurseries' that may develop into income-yielding full grown avenues are practically unknown. It will not be a surprise, if income from 'Avenues' completely disappears in the near future.

13. The difficult and cheerless revenue position explained in the preceding paragraphs have not been helped either by the manner in which the district boards spend their available resources, or by the nature of the services themselves, that are administered by them. The reflections that suggest themselves on a contemplation of the spending activities of the district boards may, therefore, be grouped under two headings:—

(a) Administration of the available funds.

(b) Nature of the services.

14. The technique of budget framing is not understood by several boards. The primary objects of regulating expenditure with reference to a budgetary scheme are two: (i) to enable the competent authority to regulate the use of funds on the various services in the proportion considered desirable; (ii) to restrict expenditure as far as practicable to receipts. That neither of these objects have been kept h... view has been indicated in the such...vidual reports. Estimates of availab... boards. ... are more often daring over- Government. Sufficient provisions are not usually made for inevitable payments. The scrutiny of the budgets made by Government under section 117 of the Madras Local Boards Act is therefore rendered ineffective. Even if suitable corrections are directed to be made, the importance of regulating expenditure under each item according to budget provision is not sufficiently realized. A general result has therefore been excess of a year's expenditure over a year's receipts.

15. Disregard of the restrictive and regulative influence of the budgetary scheme leads to ill-considered commitments that overshadow the normal position in the coming years. This may be illustrated with reference to three major heads of account. First, "Management": it books mainly the expenditure on 'the Staff.' The quinquennium ending 1931–32 indicates not only a progressive growth in expenditure, but, what is more serious reveals also a few disturbing features that are likely to embarrass the future. Advance increments are granted liberally in the course of the year. Several scales of pay in a small office are introduced. New posts are created which though temporary at first encourage a claim for the holder later, which the boards find it difficult to resist. Secondly, 'Communications': the administration of the transport service is by far the most important service in a local administration, and if not the only vital one of the local services, certainly the most popular, and the most expensive of them. About 75 per cent of the total expenditure of a district board is on 'Communications.' Under this head also there is the usual growth of expenditure, which is rendered more and more alarming for the future by the commitments made, without regard either to budget provision or to the financial ability of the board to meet the additions to recurring expenditure, in pursuance of the road development programme. The tale of the unpaid liabilities as on 31st March 1932 and of the number of incomplete works awaiting provision of funds, told in the individual reports is a result of such policy. The recent formation of the village development fund for capital expenditure, and the policy of Government in permitting the use of the capital at the credit of the railway cess account, noticeably in the Circars, have opened out possibilities for adding permanently to the recurring ordinary expenditure of the district boards. He will be a bold man who would assert that the normal financial capacity of these boards, even before it was affected by the recent abolition of tolls was such, a

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to find the necessary additional funds for the final and complete legacies of the road development programme. *Finally* the administration of the service known as '*Education other than Elementary*' does not indicate signs of either prudence or financial foresight. Expenses on staff have increased. This increase, though it may to some extent be due to the effects of the time-scale, is generally due to a liberal revision of scales, grant of advance increments, increase in staff and new schools. One may not be altogether justified in comforting himself with the consolation that the increased expenditure on schools must have led to increased efficiency, for, library and other equipment have been neglected. It is a unique feature that in almost all the boards the provision for equipment, libraries, etc., has been kept down. At any rate no appreciable increase is recorded. It would have been welcome if this instinct for economy has been shown with reference to opening of new schools or undertaking the management of old schools run by others. When the secondary schools were handed over to the district boards, Government appear to have agreed to pay the net cost. But it was not apparently imagined at that time that this net cost would be varied by the boards at a pace that could not be calculated by Government. At some stage, therefore, Government fixed the amount of their aid. A prudent policy after this would have been to undertake the cost of running new schools, after first ascertaining whether the board's finances would bear the additional permanent burden, and secondly, even if the boards could foot the bill, whether competent educational authorities consider that a new school of the kind proposed is a felt need. As far as I was able to gather, such considerations appear to have been, if at all, rarely brought to bear on the question, while more often, decisions appear to have turned on considerations of electoral expediency or on the pressure of another local authority anxious to transfer its burden.

16. While it is regrettable to notice such defects in the financial administration, it is extremely difficult to state whether they are due to (*a*) the inherent weakness in, or unsuitability to local conditions of, the constitutional structure of the district boards, or (*b*) to the men vested with the responsibility of running the administration, or (*c*) the nature of the services themselves. Of causes (*a*) and (*b*) it is not the province of this report to examine and determine. It must content itself with an observation that while serious financial defects of the type noticed must invite the earnest attention of those empowered to consider and effect administrative reforms, they have, as far as this financial report is concerned, contributed a certain amount of uncertainty and complication in the financial sphere, so as to make the task of determining the normal financial position and suggesting its stabilization, difficult. A more detailed reference to this aspect of the problem is made in Part II of this chapter. Regarding (*c*), namely, the nature of the services, one must find, that though it does not directly contribute to the defects in financial administration, it invites expenditure, funds or no funds: makes it difficult to arrest undesirable growths; and after reaching a certain stage of development demands a certain amount of minimum funds, which, if denied or curtailed, results more often in disastrous consequences.

17. What is then the nature of these services that lead to such results? The chief social services under the care of the district boards are: Communications, Education other than Elementary, and Public Health. It has been indicated that 75 per cent of the total expenditure is on 'Communications.' Of this expenditure, about 10 per cent to 15 per cent represents the expenses on the technical staff, and the rest on road maintenance. It has been generally recognized that any undue stinting on maintenance is wrong economy, and if pushed beyond a limit or postponed unduly, the damages caused will require much additional resources to restore the roads to tolerable condition of repair. Again, whatever the future technical policy in road maintenance and road development, at the present moment, it seems to be admitted that about Rs. 500 to Rs. 750, a mile on trunk roads, about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 on other roads (excepting those in the deltaic and hilly tracts) are about the minimum required for maintenance. Generally speaking, with the exception of Chingleput and Ramnad, this figure has not been exceeded. When that is so, it is difficult to adjust expenditure to violent revenue fluctuations and certainly impossible to adjust it to a permanent depletion. Expenditure on the Engineering establishments may perhaps be adjusted a little, but the relief would not be appreciable: A remedy is to curtail mileages, but whatever the future line of development and its possibilities, it seems to be generally admitted that the districts have not yet reached the minimum mileages consistent with the requirements of modern times. The

nature of a service that absorbs approximately three-fourths of the receipts of the district boards is therefore not such as either to admit of a ready contraction to help depleted finance, or to remain fallow for some time to tide over difficulties. The next service is 'Education other than Elementary': it is difficult to vary the standards of expenditure within a given time. Within a given budget, the bill for staff is the major item and the stipulated contracts could not be varied at will. Barring the expenditure on staff, the expenditure on other items is negligible. New schools easily opened cannot be as easily closed. Sufficient notice to students means delay. Therefore, while the growth in expenditure on this service can be checked by a prudent and courageous administration, it is difficult to re-adjust expenditure when once a certain standard is reached. The third service: 'Public Health' is in its infancy. Recently Government have placed at the disposal of the district boards the services of qualified officers. The expenditure incurred out of the district funds is mainly on the Travelling Allowances, Contingencies, and the staff under the District Health Officers. Some funds are also provided for the epidemic diseases. In a big area as a district with its inhabitants largely such as do not possess a developed health or sanitary conscience, the Public Health activities to be effective should not be crippled by scarcity provisions. It is admitted that the money spared by the district boards for Public Health is very meagre, and if at all, the nature of this service is such as to demand more and more. Summing up the examination of the nature of the services administered by the district board, it is clear, that they would not admit of much contraction, that to reduce the provisions that are being made at present is mistaken economy, and if at all, these services may admit of further development. It is needless to argue out at length the imperative social need to find enough funds for these services, and to demonstrate the harm to society if they are neglected on the plea of inadequate resources. Transport is vital for trade; Education necessary to discharge a citizen's duties and to shoulder his responsibilities in a modern State; and Health, to ensure effective living and prosperity alike.

18. The opening paragraph of this Chapter (paragraph 6) noted the stark and unenviable fact of a huge deficit. The succeeding paragraphs pointed out (*a*), the causes for the deficit, (*b*) the inexpansive nature of the revenue heads, and (*c*) the defects in the financial administration and the nature of the services that acted on the one hand as a contributory cause in increasing the difficulties to balance accounts, and on the other, made it impossible and undesirable to curtail expenditure. It is now the task in the light of these findings to suggest ways and means to cover up the deficit so as to ensure a stable financial position for the district boards.

Part II—Proposals for stabilization of the Finances of the District Boards.

19. It must be clear from what I have said in the individual reports, and from what has been noted in the preceding part of this chapter that the problem of stabilization of the district board finance is largely a problem of finding additional resources. But it is well before examining this problem to satisfy ourselves that all possible sources of economy have been investigated. The normal budgets recommended for adoption have themselves been framed on the minimum possible provision for expenditure, after taking into account the economies that each board could make. There remain however some proposals of more or less general application, which if adopted, may, if not capable of reducing the expenditure, at least check its further growth in the years to come. They may be noted here under the major heads of account:—

(i) *Management.*—The strength and the scales of pay of the clerical staff in the district boards invite comment. Details for each office are given in the individual reports. The striking features are:—(*a*) general over-staffing especially in the District Engineers' offices, and (*b*) numerous scales of pay in one office, and differing scales of pay among the district boards. The President's office is not in many cases, prima facie, over-staffed. But the same impression cannot be gathered from a scrutiny of the staff in the District Engineers' offices. It strikes one as likely that the supernumerary clerks are shown in the District Engineers' offices. The number of clerks in the Assistant Engineers' offices and Overseers' offices may admit of reduction. As for scales of pay, the pay of the Chief Ministerial Officer varies from Rs. 150 in a district to Rs. 450 in another. Among the clerks, in an office, there is usually three to five scales. Striking differences in scales are noticed even between the neighbouring districts. Apart from the administrative confusion, weakness, and lack of co-ordination which these facts indicate, they result

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n avoidable waste. Government may therefore, invite the district boards to conform as far as possible to the clerical scales in the Collector's offices, and to evolve a schedule of establishment with, say, not more than three scales of pay:—one for the Chief Ministerial officer, one for the accountants and one for the clerks—the last scale having a selection grade, if necessary. Time scales are luxuries in a local office and if their range and variety are not restricted, it is difficult to either forecast or keep under check, their cost.

(ii) *Communications.*—Expenditure on this service represents a large proportion of the district board receipts. Road maintenance costs a good bit, and the bill is likely to increase year after year. Road construction is very popular. The financing of roads is a problem that must be solved with reference to the future policy of road development. Road development in all its aspects will probably be dealt with by the special committee appointed by the Government of India. Some tendencies noticed by me may however be noted here:—(*a*) There is no well drawn out programme for the whole district prepared after a suitable survey of the lay-out of the district and its requirements, and (*b*) there is avoidable waste in three distinct authorities—district boards, taluk boards and panchayats constructing and maintaining roads. The fact has been noted in Part I of this chapter that the road development programme now being pursued by several district boards will lead in no distant time to a position, when the district boards could not afford to maintain the roads under their charge in proper repair. This should lead Government to take stock of the position and cry halt to many of the schemes they have already sanctioned out of the railway-cess funds. The multiplicity of authorities, apart from introducing complications in the lay-out of the roads, leads to two unwelcome results: (1) rushing into commitments that mortgages the future unduly, and (2) unnecessary work in the Engineer's offices. A president of the panchayat, a president of a taluk board, and a president of a district board are all equally anxious to enter into contracts, and several works are started without adequate financial scrutiny. A scrutiny of the various contracts entered into by the President, District Board, South Arcot and the President, District Board, Nellore—to mention only two examples, during the last half-year will indicate how on the eve of the elections several new works are discovered to be necessary in the interest of 'Transport' in the districts. In some districts, especially in Malabar, it was noticed that presidents of taluk boards ask for estimates without the least idea of finding sufficient funds for them. The District Engineer's office had to spend much time on these estimates—estimates for works that are never started, and it is not unreasonable to infer that a part of the technical staff at the disposal of the Engineer is utilized for this ineffective and avoidable work. It is difficult to suggest suitable remedies at this stage to check this disastrous tendency of thoughtless road development, but Government may consider in due course the desirability of introducing the following reform:—(*a*) to establish a road board with representatives of the local boards and Government, and entrust it with the sole responsibility of chalking out a road development programme and (*b*) to relieve all authorities except the district board of any responsibility for any road maintenance, except perhaps to allow the panchayats to lay out and maintain village roads, without the need to undergo the formal Public Works Department procedure and the supervision or assistance of the district engineering staff.

(iii) *Education other than elementary.*—A large portion of the expenditure is on staff. An attempt may be made to secure uniform scales of pay. The strength of the staff in each school must be fixed, or what would be far more effective, the net cost of each school may be fixed at a maximum figure. Even thesre may not lead far. The tendency to open or take over schools should be checked. A survey of the number of schools maintained by each district board with reference to the number of students in each and the requirements of the concerned locality will lead to some economy.

(iv) *Public Health.*—This service is in its infancy. The only observation that could be made is that the money spent appears to be largely ineffective, since it is not enough. Provisions are at present made just to combat epidemics, when they break out. The preventive part of the department's work is not yet fully developed. A suggestion that may find favour with a financier anxious to balance a budget is likely to be this: since the district boards are not in a position to exploit the health staff to most effective results, a wiser course would be to transfer the responsibility to Government to administer the service as part of the medical department. This would lead to a slight extra burden

to provincial finance, which it would not be in a position to bear at present.

20. To sum up: (i) strength in the clerical staff in the offices under the district board may be reduced, (ii) scales of pay may be made as uniform as possible among the district boards and varieties in the same office reduced, (iii) the road development programme must be watched and a road board formed, (iv) the need for the number of schools under each district board may be examined and (v) the practicability of transferring the health services to Government may also be investigated.

21. If the suggestions made above are accepted, it is possible to keep under some determinable figure the ultimate expenditure of the district boards. But it is highly improbable, that we would find (1) the additional 15 lakhs or so that is absolutely necessary to balance the normal budget, and (2) the additional 15 lakhs that may be necessary to enable these boards to finance unforeseen and the necessary capital expenditure. It is therefore necessary to examine the possible sources from which the district board's receipts could be augmented.

22. Receipts could be augmented either by further exploitation of the existing sources or by having recourse to fresh sources suitable for local taxation. It is necessary to examine first the possibilities for exploiting further the existing sources. As noticed in Part I of this chapter, the chief existing sources are four: land-cess, Government grants, avenues and bus licence fees. The first two sources cannot be regulated at will by the district boards. The amount of the land-cess is determined by the legislature. In 1930 the amount was fixed at 18 pies in the rupee and the district board's share fixed at one-third. A new fund called the Village Development Fund was formed and one-sixth of the land-cess credited to it. This has taken away a good portion of the district fund's receipts. The only way to get more is either to abolish the Village Development Fund or increase the land cess. Both are impracticable at the present moment. Secondly, Government grants are determined by the actual sums spent on specified services. Whether it is within the capacity of provincial finance to make increased grants, it is not within the scope of this report to determine. But it may be noted that constitutional reforms of far-reaching financial consequences are on the anvil and any suggestion to modify the existing system so as to yield more money to the district boards would be rejected as inopportune. The two remaining sources are: 'Avenues and bus licence fees.'

23. 'Avenues' have been yielding handsome revenue in some districts. It has been noticed in Part I of this chapter that the income from this source is gradually falling. It is possible that with some effort and a well-defined policy, the income could be revived especially in Malabar and the Tamil districts in the East Coast. A recommendation may therefore be made to the district boards to pay more attention to this source and the District Engineer specially asked to pay personal attention to it. But it is certain that it would not yield at any time additional revenue adequate to relieve the present financial stringency.

24. 'Bus licence fees' is a fruitful source but at the present day it is the much milked cow. The nature of this source has been commented upon in Part I of this chapter. It is difficult in the existing circumstances to make this source yield more than what it has been yielding in 1930–31. It is necessary to take all measures to check the threatened fall. The rates under the Motor Vehicles Act combined with the rates of licence fees fixed by several district boards have contributed to scare the bus industry off the road. The current year therefore records a distinct fall in income. Again, the rates prevalent in the districts are so varied and complex that they introduce uncertainty into a businessman's calculations. The remedies attempted so far, as for example, Government's proposal to standardize the rates, appear to have paid inadequate attention to the financial interests of the district boards. The points to be considered, in any future reform of this source of revenue, appear to be the following:—(a) it is desirable to work out a fairly uniform rate, fixed according to seating capacity, miles to be traversed, and the special conditions of a district. (b) The bus industry should not ultimately be driven out of the road but be encouraged to develop. (c) The financial effects on the district board should be carefully assessed and any measure that may be introduced should not tend to reduce the income already accruing from this source. If suitable steps are taken considering all the three conditions mentioned above, there is a reasonable prospect of some increased receipts from this source of revenue. But the prospects are not so bright as to relieve the present financial gloom, and it is therefore necessary to turn to fresh sources.

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25. Before so turning, however, a ggestion or two regarding two of the inor items of the District Board's re-ɪpts may be made:—(*a*) *School fees.*—veral district boards levy only eight stalments of fees. The net cost of edu-.tion other than elementary has been radually increasing. The district ɪards may be asked to levy all the nine ɪstalments. Again, half-fee conces-ons are freely given to the backward asses. Fee concessions should chiefly › based on poverty and merit. Merit eed not perhaps be insisted upon in the ɪse of the backward classes. But there ppears to be no justifiable reason to ıve the concession to the rich parents ven though they may belong to the ackward classes. (*b*) *Public Health.*—Dispensaries maintained by taluk boards ender free medical aid to all and get contributions from some district boards. ome district boards provide large sums or such contributions. A sound rule ıay be, to require payments from well-o-do patients. There are admitted ad-ainistrative difficulties, and the trouble aken may not be commensurate with he income received. But such a step nay lead to discourage dispensaries naintained wholly at the local boards' ost and to encourage the aided rural lispensaries.

26. It is now the stage to note and examine the possible fresh sources of revenue to the district boards. Under the existing constitution the district boards are not sovereign bodies—that is to say, bodies with unfettered discretion to tax the community—but 'created' bodies functioning within the four corners of an Act of the provincial legislature. The sources that could be tapped must be those that are specifically allotted to the district fund in the Act. These have already been detailed in Part I of this chapter and their nature examined. There is one item that has not received sufficient attention so far, and it may be examined here as the first possible additional source. The item is No. 14 of rule 5 (*c*) of Schedule V to the Madras Local Board Act:—"Income from railways, tramways, ropeways, motor omnibus and other transport services maintained by the district board."

27. This provision enables the district board to maintain railways, tramways, ropeways, motor omnibus and other transport services. Railways, tramways, ropeways and other transport services may be ruled out for the present. The question whether a district board may not be enabled to run profitably a motor service may merit examination. It appears that Tanjore was running it profitably, till it was sent out of the market by cut throat competition. The point to be examined is whether the district boards should be allowed to maintain a motor service, and if so on what conditions. Opinions differ on the right policy in the matter of public bodies running a business concern. It seems however to be fairly accepted that if the business concerns a public utility service it is one properly to be tackled by a Public Authority. There are no two opinions on the question whether transport is a public utility service or not. It may therefore be admitted that there is no objection on theoretical grounds, for the district boards to maintain a motor service. But to be successful it can be only on the conditions under which public utility services are managed by local authorities all over the world, namely, on monopoly conditions. It is therefore a point for consideration whether the district boards may be permitted to maintain its motor service on monopoly conditions. Government must first satisfy themselves whether the district boards as they are at present constituted are in a position to run the service on business lines, and next, legally, whether a monopoly could be granted. Granting that a district board would he permitted to maintain a motor service as a monopoly, the financial effects are likely to be these:—(1) Increased receipts—there would be of course be loss on bus licence fees, but the receipts may more than compensate the loss. (2) Decreased expenditure on road maintenance—the traffic on roads will be better regulated. The existing overstrain on certain roads, will cease. But it must be admitted that the administrative difficulties in reaching this position at the present stage of Local Self-Government in this province are great, and therefore, beyond suggesting that Government may find it useful to investigate into this problem, alike from the point of view of increased income and regulated use of the roads, it is not possible to bank on this source to aid the district boards to the extent found necessary.

28. The second source that is possible under the Act is 'a share of the excise revenue collected in the districts' which the Local Government may transfer annually to the district boards under rule 7 of Schedule V to the Madras Local Boards Act. This share, if sufficiently large, may amount to over half a crore of rupees which will relieve the existing financial stringency. But any depletion of the existing excise revenue

will affect provincial finance. As observed before (paragraph 22) any proposal that adversely affects provincial finance is sure to be greeted as inopportune. The possibility of aiding the district boards with a share of the excise revenue is referred to here merely to record two facts: (1) Without introducing legislation, it is possible, when circumstances permit, to find all the additional funds required to stabilize the financial position of the district boards, from the excise revenue; and (2) the Government of Bombay pay a fixed sum to local boards in lieu of a share of excise revenue.

29. The Madras Local Boards Act does not indicate any other source of importance. It has been seen that motor service as a monopoly is not immediately practicable and even if practicable, its financial effects are uncertain, and at any rate not likely to yield the required additional revenue. A share of the excise revenue though likely to be adequate is not likely to be had in the near future. One is therefore driven to the position that measures that may require amendments to the Act will have to be considered if the district boards are to be saved from bankruptcy. Taxation measures of any kind are unpopular, but it would be admitted that a tax to which the people were accustomed, and which was being paid till recently, will meet with little opposition, if it is levied again. Such a tax is 'tolls' but in considering the case for their reintroduction it is not enough to analyse the fact whether they are likely to meet with comparatively little opposition, but it should at first be noted whether (*a*) the tolls, if reintroduced, should be introduced in the same form as they were before, or (*b*) if to be modified, in what form to be reintroduced; and finally, (*c*) the financial results would be adequate to the needs of the district boards.

30. Should tolls be reintroduced in the same form as they were before their abolition? I may straightaway state my proposal in plain terms, and explain the reasons briefly. The tolls should not be introduced in their old form, but in a modified form, so as to apply only to vehicles and other users of the public roads who paid tolls before section 104 of the Madras Local Boards Act was repealed, excepting the vehicles propelled by motor. The motor cars, buses, etc., should be subject to the existing provincial taxation in lieu of tolls, and the proceeds divided as at present provided under the Motor Vehicles Act.

31. The reasons for this modified system of tolls are: (*a*) it meets the reasonable objections of the critics of the tolls system, (*b*) it is suited to Indian conditions, and (*c*) it is the only manner in which the users of the road can be made to bear the cost of road maintenance and development. I shall explain. The Indian Road Development Committee, indeed, recorded its opinion against tools in the following unambiguous terms:—"Toll bars, which are usually about ten miles apart, are particularly obstructive to a rapid form of road transport. . . In our opinion, however, the objection to tolls goes far beyond the obstruction to motor transport. We have received ample evidence of the harassment to traffic of all kinds, and there is a strong demand that tolls should be altogether abolished. It may be argued, indeed, that tolls are paid in direct proportion to the use made of the road, that they are paid in small sums which the road user can afford, and that they are traditional to the country and cannot readily be replaced by any other form of taxation. But it is not disputed that delay to traffic and annoyance to the public are inevitable incidents of the system. An additional objection is the practice of farming tolls, which diverts a considerable part of the receipts to the farmer. Tolls are a source of local taxation with which, as we have said, we are not concerned. We may, however, express a hope that tolls on all traffic will be abolished as soon as possible and be replaced where necessary by some form of taxation that is less vexatious to road transport." Anxious to realize this ideal, the Madras Government formulated proposals to abolish the tolls replacing it by a system of vehicle taxation. The proposals noted as overriding considerations the annoyance to motor transport and the wastefulness inherent in the system of farming tolls. Annoyance to the rapid form of transport is admitted and as in any system of farming a certain amount of wastefulness is inevitable. But the modified proposal made here, namely, to reintroduce tolls for all modes of transport except motor vehicles, minimizes the force of these objections. In this province for several centuries to come it is hard to imagine that the slow moving country carts will be replaced to any appreciable extent by motor transport. Though some annoyance is likely, the tolls in this province do not appear to have been positive nuisances to the country carts. The Indian Road Development Committee observe that they have received ample evidence of the harassment to traffic of all kinds. It is not clear, however, how much of this evidence was given by representatives from Madras, and how many of those representatives

were people who could talk with first-hand knowledge of the large illiterate body of country cart-owners. As far as it lay in my power, and to the extent possible within the short time at my disposal, I gathered evidence from these people which tends to indicate that they did not consider tolls as a harassment to them. They were accustomed to them by age long custom and when the alternatives of taxing their carts or taxing agricultural produce, or the result of inadequate revenue, namely, deteriorating roads, were put before them, they were unhesitatingly prepared to pay the tolls. It seems to me therefore that to damn this measure on the ground of annoyance is to give undue importance to an agitation started by city dwellers and motor users not conversant with rural conditions. As for the second objection, wastefulness; it must be admitted that there is some wastefulness. But as against it one may note the following:—

(a) the collecting agency of any tax which is capable of replacing it is likely to be as costly. After all, the sum paid to the farmer who conducts his business on correct profit earning methods, and that too under severe competition, may not be much more than what the general tax-payer will have to pay to the collecting agency; and

(b) the wastefulness in the modified system now proposed will be small, since the exclusion of motors is likely to reduce the tolls proceeds by about 50 per cent.

32. It is therefore seen that the proposal made here is likely to minimize as far as possible the objections generally advanced against the tolls. But a more convincing reason for advocating it is its suitability to Indian conditions. Whatever the conditions of transport in other countries and provinces, and whatever the future development of transport elsewhere, it is certain that for several years to come the chief means of transport in this province will be through slow moving traffic. It seems not desirable either to revolutionize these modes of transport for two reasons:—

(a) This province is largely agricultural, a given area of, say, thirty square miles supplies the ordinarily felt needs of the villager. It is quite easy for the country carts to cater to these needs.

(b) It seems unlikely that either the taxable capacity of the people or the condition of the soil in many fertile and wealthy tracts would admit of roads on a standard suitable to motor transport. Therefore the carrier will have to choose between taxing himself on a general basis, that is to say, so much for each cart per annum, or to pay according to the use of the road. There is no difficulty in deciding which alternative he would choose.

33. This leads us to the third reason, namely, equitable burden on the user of the road and the general tax-payer alike. The Indian Road Development Committee has noted this point, but has not attached much weight to it. The original proposals of the Madras Government apparently considered this as a sound argument, since the Motor Vehicles Bill as it was originally drafted, left the tolls intact for all except the motor vehicles. It has since been demonstrated by experience that any tax on motor vehicles cannot pay all the funds required to compensate the loss from the abolition of tolls. The intention of the reformers who were anxious to abolish tolls was to introduce a vehicle tax. A vehicle tax appears to have given place to a tax on motor vehicles alone for political reasons. Whatever the considerations, it is certain that a vehicle tax would involve inequality of sacrifice much greater than tolls for carts. In this province there are thousands of carts that never see a road. They go about the lands of the landowner, and a taxation, however small, is inequitable and less justifiable than the requisition to pay a small sum when a country cart happens to pass through a public road. Tolls are paid only when a cart uses a road and that too according to distances traversed, and it is difficult to devise a more equitable system by which the road user will pay a reasonable share towards the expenses of maintaining roads in proper repair.

34. There are admitted advantages and fairly convincing reasons therefore to reintroduce tolls in a modified form, i.e., tolls for vehicles, etc., other than motor vehicles. The proposal is not new since it was the essence of the Motor Vehicles Bill as it was at first drafted. It has been noticed that it meets all the reasonable objections of the out and out opposer of tolls. It is found that it is most suited to the conditions of this province, and that in the face of the demonstrated results of a tax on motor vehicles alone, it is more equitable of the two proposals, namely, to tax the country carts or to impose tolls on them. It should be seen, however, whether it is likely to produce the additional revenue necessary for the district boards. Before examining this question, it is necessary to notice at this stage, two objections vested with some political significance, to tolls on the country carts alone.

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35. Stated briefly, the objections are these: —

(1) Motor vehicles are associated with the rich. If any car goes free at the tolls, when the poor peasant who owns the country cart stops to pay, resentment, it is said, will be expressed at the distinction made between the rich and the poor.

(2) Tolls on country carts adds to the burden of taxation on the agriculturists. The first objection is more fashionable and fanciful than real. In the first place, it is not wholly true to associate all the owners of the motor vehicles with the richer classes. Under the hire-purchase system, many bus-owners come from the peasant class and they belong to the category of country cart-owners. Secondly, it is fairly generally known that the motor vehicles pay a heavy tax, and even the proverbially ignorant peasant is not so stupid as not to know this. Finally, the system of compounding the tolls has been in existence before, and no misunderstanding seems to have risen when the buses passed the toll-gates free. The second objection has gained some importance in recent times. I have examined this at length in my individual report on the District Board, Chittoor. It seems to have heen based on a misapprehension that the agriculturist himself transports his own produce. While this may be true in certain districts, it is not certainly true in many cases. Transport is effected by the professional body of cart-owners, and the small relief afforded by the toll abolition does not appear to have been passed on to the producer. Even assuming that in the last resort the burden is shifted on to the agriculturist, it seems fairly certain that he would cheerfully bear this, if he realizes that the loss of this revenue would either lead to a taxation on carts or to a deplorable state of the roads.

36. Now, it remains to be considered whether the reintroduction of tolls would bring in an additional revenue of at least thirty lakhs. When the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill was considered, it was noted that the revenue from all tolls amounted to about 69 lakhs and that motor vehicles should pay 40 per cent of tolls. The share paid by motor vehicles was, however, assumed at 50 per cent to be on the safe side and to allow for the increase in motor vehicles and decrease in carts. The later experiences of motor industry do not seem to justify the anticipations of increase, and it seems unsafe to bank on any striking increase considering the poverty of the people and the peculiar nature of the transport service in this province. Anyhow assuming that 50 per cent is the share of the motor vehicles, the tolls on carts would yield about 35 lakhs. Reducing 5 lakhs as probable in the immediate future, till the tolls-organization gets going again, it does not seem to be rash to expect at least 30 lakhs from the reintroduction of tolls for country carts and other modes of transport, excepting the motor vehicles, that were subject to tolls before their recent abolition.

37. I would therefore earnestly commend the above proposal for the consideration of Government as the least undesirable and an immediately practicable measure to stabilize the financial position of the district boards. I shall now restate the proposal and summarize the considerations urged in the preceding paragraphs: —

(i) Reintroduce tolls for the country carts, etc., excepting motor vehicles; the motor vehicles remaining subject to taxation under the Motor Vehicles Act.

(ii) The annoyance caused to traffic and the wastefulness inherent in farming the tolls are not so great as to render the measure an anathema.

(iii) Objections to it based on 'the resentment of the poor' and the burden on the agriculturists argument are fanciful and need not be given undue importance.

(iv) The additional receipts necessary to stabilize the financial position of the local boards could be realized.

38. If for reasons, political or otherwise, the above proposal to introduce tolls for country carts, etc., does not commend itself to Government, it would be necessary to look out for help from any new taxes in the realm of local taxation. This is a task that bristles with difficulties, and one better done by a committee of experts and representatives of local bodies. I may, however invite the attention of Government to a few recommendations of two committees whose proposals Government may find themselves obliged to examine, if the district boards are to be saved from bankruptcy.

39. I noted in Part I of this Chapter that the expenditure on roads absorbs a large proportion of the district board's receipts. In the near future the district boards will find themselves taxed to their utmost to find the necessary funds for 'maintenance'; but in a large number of cases 'road development' i

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popular. The capital at the credit of the Railway Cess Accounts is being rapidly utilized, gradually decreasing thereby the recurring receipts by way of interest. If some 'means by which road development could most suitably be financed' could be found it may be possible to check the depletion of the Railway Cess accumulations and ensure some money, with suitable amendments of the Act, if necessary, for unforeseen and *capital expenditure*. The *Indian* Road Development Committee (1927–28) went into this question, and made several recommendations (Chapter VI). It may not be a fruitless task if Government would investigate, (*a*) how far the recommendations of the Committee were accepted; (*b*) what was the relief to the local boards' finance by the steps taken on the recommendations of the Committee; (*c*) are there any recommendations that were not accepted in full, and are there any that were partially accepted; (*d*) could any of them be pursued further and financial relief obtained. It is needless to refer in detail to the instructive suggestions made by the Committee, but I may record my impressions on reading Chapters V and VI (dealing with financing of road development) of the Committee's report. (1) The share of the Central (National) Government in the expenditure on road development in several progressive governments of the world appears to be larger than the share borne by the *Government* of *India*. (2) *Expansive* taxes, the proceeds of which ought legitimately to be utilized on roads, as for example, customs duties on motors, and motor accessories, are central taxes in this *country*. (3) The motor industry and transport in other civilized countries are so prosperous, widespread and rapidly expanding, as to find, if a small tax is levied, a large proportion of the funds needed to finance road development and maintenance. The Committee's hopeful anticipations of more or less similar results of a tax on motor transport seem to appear optimistic in the light of experience gained under the Motor Vehicles Act.

40. Reopening of the points raised by the Indian Road Development Committee would inevitably bring in the big problem of the relations between provincial and central finance and provincial and local finance. A fatal objection would be its inopportuneness, even if one is rash enough to assume that the relief, if any, would be adequate to restore stability to the finances of the local boards. Therefore the recommendations of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee may also be briefly noticed.

41. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee (1924–25) after remarking "*that the* finances of local bodies all over the country are inadequate for the services which they have to perform," recorded it as their opinion that the general rate of taxation is undoubtedly low. "It is *perhaps* pertinent to remark," they write, "that, in this respect of local taxation, the incidence per head of the population in India is 1/152 of that in the United States of America, 1/124 of that in the United Kingdom, 1/18 of that in Japan, 1/14 of that in France and 1/13 of that in Italy." (Paragraph 454.) It is fair, however, to qualify this comparison by two facts: (*a*) One of the causes, of this low incidence as noted by the Committee, being the development of the local bodies by a process of devolution, and another, the fact that the taxation of real property which should be the main basis of local taxation, has in a great measure in India been reserved for the State; and (*b*) Sir Walter Layton's finding of the extreme poverty of the mass of the Indian *people: British about £100 per head* of the population annual income; Indian about Rs. 107 (£8) per annum. (Paragraph 238 of Volume II—Indian Statutory Commission report.) At page 445 of their report, Volume I, the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee summarize their recommendations for increasing the resources of local bodies. Several relate to municipal councils and they will be noticed in Chapter IV of this report. Those that relate to local boards are—

(1) Standardization of the land revenue so as to give greater scope for local *taxation* of land, and the *imposition* of special assessments;

(2) reduction of the import duty on motors to enable the local Government to levy a provincial tax for distribution *in lieu of tolls;* and

(3) granting of power to levy a fee for the registration of marriages in selected areas.

42. Standardization of the land revenue is a desirable reform. But how much scope that would give for local taxation, it is difficult to determine. To increase the cess of 18 pies made compulsory recently is not within the range of *immediate practical politics.* The Madras Government took the liberty to levy a motor vehicle tax in

lieu of tolls with disastrous results. Whether the law of diminishing returns which the tax has already brought into play will be converted into one of increasing returns is a speculation into which one need not enter at the present moment, in view of the financial position of the Government of India. The final proposal to tax marriages is a novel one, and if the inquisitoriousness of the tax-payer at an auspicious occasion, is not likely to arouse much *opposition, the tax may be easily* collected and would prove fruitful. But the likely proceeds would not be adequate to the needs of the district boards.

CHAPTER III.

Taluk Boards.

43. For reasons explained in Chapter I, I did not scrutinize the financial position of taluk boards. I had occasion to look into the statements of allocation of resources among the reconstituted taluk boards as submitted by the presidents. Some features that have been noticed in this restricted scrutiny may be noted here. These remarks may be taken as supplementary to those in my individual reports on the reconstituted taluk boards in Chingleput, Coimbatore and Malabar districts.

44. The most striking thing is the inadequacy of the receipts for the several taluk boards that had to be constituted on account of the recent policy of constituting one for each revenue taluk. In several cases, the general revenue is hardly sufficient to meet the establishment charges.

45. Secondly, financially the most important function of a taluk board is the administration of the Elementary Education Fund. Administratively, the taluk boards seem to be pre-occupied with the popular service of 'Communications.'

46. The expenditure of these taluk boards, barring the earmarked expenditure on elementary education, is largely on 'Management.' In almost all offices the strength of the staff is too much and the scales in an office too many.

47. Provision of funds for roads is not adequate if it is to finance adequately a reasonable length of roads, and serves only to divert some money to ineffective channels of expenditure.

48. Elementary Education Fund looms large in the financial transactions of the taluk boards. The fund balances itself in several taluk boards though in some cases in Malabar, West Godavari and Kurnool, large diversions have been made from this fund, while the liabilities to be met out of this fund have been left unliquidated. There *seems to be avoidable waste in the* organization of elementary schools, in the staffing of them, and in the scales of pay ruling among the teachers.

49. Reform may have to be sought on the following lines:—

(1) The splitting up of taluk boards should not be carried too far. At the time of writing this several have already been constituted. The working of these local boards for a year may be closely watched.

(2) The strength of the staff for each board must be fixed and the scales made uniform. There need not be more than two scales in each office, and to give more than what is given to clerks in a Revenue Divisional office is needless expense.

(3) Taluk boards must cease to function as a "a road authority." Village roads may be the concern of panchayats, all other roads being left to district boards.

(4) Government may find it worth while to investigate whether taluk boards are suitably constituted to serve as elementary education authorities which they practically are.

(5) It is understood that investigation into the administration of elementary education are conducted by a Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction. Points of financial importance that may be examined by him are: (*a*) Strength of elementary school teachers, (*b*) scales of their pay, and (*c*) *the need for division of schools into* communal and sex varieties.

CHAPTER IV.

The Municipal Councils.

Part I—Financial position examined.

50. The financial position of all the municipal councils was not examined. But the few that were, indicated the fact that they have been severely cut by the abolition of tolls, and that their resources have not been sufficiently expansive to make good the loss on abolition of tolls. An indelible general impression is that the resources though more elastic than those of the district boards are not sufficiently remunerative, and that expenditure would not admit of sufficient reduction to adjust itself

to reduced income. The items of receipts and expenditure may be examined one after another.

51. The municipal councils are financed largely through: (1) property tax, (2) profession tax, (3) entertainment tax, (4) Government grants, (5) tolls and tax on carts, (6) profits, if any, of remunerative enterprises, (7) licence fees and (8) education tax in certain cases.

52. 'Property tax' in almost all the municipal councils that have been examined record a remarkable tendency to remain stationary. Town extensions, building operations, etc., have all been growing but the total amount of the property tax is more or less uniform. The rate varies widely. In places where the property tax includes the water and drainage tax, the rate varies from 14 per cent to 21 per cent, and where it does not include the water and drainage tax from 7 per cent to 11 per cent of the annual rental value of houses. The return of this tax is not very encouraging since the towns in this province are either a collection of small traders congregated in one place to distribute the produce of the neighbouring villages or a collection of worshippers' houses round a temple.

53. Profession tax is now like an income-tax and it yields very poor revenue. The Chairman has no legal power to insist on correct returns as the income-tax authorities, and the levy of the tax is arbitrary.

54. Entertainments tax is in its infancy and its proceeds are negligible.

55. Government grants are fixed and are for specific purposes. They are earnable only after the expenditure has been incurred.

56. Tolls when they were in existence had been very remunerative. Several municipalities, notably, Wallajah, Hindupur and Nandyal depended on them for maintaining their social services and financing development programmes. Their abolition and the inadequate substitute have upset the budgetary equilibrium of several municipal councils. Apart from the loss on account the failure of the Motor Vehicles Act, the indirect effect of the abolition of tolls on the municipal tax on carts has been harmful. I have already drawn the attention of Government to this in my individual report on the municipal council at Conjeeveram.

57. Remunerative enterprises with the possible exception of markets, have generally proved unremunerative. Rents from slaughter-houses, and cart-stands are usually booked under this head. Their potentialities are limited but a consolation is that they do not tempt the councils to any ambitious and costly experiments. 'Markets,' generally speaking, have aided the councils, but in places where loans have been taken to construct and develop markets, they have proved unremunerative. Electric undertakings have generally proved expensive, and except in Ootacamund and Madura, drain a good portion of the general revenues. The Engineers are optimistic but blame the council for its lack of business methods.

58. Licence fees for "Dangerous and offensive" trades, and fees for encroachments, etc., are usually very fruitful sources of income. Several municipal councils, however, do not efficiently exploit these sources. Encroachments, though numerous, have never been made to yield a substantial sum of revenue.

59. Education tax for elementary education is not levied by all municipal councils. The Elementary Education Fund is not however, weak, but the general revenues are made to contribute a good portion.

60. On the expenditure side of the account, sanitation charges are the heaviest: certain municipal councils maintain high schools at a high net cost. The annuities payable for loans taken to finance electric enterprises contribute in a large measure to the unremunerative character of the electric undertakings. Expenditure on the municipal staff is excessive in certain cases but it is not so marked as in the case of the district boards.

Part II.—Stabilization of the financial position.

61 Possible measures of economy must first be considered. The establishment charges, as I have already noted, are not very heavy. Scales of pay may, however, be related to scales prevalent in the local revenue offices. The expenditure on roads is not very considerable. A few municipal councils maintain high schools. The net cost may be kept at a figure not exceeding Rs. 3,000. Certain municipal councils maintain costly allopathic dispensaries. They may be replaced as far as possible by aided dispensaries. Government have not followed in all cases their policy of taking over the hospitals at the taluk headquarters, e.g., Nandyal

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and Tinnevelly. Some savings may be effected if municipal councils are relieved of this responsibility. A costly service is sanitation. The methods are antiquated, and the Director of Public Health may be asked whether more modern and cheaper conservancy methods could be adopted. Sufficient credit has, however, been taken for these economies in the normal budget. So the sources from which the receipts could be increased may be examined.

62. The existing taxes should be more efficiently asesssed and collected. I have already noted the tendency of the property tax to remain stationary. Steps should be taken to improve the machinery of assessment and collection. *Arrears have been accumulated and* written off later. Quinquennial revisions are speedily followed by revision petitions. The state of affairs noticed and severely commented upon by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee (1924–25) in paragraph 434 of their report, has worsened in recent years. Reform in three directions may be considered: (1) Vest the responsibility to assess and collect the tax on persons not elected by a popularly elected council, (2) afford increased facilities to ascertain rise or fall in the number of assessable houses and in the value of assessed houses and (3) appeals for revision of assessments to lie to a court. Some methods by which the first reform could be effected are noticed in paragraph 578 of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's report. The Committee opine that the prerogative of the local bodies in respect of appointments could be preserved, in a system of independent tax-collecting staff, if the plan of selection from a roster of names submitted by the local bodies is adopted. Whether this reform is immediately practicable or not, some suitable changes in the rules which now govern the assessment of the property-tax should be made to apprise the assessing authority of any development in the house properties of the town. At present, there seems to be no liability on the owner to give a return of new buildings, improvements, etc. A statutory liability, with adequate penalty for failure to furnish correct information, to give prompt returns of new houses built, rents paid, etc., should be *imposed on the* owners and tenants alike. Finally, it would be well if appeals against assessments could lie 48. a court. But if that is too radical a looms la measures must be taken to check, of the ta-onic tendency to put in revision itself in se at all times, and the danger of under-assessments in certain cases. Time-limit must be fixed for revision petitions in regard to the same property. This may not satisfy absolute standards of equity but it will have as much equity as the thirty-year limit for land revenue. Land revenue is fixed for thirty years and there seems to be no grave injustice if a house-tax is fixed at least for five years, especially in view of the provision for vacancy remissions. As for under-assessments, it should be possible for a rate-payer to move a court to investigate into the specific cases of under-assessments that may be pointed out by him. To prevent vexatious petitions, heavy penalties may be imposed if a complainant fails to prove his case.

63. *Profession tax.*—The municipal councils are not given proper facilities to levy this tax. The chairman possesses no reliable data. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's recommendation, 'that the assistance of the Income-tax department might be secured in fixing the sums due by the persons who are liable to income-tax' may be considered. It is learnt tha legal difficulties exist, but steps shoul be taken to remove them.

64. The municipal councils have no yet learnt the art of making mone out of remunerative enterprises. (('Markets' may be further develope in several cases. The remunerati character of municipal markets largely affected by the competition private markets; through tactful neg tiations, private markets should gradually purchased, and a virtu monopoly created. In large tow where a few private markets may desirable, as for example in Madur suitable licence fees ought to be levie (*b*) Encroachments should be proper checked and if they are not nuisance ample fees demanded for them. (Vacant lands may also admit of mo profitable use. (*d*) Licence fees c 'D & O' trades in places like Bezwac and Cocanada are poor, and a mo systematic levy may be arranged. (Electric enterprises should be work at least in such a manner as not drain a large portion of the gener funds. Twenty-year annuities wo very hard, and it seems an undue ben fit to posterity if an enterprise is pay itself completely out in twent years. If efficiently erected, a pla may not call for replacement in twent years, and a thirty-year period to repa in full the capital invested may be mo equitable. Again, several municip

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councils have not a good propaganda agency. Vigorous steps should be taken to get more consumers. Municipal politics should have little chance of exercising its influence on business concerns such as these, and a statutory committee with business men on it, as in the corporations of the West, may manage affairs more satisfactorily. (*f*) Few municipal councils are venturesome enough to open and develop new enterprises. The scope in this province is limited. Ootacamund shows some enterprise in its model houses, dairy, fuel depot, etc., but similar attempts are not made in places like Madura, Cocanada, Bezwada, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. It must be observed however that the chances of making much money from such enterprises are very rare.

65. A small education-tax may be levied by all municipalities. As a matter of policy, contributions from the general account ought to be discontinued, and the requisite sums found from the education-tax. Such a direct tax for a specific service will have an educative effect on the citizen, and will earn equivalent amounts from the Government.

66. These are all the suggestions to augment the finances of municipal councils from the existing sources. But it is not likely that from the probable additional receipts, the finances of these councils would rest on a stable basis. I would therefore recommend reintroduction of tolls on carts, etc., excepting motor vehicles. The considerations for and against have been stated and examined at length in Part II of Chapter 2. An additional consideration, that arises out of the peculiar position of the municipal councils, is the effect of the abolition of tolls on the tax on carts. All carts emigrate to the villages just outside municipal limits, and the revenue from the tax on carts is rapidly falling. Collection too is difficult. I had already discussed this question in all its aspects in a separate communication to Government and it is needless to cover the same ground here. Suffice it to state that the case for the reintroduction of tolls in the manner recommended in Chapter II is very strong.

67. If this proposal is not commendable, recourse may have to be had to new taxes. The problem is a big one and I can only refer to the recommendations of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee. Some of them that may be considered are:—

(1) A tax on retail sales (paragraphs 406–408 of the Committee's report). I have discussed this in my report on the District Board, Nilgiris. I may state here that a tax of this kind is more suitable to municipalities.

(2) Transfer of a share of the collections of the local Government from ground-rents in towns and an increase in the rates on non-agricultural land.

(3) Extend the imposition of taxes on entertainments and betting and give municipalities a substantial share of the proceeds.

(4) Extend and improve the administration of the taxes on circumstances and property and the profession tax (paragraphs 546–548—summarized at page 445 of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's report, 1924–25, Volume I).

68. This report may now be concluded. I have great pleasure in recording my sense of appreciation of the uniform courtesy shown to me by all presidents of district boards and the chairmen of the municipal councils I have visited. I wish also to tender my thanks to Mr. E. Conran Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, for his courtesy, inspiring lead, practical suggestions and useful advice.

T. SIVARAMASETU PILLAI.

Madras, 5th January 1933.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 586 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1933, page 122 supra.]

Copy of the remarks of the Collector of Salem for 1930–31.

Second-class roads.—The condition of the second-class roads is generally fair. Some of them still require improvements. Please see Collector's Pdl. No. 89/31, dated 18th April 1931 and 29th April 1931.

Trunk roads.—The Superintending Engineer in his notes of inspection, points out that the sign posts and warning signs on the Madras-Bangalore trunk road have not been improved in spite of the instructions issued in his last year's notes of inspection. This should be done without further delay. The total expenditure incurred for the improvements of the trunk roads during the year is Rs. 1,52,845 as against Rs. 1,15,769 in the previous year. The receipts from tolls contributed 51·6 per cent towards the annual maintenance of the District Board roads as against 62·6 per cent in the previous year.

* * * *

Extract from the Collector's remarks for 1931–32.

Second-class roads.—The condition of the second-class roads is generally fair. Some of them still require improvements. Please see Collector's Pdl. No. 89/32, dated 15th May 1932.

Trunk roads.—Improvements were made during the year to the Madras-Calicut and Madras-Bangalore trunk roads. The total expenditure incurred for the improvements of the trunk roads in the year is Rs. 1,27,567 as against Rs. 1,52,845 in the previous year. The receipts from tolls contributed 23·8 per cent towards the annual maintenance of the district board roads as against 51·6 per cent in the previous year.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 594 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1933, page 125 supra.]

Statement showing the places where leprosy clinics have been opened up to 31st December 1932.

1. *Ganjam District.*

1	Headquarters Hospital, Berhampur	Government.
2	Government Hospital, Russellkonda	Do.
3	Do. Chatrapur	Do.
4	Do. Parlakimedi	Do.
5	Do. Chicacole	Do.
6	District Board Clinic, Purushothapur	Local Fund.
7	Local Fund Dispensary, Surla	Do.
8	Do. Aska	Do.
9	Do. Serugada	Do.
10	Do. Ichchapuram	Do.
11	Do. Surada	Do.
12	Do. Narasannapet	Do.
13	Do. Hiramandalam	Do.
14	Do. Palasa	Do.

2. *Vizagapatam District.*

15	King George Hospital, Vizagapatam	Government.
16	Government Hospital, Anakapalle	Do.
17	Do. Parvatipur	Do.
18	Do. Bimlipatam	Do.
19	Do. Palakonda	Do.
20	Government Dispensary, Vizianagram	Do.
21	Maharajah's Hospital, Vizianagram	Private.
22	Local Fund Hospital, Bobbili (closed very recently for want of funds)	Local Fund.
23	Local Fund Dispensary, Kotavalasa	Do.

3. *East Godavari District.*

24	Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada	Government.
25	Government Hospital, Rajahmundry	Do.
26	Do. Amalapuram	Do.
27	Do. Tuni	Do.
28	Do. Peddapuram	Do.
29	Local Fund Hospital, Razole	Local Fund.
30	Do. Ramachandrapur	Do.
31	Do. Pithapuram	Do.
32	Local Fund Dispensary, Mandapeta	Do.
33	Do. Pratipadu	Do.
34	Do. Gokavaram	Do.
35	Do. Mummidivaram	Do.
36	Do. Bikkavole	Do.
37	Mission Leper Asylum, Ramachandrapuram	Mission.
38	Bell Hospital, Ramachandrapuram	Do.
39	Mission Leprosy Clinic, Drakshararama	Do.
40	Mission Leprosy Clinic, Kottapalli	Do.

4. *West Godavari District.*

41	Headquarters Hospital, Ellore	Government.
42	Government Hospital, Bhimavaram	Do.
43	District Board Clinic, Penugonda (closed down in November 1932 for want of funds)	Local Fund.
44	Mission Leper Asylum, Narsapur	Mission.

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5. Guntur District.

45	Headquarters Hospital, Guntur	Government.
46	Government Hospital, Tenali	Do.
47	Do. Narsarowpet	Do.
48	Do. Ongole	Do.
49	Government Dispensary, Gurzala	Do.
50	Leper Colony, Bapatla	Mission.

6. Cuddapah District.

51	Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah	Government.
52	Government Hospital, Rajampet	Do.
53	Do. Proddattur	Do.
54	Government Dispensary, Badvel	Do.
55	Local Fund Dispensary, Vonipenta	Local Fund.
56	Do. Jammalamadugu	Do.

7. Kistna District.

57	Headquarters Hospital, Masulipatam	Government.
58	Government Hospital, Bezwada	Do.
59	Do. Gudivada	Do.
60	Do. Nuzvid	Do.
61	Local Fund Hospital, Jaggayapet	Local Fund.
62	Local Fund Dispensary, Pamarru	Do.

8. Nellore District.

63	Headquarters Hospital, Nellore	Government.
64	Government Hospital, Kavali	Do.
65	Do. Gudur	Do.

9. Kurnool District.

66	Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool	Government.
67	Government Dispensary, Koilkuntla	Do.
68	Do. Dhone	Do.
69	Municipal Hospital, Nandyal	Municipal.

10. Bellary District.

70	Headquarters Hospital, Bellary	Government.
71	Government Hospital, Hospet	Do.

11. Anantapur District.

72	Government Hospital, Hindupur	Government.

12. Chittoor District.

73	Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor	Government.
74	Government Hospital, Kalahasti	Do.
75	Do. Palmaner	Do.
76	Do. Tirupati	Do.
77	Local Fund Dispensary, Puthur	Local Fund.
78	Do. Tiruttani	Do.
79	Do. Punganur	Do.
80	Do. Chandragiri	Do.

13. Madras City.

81	General Hospital, Park Town	Government.
82	Government Hospital, Rayapuram	Do.

14. Chingleput District.

83	Government Hospital, Conjeeveram	Government.
84	Government Dispensary, Saidapet	Do.
85	Do. Ponneri	Do.
86	Do. Tiruvallur	Do.
87	Local Fund Dispensary, Madurantakam	Local Fund.
88	Do. Satyavedu	Do.
	Do. Uttiramerur	Do.

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14. *Chingleput District*—cont.

90	Local Fund Dispensary, Chunampet	Local Fund.
91	Do. Poonamallee	Do.
92	Leper Settlement, Tirumani	Mission.

15. *South Arcot District.*

93	Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore	Government.
94	Government Hospital, Tindivanam	Do.
95	Do. Villupuram	Do.
96	Do. Kallakurchi	Do.
97	Do. Chidambaram	Do.
98	Local Fund Hospital, Vriddhachalam	Local Fund.
99	Do. Tirukkoyilur (closed recently for want of funds).	Do.
00	D. V. N. Leper Home, Vadatharasaloor	Mission.

16. *North Arcot District.*

101	Headquarters Hospital, Vellore	Government.
102	Government Hospital, Tiruvannamalai	Do.
103	Do. Wandiwash	Do.
104	Scudder Memorial Hospital, Ranipet	Mission.
105	N. M's. Hospital, Tiruppattur	Do.
106	Local Fund Dispensary, Arni	Local Fund.

17. *Salem District.*

107	Headquarters Hospital, Salem	Government.
108	Government Hospital, Namakkal	Do.
109	Do. Krishnagiri	Do.
110	Do. Tiruchengodu	Do.
111	Do. Dharmapuri	Do.
112	Do. Attur	Do.
113	District Board Clinic, Peddunayakampalaiyam	Local Fund.
114	Local Fund Dispensary, Shendamangalam	Do.
115	Do. Mohanur	Do.
116	Do. Velur	Do.
117	Do. Rasipur	Do.
118	Do. Thammampatti	Do.
119	Do. Sankaridrug	Do.
120	Do. Edaptadi	Do.
121	Do. Omalur	Do.
122	Do. Kaveripatnam	Do.
123	Local Fund Hospital, Harur	Do.
124	Subsidised Dispensary, Nallur	Do.
125	Do. Namagiripet	Do.
126	Do. Kadayampet	Do.
127	Do. Elur	Do.
128	Do. Viraganur	Do.
129	Do. Kadathur	Do.
130	Municipal Dispensary, Ammapet	Municipal.
131	Diwan Bahadur Ellappa Chettiyar's Clinic, Salem	Private.
132	Gandhi Ashram, Pudupalaiyam	Do.

18. *Trichinopoly District.*

133	Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly	Government.

19. *Tanjore District.*

134	Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore	Government.
135	Government Hospital, Negapatam	Do.
136	Do. Tiruvarur	Do.
137	Do. Tirutturaippundi	Do.
138	Do. Kumbakonam	Do.
139	Do. Mannargudi	Do.
140	Do. Mayavaram	Do.
141	Local Fund Dispensary, Shiyali	Local Fund.
142	Leper Asylum, Kumbakonam	Mission.

20. *Madura District.*

143	Headquarters Hospital, Madura	Government.
144	Government Hospital, Periyakulam	Do.
145	Do. Palni	Do.
146	Do. Usilampatti	Do.
147	Local Fund Hospital, Melur	Local Fund.
148	Do. Uttamapalaiyam	Do.
149	Local Fund Dispensary, Natham	Do.
150	Do. Andipatti	Do.
151	Do. Tirumangalam	Do.
152	Do. Tirupurankundram	Do.
153	Do. Nilakkottai	Do.
154	Do. Kannivadi	Do.
155	Do. Keeranur	Do.
156	Do. Alanganallur	Do.
157	Mission Leprosy Clinic, Dindigul	Mission.

21. *Ramnad District.*

158	Government Hospital, Sivaganga	Government.
159	Do. Srivilliputtur	Do.
160	Do. Virudhunagar	Do.
161	Do. Rameswaram	Do.
162	Government Dispensary, Devakottai	Do.
163	Do. Paramakudi	Do.
164	Local Fund Dispensary, Singampuneri	Local Fund.
165	Do. Aruppukkottai	Do.
166	Do. Rajapalaiyam	Do.

22. *Tinnevelly District.*

167	Headquarters Hospital, Palamcottah	Government.
168	Government Hospital, Tuticorin	Do.
169	Do. Nanguneri	Do.
170	Local Fund Hospital, Sankaranayinarkoil	Local Fund.
171	Do. Ambasamudram	Do.
172	Do. Srivaikuntam	Do.
173	Local Fund Dispensary, Sivagiri	Do.
174	St. Luke's Hospital, Nazareth	Mission.

23. *Coimbatore District.*

175	Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore	Government.
176	Government Hospital, Erode	Do.
177	Do. Gobichettipalaiyam	Do.
178	Do. Dharapuram	Do.
179	Local Fund Hospital, Bhavani	Local Fund.
180	Local Fund Dispensary, Andiyur	Do.

24. *Malabar District.*

181	Headquarters Hospital, Calicut	Government.
182	Government Hospital, Cochin	Do.
183	Do. Tellicherry	Do.
184	Do. Cannanore	Do.
185	Do. Palghat	Do.
186	Do. Ponnani	Do.
187	Local Fund Hospital, Chowghat	Local Fund.
188	Local Fund Dispensary, Tirur	Do.
189	Do. Alathur	Do.
190	Do. Quilandy	Do.
191	Mission Leper Asylum, Chevayur	Mission.

25. *South Kanara District.*

192	Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore	Government.
193	Local Fund Dispensary, Shirva	Local Fund.
194	Do. Moolky	Do.
195	Do. Bantwal	Do.
196	Mission Leper Asylum, Kankanady	Mission.

Number of Leprosy clinics in the Madras Presidency—

Government	96
Local Fund	80
Municipal	2
Mission	15
Private	3
Total	196

Some clinics are omitted from the statement because the attendance in them is very low.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 596 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the *meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th February 1933,* page 126 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 745, Finance, dated 4th December 1931.

The Government direct that the rates of tentage now in force and indicated in column (2) of the statement below shall be reduced as shown in column (3) of the statement:—

Designation of officers drawing tentage. (1)	Existing rates. (2) RS.	Reduced rates. (3) RS.
Collectors and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, etc.	50	30
Sub-Collectors	35	25
Assistant Collectors	16	15
Deputy Collectors on Settlement	16	15

The tentage of any officer other than those mentioned above who is in receipt of an allowance shown in column (2) will also be reduced as in column (3).

2. Effect will be given to the above reductions in respect of the allowances beginning with that accruing in the month of November 1931, and payable on or after 1st December 1931.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. E. JONES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
,, the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, the Commissioner of Excise.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Copy to the Retrenchment Secretary.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Monday, the 27th February 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Mr.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar, Mr. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pattagar of Palayakottai.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasbhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan, Mr.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Law and Order—General

Number of persons convicted in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, now under imprisonment.

* 601 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons convicted in this Presidency in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932; and

(*b*) the number of (1) men and (2) women now under imprisonment in connexion with such movement?

A.—(*a*) 3,152 up to the end of December 1932.

(*b*) 963 men and 88 women at the end of January 1933.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether any representations have been made for releasing these political prisoners? "

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" No, Sir."

Number of political prisoners in jails in the Presidency.

* 602 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of political prisoners now in jails in this Presidency?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 601.

Electricity

Cost of electricity supplied to private consumers by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

* 603 *Q.*—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Madras Electric Supply Corporation was charging annas four per unit to consumers of electricity in Madras for both fans and lights prior to 1919 and whether the charges were raised to annas five from 1919 as the prices of machinery, etc., were said to have risen in value in 1919;

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(*b*) whether it was understood then (in 1919) that the increased rate would be only for three years;

(*c*) what the working expenses per unit of electricity were in the year 1918 as well as in the last year;

(*d*) whether the company have been paying a uniform rate of 8 per cent to its shareholders for a number of years;

(*e*) whether the load capacity of the company has not been increasing year after year;

(*f*) whether the Government have been pleased at any time after 1919 to advise the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to reduce its rates per unit of electricity to private consumers;

(*g*) whether the Madras City Corporation addressed the Government to advise the company to reduce the rates; and

(*h*) what steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the rate per unit of electricity supplied to private consumers by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation after my question No. 242, dated 30th October 1931?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) & (*g*) Yes.

(*c*) 1918 ... ... 1·166 anna per unit.
1931 ... ... 1·117 anna per unit.

Accounts for 1932 have not been received by Government.

(*h*) The matter has been investigated and the question of reducing rates is now under correspondence between the Government and the Supply Corporation.

Rao Bahadur V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" With reference to the answer given in clause (*h*), may I know whether the Government did not agree to raise the rate for three years more? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" You mean three years from 1919? "

Rao Bahadur V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" At the time of agreement."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Yes. The Government agreed not to raise the rate for three years from 1919."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the rate that has been furnished by the Company, viz., 1·166 anna per unit has been scrutinized by the Government and found correct? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" As far as I can remember Government received this information from the Company."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government have taken steps to find out whether the rates furnished by the Company are correct? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I do not think they have."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the rates given by the Company are correct and whether the Government will be pleased to expedite the question of asking them to reduce the rates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Yes, the Government will try to dispose of the question as speedily as possible."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government will be pleased to transfer this right of supply of electricity to any other company if they apply for the same undertaking to supply at reduced rates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I do not think it will be possible to do so. However, I shall consider my hon. Friend's suggestion."

Railways

Proposal to connect Salem and Namakkal by means of a light railway.

* 604 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to connect Namakkal and Salem in Salem district by means of a light railway or any other railway; and

(*b*) if so, at what stage it is, and when and by whom the work is to be undertaken?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Salem-Namakkal-Trichinopoly line was recommended for inclusion in the Railway Board's Annual Programme of new railway construction but owing to the present financial stringency there is no likelihood of funds being available for new construction in the near future. In June 1932 the District Board applied for the construction of the Salem-Namakkal portion from its funds and it was advised to defer the scheme at least until orders have been passed on the report of the Special Officers appointed by the Government of India to investigate the question of road *versus* rail transport. The matter rests there.

Local Self-Government

Discharge from service of the Panchayat Officer, Chingleput district.

* 605 *Q.*—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils made a recommendation to the Government that the Panchayat Officer of the Chingleput District Board should be a permanent employee of the district board; and

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(*b*) if so, the circumstances under which the Local Government consented to the dispensing with of the services of the Panchayat Officer, Chingleput?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) It was reported by the President, District Board, Chingleput, that the post of the Panchayat Organiser was abolished on financial grounds. Government declined to grant a subsidy to the Board towards the employment by it of a Panchayat officer.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to sanction the appointment of a Panchayat officer if the Board should now apply for it? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government only permitted the appointment of a Panchayat officer."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—" Is it not a fact that this post of Panchayat officer was abolished, not on account of any financial grounds, as far as the Panchayat Board was concerned, but on account of the fact that the Government refuse to grant subsidies to the District Board for having this Panchayat officer? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Government have not granted any subsidy to the District Board to appoint the Panchayat officer."

Construction of a bridge across the Cauvery connecting Salem and Trichinopoly districts.

* 606 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to construct a bridge across the Cauvery connecting Trichinopoly and Salem districts;

(*b*) if so, when and at which place;

(*c*) what the approximate cost is of the bridge; and

(*d*) how long such a proposal has been under consideration?

A.—No such proposal is now under the consideration of the Government.

Medical Administration

Working hours of the out-patient department, Government Hospital, Nellore.

* 607 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a notice board put up in the Government Hospital, Nellore, that the out-patient department will be open from 8–30 to 10 a.m.; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that medicines are commenced to be dispensed not earlier than 10 a.m.?

A.—(a) No. In the notice board it is stated that the out-patient department will be open from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and from 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and that emergent cases will be attended to at all hours of the day and night.

(b) No. Medicines are dispensed from 7-30 a.m.

Public Health and Sanitation

Opening of tuberculosis sanatoria by the Government.

* 608 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether tuberculosis patients often find it difficult to get accommodation in the sanatorium at Madanapalle;

(b) whether the Government have under consideration the opening of any tuberculosis sanatoria; and, if so, where; and

(c) whether the Government are maintaining any tuberculosis clinics or dispensaries in the mufassal; and, if so, where?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Tuberculosis clinics are maintained by the Government at Vizagapatam and Calicut.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the necessity for opening tuberculosis sanatoria was not urged by the Surgeon-General or the Director of Public Health or by any other public body? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The necessity has been urged and the question will be taken up as soon as funds permit."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Coimbatore District Board has not allotted a lakh of rupees and applied to the Government for opening a tuberculosis sanatorium in Coimbatore? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The Coimbatore District Board has applied and their proposal will be considered when funds permit."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether funds will not be available even next year for which Government have presented a prosperity Budget? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" The funds that were available have been allotted for urgent Part II Schemes."

Education

Conversion of the post of the Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, from the Madras Educational Service to the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 609 *Q.*—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the office of the Additional Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras, has been placed in the cadre of Subordinate Educational Service by G.O. Ms. No. 642 (6-S), Education, dated 30th April 1932;

(*b*) whether the Government Order quoted above has been communicated to the Principal of the Presidency College;

(*c*) whether the Government Order has been given effect to; if so, from what date; and if not, why not; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the gentleman who is now holding the said office belongs to the Madras Educational Service?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 566.

Employment of untrained persons as teachers.

* 610 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether persons who have not undergone training are eligible for appointment as teachers in schools, and if so, under what circumstances; and

(*b*) whether admission to the secondary training school or to the L.T. course is given only to persons who served as teachers?

A.—(*a*) *&* (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 705 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1932.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether there is any difference in the matter of appointment of untrained teachers in board schools and privately managed schools? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" There is."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the distinction and make it uniform? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I shall examine the question."

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Alienation of lands for the provision of playgrounds for secondary schools for boys.

* 611 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of State lands alienated for providing playgrounds for secondary schools for boys since 1930–31 and the names of the schools in whose favour such alienation has been made; and

(*b*) the funds allotted and the amount actually paid out of such allotment each year since 1930–31 for the acquisition of private lands for playgrounds?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] showing the secondary schools for boys in whose favour land has been alienated by the Government for providing playgrounds since April 1930 and the extent alienated in favour of each is appended. Besides, the Government have during that period sanctioned the alienation of 11 acres 47½ cents of land to provide playgrounds for 21 schools, but they have no information as to how many of these are secondary schools. The Board of Revenue and Collectors are also competent to sanction alienation of State lands to local bodies for public purposes, provided the value of the land alienated does not exceed certain limits. The Government have no information as to the area so alienated by them for playgrounds for secondary schools for boys.

(*b*) The figures are as follow:—

Year.	Provision in the Civil Budget Estimate.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	
1930–31	50,000	32,552	..
1931–32	25,000	2,764	..
1932–33	20,000	5,976	A further expenditure of Rs. 7,524 is likely to be incurred before the close of the year.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether any larger provision has ɜen made in the Budget for the acquisition of private lands for playrounds?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"The hon. Member has got the Budget in his hands, and I cannot say off-hand whether any larger provision has been made."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether the ɔvernment have taken up a programme of asking every high school in e Presidency to have a playground and whether the Government would lp those schools in getting playgrounds by granting subsidies to em?"

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 200 infra.

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Yes. In making grants for playgrounds, the Government have been very liberal in the past."

Industries

Export from, and import into, South Kanara of cashewnuts.

* 612 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the value and the quantity of cashewnut exported from South Kanara during each of the last three years;

(*b*) the value and quantity of cashewnut imported from East Africa to South Kanara; and

(*c*) whether any steps have been taken to extend the area of cashewnut cultivation in South Kanara?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] furnishing the required information is appended.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know what steps have been taken by the Government for the extension of the cashewnut cultivation in South Kanara?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"A report was called for from the Collector, as regards the lands available for such cultivation. The District Improvement Association who are interested in this matter and some other leading landholders of South Kanara also have been informed about it. With regard to seed selection also help is being given."

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Police

Post-mortem examination on the body of a Muslim in Calicut.

613 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether on the night of 11th January 1933, the dead body of a Muslim was returned by the persons in charge of the Muslim burial ground in Calicut, as they suspected foul play in connexion with his death;

(*b*) whether the Subdivisional Magistrate, Mr. Hasim, went to the spot and pacified the crowd that had gathered there and sent the body for post-mortem examination;

(*c*) if so, what the result of the post-mortem examination was; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to make enquiry into the cause of his death and place the result of their enquiry on the table of the House?

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 229 infra.

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A.—(*a*) The facts are as follow:—A Muslim died from a fall from a tree but, when the body was about to be buried, some persons spread the rumour that the dead man had been beaten to death by the police. The burial was then stopped and four Mappillas came with a petition to the Subdivisional Magistrate.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The post-mortem examination confirmed the fact that the man died from a fall from a tree.

(*d*) The Government do not consider any further enquiry to be necessary.

SHORT-NOTICE QUESTION.

Industry

Experiment regarding Ceramic Industry.

* 614 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. Sreshta: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether experiments have been made in the Madras Trades School or in any other Government institution to ascertain whether glazed pottery and porcelain ware can be made with clay secured in any district of this Presidency;

(*b*) if so, what the result is of the experiments made;

(*c*) whether any demonstration or experimental stations for the manufacture of glazed pottery and porcelain ware have been established as a result of the recent ceramic survey of this Presidency;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a firm has succeeded in manufacturing cement in the Coimbatore district;

(*e*) what steps are being taken by the Government to foster the cement industry;

(*f*) whether the materials necessary for the manufacture of cement are to be found in the South Kanara district also;

(*g*) whether any experiments have been made with a view to ascertain whether glazed pottery and porcelain ware can be manufactured in the South Kanara district; and

(*h*) what the quantity and value of cement used in this Presidency is?

A.—(*a*) Yes. Experiments have been conducted at the Ceramic Experimental Station at Washermanpet.

(*b*) The experiments have shown that it is possible to produce ceramic wares which could compare favourably with imported ones.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No information is available.

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(e) The Director of Industries is furnishing prospective promoters of cement factories with information at his disposal. Mining lease is given for quarrying limestone and clay required for manufacture of cement.

(f) No information.

(g) Yes.

(h) Information is not available.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1933–34.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I ought to, before proceeding with the contents of the Budget, congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the very lucid way in which he has presented the Budget to us. Many of us are not satisfied with the figures themselves, but in the way in which he has presented them to us, he has made them quite clear to us, and we are certainly indebted to him for that. For the Budget as a whole he is not responsible, but, for the way in which he has presented it to us he is personally responsible and so, we are personally indebted to him for presenting to us a statement of the financial position of this Province which can be clearly grasped by all persons who want to have a view of the whole figures.

" Sir, the hon. the Finance Member started by saying that the 'Presidency continued to languish under the universal trade depression.' Having that as the basis, it looks strange to most people that between the beginning of 1932–33 and the end of 1933–34 for which the Budget has been presented to us, the Province will be having something like 2 crores of rupees more than in the previous years. The increase of surplus in these two years will be much greater than what it used to be in the previous years. I have to submit that having reference to the facts that the country is passing through a state of abnormal trade depression the like of which we have not seen in our life time, to think of budgeting for a crore of rupees surplus seems to be a very unsound way of dealing with the people of this Province. Our Province has been notorious in this fact, viz., that it has been the heaviest taxed Province in the whole of India. Now, Sir, during the present depression, this heaviness of taxation is not even said to be continued as it was. But it is proposed to increase the taxation of the Province. As you will be able to see, the opening balance for 1932–33 is Rs. 170 lakhs, whereas at the end of the Budget year we will have a closing balance of Rs. 271 lakhs and odd. This figure has been arrived at after providing for an increase of expenditure on Part II schemes, after providing for restoration of cut in salaries and also after providing for a sum to be written back from Capital to Revenue. This is the story unfolded to us by the hon. the Finance Member. I put it to the hon. Members of this Council and the Government to consider whether that is the way in which a Budget ought to be

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framed at a time of depression like this. Well, Sir, it is admitte that the prices of agricultural produce have gone very low and th agriculturists are in a very sad plight. In places like Bellary the condi tions are very bad and in other places the hon. the Finance Membe himself says ' the disquieting feature of the situation, viz., the continue decline in prices of food grains, however, still continues and though i has benefited the poorer classes, has adversely affected those of the mor well to do whose incomes are drawn from the land.' That is the state ment of the hon. the Finance Member. In view of that fact, is i advisable, Sir, that we ought to continue the incidence of taxation at sucl a high figure? That is the question which we will have to face squarely

" With reference to the question of spending money out of revenu for capital expenditure which has been one of the recognized modes o utilizing the revenues in this Province, I have said so many times in thi Council that it only means we are taxing the present generation unnecessarily and spending money for the benefit of the future generations. Whether it is sound finance I leave it to the House to decide. I have been saying ever since the Reformed Council came into existence that the bane of the Madras Government has been over taxation and under-estimation of revenue every year and also over-estimation of expenditure. I suppose the experience of the last financial settlement is still green in our minds. If the next settlement is going to come, what will be the result? This high taxation and the accumulation of balances will only lead to the unfair treatment which we had last time, when the last financial settlement was made, being repeated and probably our suffering will be much longer and much heavier than before. That is the state of things which the Government have got to consider.

.5 " Let us now consider the general questions which are likely to affect the finances of the Province in the immediate future. Generally speaking, we have to consider seriously whether the Government are justified in raising the huge sum they are raising and spending it in the way they propose to spend it. One thing is clear: even without touching any of the proposals in the Budget—the restoration of the salary cut, the Part II schemes and so on—the Government can give effect to the unanimous resolution of the Council that some immediate relief should be given to the agriculturists by reducing land revenue by 12½ per cent. This would mean a reduction of the land revenue by about Rs. 65 lakhs. Our financial position at the end of 1933–34 will be far better than it is in the beginning of 1932–33: we will have a surplus of Rs. 100 lakhs after providing for all the things mentioned in the Budget. If we take Rs. 65 lakhs out of this expected surplus, nobody will suffer and the Provincial finances will not be affected at all. Therefore the Government can very easily give effect to the almost unanimous resolution of the Council, of the elected representatives of the people. The hon. the Finance Member says that if a reduction was made in the land revenue demand this year, the agriculturists would insist on the reduction being continued for another year also if the depression continued. Of course, if the condition of the tax-payer is so bad, his claims should have preference over other claims. In this connexion, the hon.

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the Finance Member speaks about the 'standard of living' of the State. What about the standard of living of the agriculturists? Is not the standard of living of the State dependent on the standard of living of the agriculturist who pays to keep up the standard of living of the State? I think that the hon. the Finance Member is putting the cart before the horse when he says that the standard of living of the State should have prior consideration to the standard of living of the tax-payer. I think the needs and claims of the tax-payer should be considered first.

"The Budget Estimates placed before the Council do not show that the Government have given adequate consideration to the urgent needs of the tax-payer. The hon. the Finance Member says that he was not given an opportunity to explain the other side of the question when the resolution for a reduction of land revenue by 12½ per cent was before the House. In this connexion I am sorry to say that I consider that the procedure followed by the Treasury Bench in the debates in this House is objectionable. What I mean is this: Whenever a question is raised in this House, as soon as the Mover and the Seconder have spoken, one naturally expects the Government to reply, so that the House may discuss not merely the proposal but also the reply of the Government. But at present the Government Members come forward with their reply only after all the other Members have spoken. They have the final word. The Council cannot, in the circumstances, discuss both sides of the question. The Government's point of view cannot at all be met by the other side. That is to say, the other side cannot express their views at all on the reply of the Government. On the other hand, if the Government Members come forward with their reply early enough in the debate, it will be possible for the House to discuss the question thoroughly having the pros and cons before them. I submit that the present procedure must be revised so that the Government may lay their cards on the table early enough in the debate and a full discussion may proceed when all the facts are known. The other day, if the hon. Finance Member had spoken on the resolution early enough, the Council would have had the benefit of his views on the question and would have had an opportunity of meeting them. As it is, as a result of the course adopted by the hon. the Finance Member the other day, neither was he able to give his views to the Council, nor was the Council able to reply to the views he held. He has now given, in the Budget Statement placed before the House, his views as to why it is not possible to make a reduction of 12½ per cent in the land revenue. I have already dealt with one of the objections, namely, that this demand for reduction will be repeated next year also. The hon. the Finance Member says that even though we may be able to meet the demand this year we may not be able to meet it next year. But I submit that our finances are good enough not only to meet the demand which had unfortunately to be made this year, but also to meet a similar demand if made next year also. As I submitted already, we are budgeting for a very large increase in this balance at our disposal which is not swallowed up by the Part II schemes and various other proposals of Government. Hence, we will have no difficulty whatever in meeting a similar demand if it is made next year also.

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"The hon. the Finance Member said that our expenditure in future years would increase and he particularly referred to the increased expenditure on account of the Reformed Constitution. Well, Sir, what is the amount of new expenditure that we may have to incur on account of the Reforms? I have already said that our resources have increased by about Rs. 100 lakhs a year and the hon. the Finance Member has analysed the figures of expenditure and pointed out that he has provided for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3·15 lakhs only and that all the rest is non-recurring expenditure. Surely there is a large margin within which the hon. the Finance Member can find enough money for the increased expenditure on account of the Reformed Constitution. Secondly, he said that we might have to pay a Provincial Contribution to meet the deficit in the Central or Federal Budget. In this connexion I want to repeat that the reason why we were asked to pay a heavy contribution to the Central Government when the Montford Reforms were introduced was that we had not been managing our finances well. We were always overtaxing ourselves, we were underestimating income and overestimating expenditure and accumulating large balances and so on. I hope that now at least we will manage our finances well so that when the time comes—probably next year—for an examination of the Provincial finances, the Government of India may not get the impression that we are too well off and can afford to be milked dry for the benefit of the other Provinces. That is a thing which will have to be seriously considered by the Government. The hon. the Finance Member says that the Government are going to give relief in several directions to the persons who are suffering on account of the depression. The trouble is due to the abnormal fall in prices of commodities. Whether it is rice, cotton or tobacco, the same story is told. Prices have gone down in some cases by 60 per cent, in others by 50 per cent, and in others by 40 per cent. Such being the case, what is the kind of relief that the Government are going to give? For instance, in our district last year's tobacco has not yet been sold by several ryots; it is still lying idle with them. It is not so easy to raise other crops in several places. For instance, there are vast tracts of low-lying lands in which nothing but paddy can be grown. But paddy has no sale. In a critical situation like this the Government ought to come to the rescue of the ryots. There is no use of saying that they will help the people indirectly. When the depression is world-wide, the Government cannot do much to help the people indirectly. There is no market anywhere in the world for several commodities. Whatever help the Government give must be given in a direct form.

"The hon. the Finance Member said that Tanjore is suffering on account of severe competition from Burma. Let us look at what the Government of Burma, our successful rival, have done for their agriculturists in spite of their successful competition with us. The Burma Government have reduced the tax on paddy land and thus relieved the agriculturist who is able to undersell us in a far off place like Ceylon. On the other hand, the Madras Government, in spite of the fact that we are not able to compete with Burma in the Ceylon market and therefore

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have lost that market for our produce and are not also able to find any other market for our prodnce, have not come forward to help the agriculturists. I ask, Sir, is it fair, is it proper to deal with the agriculturists that way? It is said that the people ought to pay the taxes they have been paying all these years. But how have they been paying the taxes all these years? Every year, when the kistbandi came, if they could not find the money, they pledged their jewels and paid the kist. But, this year they have no jewels to pledge having already sold all of them to enable them to tide over the difficult period. The poor agriculturists have no reserves to fall back upon and when the time for payment comes, their condition will be very pitiable. It is said that a Government should be based on the prosperity and contentment of the people. I have already shown there is no prosperity in the country on account of several causes, and contentment there cannot be on account of the manner in which the Government tax the poor agriculturists even in a time of acute crisis like this. I hope, Sir, that the Government will seriously reconsider this matter before the Budget is passed by the House."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Sir, within the time allotted I hope to make a rapid commentary upon the speech of the hon. the Finance Member. Considering the fact that this Budget is the penultimate Budget, if not the ultimate Budget, under the present Government of India Act, and considering also the fact that the hon. the Finance Member is one of the very few persons who pay great regard and consideration to the proceedings of this Council, I must express my extreme dissatisfaction at the Budget presented by him and my disquietude at the speech made by him. The first paragraph deals with climatic conditions which no one can possibly dispute. Coming to the second paragraph he admits that the Presidency is languishing under the universal trade depression though there are certain hopeful features so far as this Presidency is concerned. These hopeful features are illustrated by the fact that the total value of merchandise of the eleven months of 1932 corresponds with the total value of that of 1931. It is no doubt true that the total value of these two periods is big enough. But if the hon. the Finance Member is making that statement after examining the reasons why the total value is big in spite of the visible trade depression, he could have easily found out why it has been so. I dare say that he knows the reasons but he does not want to say them on the floor of the House. May I explain that the total value of the merchandise was big, because of the dumping, of the importation of goods from Japan and other foreign countries to the disadvantage of Indian goods? Any amount of protection that has been given by the Government of India is not sufficient enough to counteract the importation. Therefore it is that the value of the merchandise appears to be bigger. The very fact that the value of the merchandise is big, is disconcerting and it aggravates the depression that is already existing in this Presidency. The hon. Member gloats over the fact that there is increase in the new companies registered. Am I to understand that he does not know the reason why there has been increase in the number of

companies registered? What are the kinds of companies that have been registered? They have been mass insurance schemes, and general insurance companies. There have not been any appreciable increase in the number of other companies, of trade concerns and commercial undertakings. The very fact that the people of this Presidency are thinking about insurance companies, is indicative of the fact that there is lucrative business in that line, which is carried on in this country at ruinous competition even.

"Again, he says there has been increase in the revenue under 'Registration' and 'Stamps.' If I may be permitted to say, the pleasure we may feel at the increase in revenue under 'Registration' and 'Stamps,' is the same as the country might feel about the health of the people when undertakers' business is prosperous. These registrations are in the nature of conveyances of lands from agriculturists to persons who had financed them. Most of the conveyances were for redemption of debt and the agriculturists are fast losing their lands. If this is a factor on which we can congratulate ourselves, I leave the jolly congratulations to the hon. the Finance Member. But I am afraid I cannot share the pleasure and satisfaction.

"He says that the continued decline in prices of food-grains has benefited the poor classes. May I venture to correct that inference? Excepting those who get on with their lives on fixed incomes, such as Government employees, no class is benefited by the decline in prices. The poor classes are dependent upon the landowners and ryots. The produce of the land being confiscated to the Government for payment of the kist, the landowners have nothing to pay the poor labourers who depend upon them. It is false to say that the poor classes have been benefited by the reduction in prices.

"In paragraph 3, the hon. the Finance Member gives justification for the excessive Police expenditure owing to the fear of the possibility of the renewal of the Civil Disobedience activities. He does not think that there is no possibility of the recrudescence of Civil Disobedience; nor does he think that the present Police force is enough to deal with such activities, if any.

"Coming to the question of 'Excise,' in paragraph 6 he says he derives great pleasure that there has been marked improvement amounting to 62·19 lakhs. This represents a continuation of the recovery indicated by the actuals for 1931–32. I do not know if the hon. the Minister for Excise would agree with the hon. the Finance Member and be glad at this terrible increase under 'Excise.' The larger the increase in Excise revenue, the greater is the impoverishment of the people of the Presidency. It may be that a large amount of money is coming to the coffers of the Government, to be spent in directions not even beneficial to the persons who drink. I am very much disconcerted by the fact that the increase should be under 'toddy' which is the only drink which the poor man indulges in. These exactions are taken from the poor men. This increase under 'Excise' seems to give much satisfaction to the hon. the Finance Member. He himself re

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admitted on a previous occasion that this revenue under 'Excise' would have to be effaced in course of time. He has taken the increase under this head into account, in order to justify the expenditure he has provided for later on.

"With regard to the large amount of compensation to local bodies under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, may I point out to him that it is due to the folly of the Government? I hope the Government would take the earliest step to rectify that folly and not dole out money from Provincial revenues to local bodies for the maintenance of roads.

"With regard to Provincial balances, I am afraid that these surpluses are again a matter for great anxiety. As was stated by the illustrious financier, Mr. Gopala Krishna Gokhale, these surpluses cause double injury to the country. It is a pity that while the country is suffering keenly, the treasury should be overflowing. We should not feel great satisfaction on account of these large surpluses; we would be only inviting the Government of India to begin again the inequitous impost, so that the Federal Government may get more revenues from Madras Government.

"We now come to Part II schemes for which a large portion of the surplus has been allotted. If the schemes are examined, you will find that they do not appear to be urgent; some of these schemes were those which were suspended during last year; and I do not think the country has lost much by the suspension of these schemes. The suspension of these undertakings last year shows us that it is superfluous to have provided for them now.

"The hon. the Finance Member goes on to define the standard of living of the State. He wants the Members of the Legislative Council to think that the standard of expenditure for the year 1929–30 is the correct one or an adequate one. He wants us to forget the fact that there was a windfall in those years owing to the remission of the Provincial contributions amounting to Rs. 384 lakhs; it augmented the resources of this Province. The Government allowed a lot of expenditure to be deflected on various undertakings. Even then the Members of the Opposition wanted the Government to formulate comprehensive proposals so that we might derive the greatest benefit from the remission. The Government paid very little attention to that demand and they set up a standard very high indeed almost identical with the standard which some merchants set up in the days of boom and prosperity during the years of the war, and came to grief later on. I do not think the standard of 1928 or 1929 is the correct one. We must maintain a standard commensurate with the revenues and with the capacity of the tax-payer.

"Then comes the question of the restoration of the emergency cut in pay. It is here that the hon. Finance Member plays the part of a virtuous Puritan. He reminds us of the necessity to honor the pledges given to the Government servants, as if anybody would advise the Government to break the pledges which they have given. The complaint now is that the Government have not honored the pledges they gave to the people and that they have broken them even without the

least regard for the feelings of the people. May I remind the hon. the Finance Member that during the year 1922–23, when the revenues of the Government fell very much below the normal, the Government took power to impose fresh taxation in the shape of stamp duties and other taxes. Though the definite promise was not put in in the resolution, this promise was contained in the speeches made by the Members of Government who asked for increase of taxation. They said that these fresh duties and taxes would be abolished when the Province returned to the normal. Years have passed since the Province returned to normal, yet successively they have broken their pledges and not yet cut down the excessive taxation. For such a Government to remind the Legislative Council that they are pledged to restore the cut to Government servants seems to be rather ridiculous. The hon. the Finance Member has quoted three extracts, one from the speech of the Secretary of State for India, one of the Member of the Government of India and one perhaps of his own speech. It is perhaps necessary to point out that the Secretary of State states that, if the financial situation rapidly improves, the cut will be restored. This statement was made with regard to Imperial Services. Whether financial situation has improved or not, there has been partial restoration of the cut in the case of the Imperial Services. But the Finance Member used another phrase in the Legislative Assembly. He used the words 'examination of economic conditions,' 'if economic conditions permitted.' Sir, there is considerable difference between financial condition and economic conditions. It is just possible that without economic condition improving, the financial condition might improve as in the case of the Madras Presidency. Here our financial condition has improved when economic conditions continue to be the same. I think he has not considered the present economic depression in the country, when he has decided to restore the cut. However, it was never the intention of the Legislative Council to refuse to restore the cut to Government officers. If the Imperial Services had received partial remission in the matter of cut, I do not see how the Provincial Services are entitled to greater consideration. I do not think the members of the Provincial Services are so disloyal to the country that they would consider the opposition to the restoration of the cut, as unwillingness to pay for the services rendered by them but will only consider it as due to the extremely poor condition of the people. I dare say most of them are themsleves ryots who are suffering under the grave economic depression and they must know to what amount of relief they are entitled having regard to the condition of the agriculturists who have to pay not only for the Imperial services but for themselves also. However, that question does not arise at all having regard to the large surplus which the hon. the Finance Member is able to show. Even after giving effect to the full restoration of the cut in the pay of Government officers, there is a large surplus—this has been admitted by the hon. the Finance Member—to enable some services being rendered and some relief being given to the agriculturists. It is when he comes to the question of remission of land revenue that the hon. the Finance Member is very unsympathetic and ungenerous. He has regretted the

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fact that the House would not give him an opportunity to explain the position when the question of the remission of land revenue was being discussed. If this is going to be the argument for him to advance, I do not think the House has lost anything in that way—though I am sorry the hon. the Finance Member was denied that privilege. But having regard to the fact that several Members of this House are denied such privileges successively—even including several Members in the serried ranks of the Government Bench—I do not think it is a matter for grievance by the hon. the Finance Member as against this House. If there is any grievance, it should be on this side.

" Apart from that, Sir, he has definitely refused to give the remission asked for, viz., 12½ per cent, but I am afraid he tries to poke fun at the people who are called ' mirasidars.' It is something like a courtier of Timon of Athens ridiculing him at the condition in which he was placed. The agriculturists of this Province have been paying to the mill of the Finance Member all these years. To-day they are in a depressed condition; they are practically finished, and I am afraid this land revenue is the last straw on their back. If you do not give them relief, I am sure their backs will break. Then perhaps the hon. the Finance Member will take a further opportunity of poking fun at these people by calling them ' mirasidars ' and zamindars. Well, Sir, it is wrong to say that the Tanjore mirasidar was alone responsible for this agitation. The feeling has been all over the country; but the Tanjore people were hit not only by the universal depression but also by their rice not being able to find a market as hitherto. Therefore, the severity of the depression seems to have been felt in a greater degree by the Tanjore mirasidar and probably he started the agitation. But that feeling is shared by the agriculturists all over the Presidency who have been impressing on the Members of the Legislative Council and upon the Government the necessity for some relief.

" The hon. the Finance Member says: ' I am far from saying that, under no conceivable circumstances is relief to the payer of land revenue thinkable.' He has not indicated the circumstances under which it is possible for this Government to do so, which neither heeds to reason nor has any sensitiveness to the feelings of the people. Probably the Government take pleasure or satisfaction in the fact that they are trying to provide markets for some of the commodities by passing the Markets Committee Bill. If that is the kind of marketing facility that the Government are going to provide for the poor ryot, the ryot is not likely to appreciate it. If the ryot knows that there is a market, he can certainly take advantage of it; but what is required now is for the Government to show the way. The whole question as has been put by my Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, is that the demand has fallen—not because there is no place whereto you can market these goods, but there is severe competition all over the world, and the ryot is therefore unable to find markets for his produce. In any case, it is a very cruel act of the Government to refuse to give at least partial relief to the agriculturist. I think the Legislative Council can only express its strong disapproval of the action of the Government by voting

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down all the Part II schemes. While the agriculturist is suffering badly, cannot we wait for some more time before thinking of pushing on our Part II schemes, a lot of which have been provided for by the hon. the Finance Member?"

* Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I too congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on his lucid explanation of the figures and facts and also on his plain-speaking. As is usual with him, he has put the facts very plainly before us and has thus enabled us to know where we actually stand. He has dwelt at great length on two facts—the first of them is the decision of the Government to restore the cut in the pay of officers. No doubt, the arguments advanced regarding the first matter are plausible enough; it is necessary that Government should honour their pledges so long as they are able to do so, and if there is no injustice attached to the same. The second matter is the decision of Government rejecting the resolution of this Council to remit 12½ per cent of land revenue. I am sorry I cannot approve this decision. I have to differ from the hon. the Finance Member in the arguments that he brought forward in support of this decision. The amount required for giving effect to this resolution of the Council would be about Rs. 70 lakhs. The amount that he now proposes to utilize for expanding the activities of the Government is Rs. 108·37 lakhs, non-recurring, and Rs. 4·91 lakhs, recurring. I want to know whether these are more important than giving relief to starving people. Perhaps the Government are not aware of the real condition to which the ryots have been reduced at present. The hon. the Finance Member has at any rate stated: 'The disquieting feature of the situation, viz., the continued decline in prices of food-grains, however, still continues and though it may have benefited the poorer classes has adversely affected those of the more well-to-do whose incomes are drawn from the land.' Here the hon. the Finance Member makes a mistake when he says 'though it may have benefited the poorer classes,' because the contrary is the case; it is the poorer classes that are worse hit. Who is the cultivator? Who is it that works in the field? The mirasidar or the landholder generally does not cultivate the land himself. It is the poor tenant, the poor ryot who is adversely affected. Even the daily labourer is getting his wages in kind. In order to buy his salt, his clothes and other necessaries, he has to sell a portion of his wages. What is the result? The money that he realizes is hardly enough for even his salt. I am sure the hon. the Finance Member has not realized the depth of the disquieting feature. Most people in this Presidency, at any rate, depend on the land for their living in one way or other. Now, we have got our provincial balances accumulating year after year. The revenue closing balance for 1932–33 is expected to be Rs. 293·44 lakhs and the year 1933–34 is expected to close with Rs. 271·40 lakhs. What is the object of having these balances? I hope all will agree that they are laid by so that we may fall back upon them in times of need, so that we may make use of them during bad times. Is not the present time sufficiently bad or critical? Are the Government waiting for a worse time for making use

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of these balances? It is high time that we discontinued laying by any more such balances, thereby reducing the poor tax-payer to the point of starvation. It is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The poor ryot can no longer bear the burden. These revenue balances morever serve only as an eye-sore to other provinces and will ultimately lead, as was done before, to the imposition of a heavy contribution to the Federal Government. The hon. the Finance Member also does not seem to be unaware of this contingency; for, he also remarks in his speech that it is yet uncertain whether some system of contribution may not be imposed upon us. It is only natural, when we have large savings accumulating year after year, that the other provincial Governments which are starving, should cast longing eyes upon us and expect us to give some contribution to the Central Government. The question now is: are we better than the other provinces such as Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and others where there are large deficits every year? Surely not. I am sure—and I think all will agree with me—that Bengal and some of the other provinces are richer than us. Our provincial balances are not signs of our prosperity; but they are due to a system of wrong budgeting to which our Province has been subject for a long time now. What is the meaning of producing prosperity budgets, when the Presidency is continuing to languish under the universal trade depression, to which the hon. Member himself has referred? It might be argued that the Finance Committee has recommended as urgent, some of the amounts allotted for Part II schemes; but I do not know whether the alternative of utilizing those amounts for revenue remission was placed before the Committee. Moreover, Sir, the scope of the Committee's powers is limited. It might also be argued that this relaxation of the financial curb is for the benefit of the nation-building schemes. This is an argument, Sir, which will be advanced only by those who are not aware of the condition of the Indian cultivator, the Indian ryot, who really constitutes the nation.

"When the nation finds it difficult even to live from hand to mouth, the Government should not indulge in luxuries. It was only the other day that the hon. the Revenue Member advised the nation to tighten their belt and to reduce their standard of living. When such is the case, is it fair that the Government should raise its standard of living? The hon. the Finance Member does not deny, but on the other hand he admits that some relief can be given to the ryots. He says:—

'Taking first the financial aspect I do not deny that, so far as the current year 1932–33 and the next year 1933–34 are concerned it would not be impossible for us to find the requisite sum which would be charged partly against the revised estimate for the current year and partly against the Budget Estimate for its successor; and we might still have been able to find during 1933–34 a certain amount of money for expansion besides giving relief in respect of the pay cut.'

"But his fear seems to be this. If revenue remission is given for one fasli, it will have to be continued for every fasli. Certainly it will have to be continued if the condition of the people does not improve as long as we have got savings. But if it is found that the people are in a better position, the remission need not be given. But, now, not only land revenue remission should be given but also, as was pointed

out, stamp duty and registration fees also should be reduced. Because they are a great hindrance to the activities of the people. They cannot raise the necessary money by executing documents as the registration fees are high. They cannot file suits to recover money as the cost of the court-fee stamps is enormous. All these facts should be taken into consideration, and I hope the Government will come to the help of the people by reducing the burden of taxation as much as possible."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" Certain hon. Members have expressed a desire to rise earlier to-morrow evening so that they might attend His Excellency's Garden Party. I have consulted the Leaders of Parties, and they agree that the House should rise to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I dare say that nobody will deny that the one merit in regard to the way in which the Budget has been presented is that it comes from a gentleman who believes in lucidity and directness. Whatever our differences in regard to the Budget itself might be, we have to admit that it is a lucid Budget. But at the same time, anybody who is aware of the conditions obtaining in our Provinces cannot help saying that the policy underlying the framing of the Budget is one which takes into account first the expenditure side, and then seeks to find revenue for it. The right principle that ought to be followed by any Finance Member should be to find out what the capacity of the tax-payer is, and whether the tax-payer is able to meet the high expenditure of the Province. To-day we are faced with a depressing situation in our Province, as a result of which the unanimous vote of the House demanded a reduction of 12½ per cent in the land revenue. The Government has not only ignored the unanimous vote of this House but also ignored the economic condition of this Province. I wonder how the Government depends upon the information that it gets with regard to the prices that are obtaining in different districts in the Province. But it is clear from the Budget that the Government wants the poor man to become poorer and at the same time desires that the rich man should become poor. That, Sir, is the communist policy they are pursuing. With regard to the expenditure side of the Budget, the Government have taken some trouble in revising the scales of salaries, but they have not done anything in the matter of abolishing supernumerary officers following the very illustrious example of the Government of Bombay. The Thomas Committee sat for a long time and it has come to very definite conclusions with regard to the abolition of unnecessary offices. If a non-official enquiry committee is formed and it goes into the question of supernumerary departments and offices that this Government has, I have no doubt that that committee will recommend the abolition of many offices and a reduction in the expenditure side of our Provincial Budget. I do not know, Sir, whether the Government is going to consider that question, but I hope they will, because we know that the Government will come to very satisfactory results in that direction. That is the present state of affairs.

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"We are told that very soon Provincial Autonomy is going to be established in this Province and that under Povincial Autonomy the people's representatives will have a voice in the administration of the country unlike to-day under the diarchic system under which though we are here, we have absolutely no voice in the shaping of the Budget or helping the poor tax-payer whose representatives we are in this House. I hope under Provincial Autonomy the people's representatives will have real power and control over the finances of the Province so that we will be able to give relief, unlike at the present time, where relief is really necessary. We will not, unlike at the present time and under the present Government, tax the rate-payer to such an extent that he will not able to pay and the consequences will be so serious as to affect the finances of the Province in the future. There is no doubt that the present Finance Member knows that he or any other Member under the present system will not be responsible for the finances of the future. Whatever he might do might affect the Province at present. It is the representative of the people who will sit there as Minister and he will have to administer the finances of the Province, and it is he who will have to take up the financial burden in future. What does it matter what happens to him? That seems to be the policy of the present Government. I have no doubt in my mind that from the way in which the tax-payer is pressed under the trying economic condition, under Provincial Autonomy the condition will be disastrous. The people's representative, the future Finance Minister, will not be able to tax the tax-payer and the finances of the Provinces will be affected adversely. Besides, under the Reformed system of Government, the expenditure will go up. There will be, I am afraid, additional expenditure on account of the kind of democracy that is going to be established in this Province. The future Finance Member will have to meet that contingency also. The expenditure will go up, whereas he will find to his great dismay that on account of the sins of his predecessors he will be placed in a very difficult situation and he will not find it possible or easy to tax the tax-payers to the extent to which he is being taxed to-day. That will be the plight in which he will be placed. I do not know what exactly will be the powers which will be given to the Finance Minister under Provincial Autonomy and what will be the extent of Provincial finances which will be under his charge, and to what extent the Government of Madras under Provincial Autonomy will be called upon to make Provincial contributions to the Government of India to enable them to pay some subventions to newly created provinces and other provinces that will be in need of help from the Government of India. I suppose it is Provinces like Madras which show such large balances that will be caught hold of first and they will be called upon to contribute a large share to the coffers of the Government of India in order that that Government might be enabled to give subventions to Provinces like the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind. Well, Sir, this is the condition.

"With regard to the Constitutional changes that are likely to come in this country, we cannot help saying that the Government have

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been keeping the people of this country under suspense, with regard to the future. It was in the year 1928 that the Simon Commission was appointed, and in the Government of India Act it is stated that after every ten years there will be Commission appointed which would go into the conditions prevailing in India and recommend constitutional changes. It is now nearly five years since that Commission sat and the country has not seen what exactly the Government proposes to do with regard to this matter. No doubt, one Round Table Conference after another met in England with representatives of the Government of India sitting on it without any real representative of the people being selected who could give advice to the Government with regard to the real wants of the country. Of course, only one year, 1930, at the second Round Table Conference the sole representative of the Congress, and the sole representative of the country I should say, Mahatma Gandhi, sat there and he found that it was all a camouflage, that it was a sort of alliance which the Government of India has made with certain so-called representatives of the people who went there at the bidding of the Government of India and sat there to say ditto to everything that the Members on that side said. They were deluded into the belief that their voice would be heard. They made very big speeches, and they found later on that after all it was the recommendation of the Simon Commission and even much less that is likely to be given to this country. The powers that are likely to be given to the Viceroy and the Governor of a province are so very great and so comprehensive that very little will be left in the hands of the Minister.

"At least now under the diarchic system I dare say the Ministers have somehow been getting on. But my fear is that under Provincial Autonomy when powers are given into the hands of the Governor, I am afraid the Ministers will be helpless. At any time the Governor will veto or undo the decision of the Ministers themselves. Sir, this is the kind of Provincial Autonomy that is likely to be given and in such an event the country is certainly not going to be satisfied with such a constitution and I hope that the liberal leaders of the country who believe that the country will accede to their demand will accept the advice and get for the country that amount of reform and freedom which will be acceptable to the people of this country. But I am afraid the Government will be raising a storm when the White Paper is published. I am afraid that the country from one end to the other will reject it *in toto*."

Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am not as much ambitious as the previous speaker who referred to the Round Table Conference and the powers of the Governor."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"I am not a Public Prosecutor."

Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai:—"Then, perhaps he will know what he should address pertaining to the finances of this Province, and when it should be said."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Learn to be a politician also, Mr. Public Prosecutor."

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Rao Bahadur T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—" I yield now to my friend. Well, Sir, there are two portions in the Budget speech of the hon. the Finance Member. One is the work which refers to the past two years and the second is about the policy which the hon. the Finance Member lays down with regard to the future.

" With regard to the past, Sir, the gratitude of the Province and our thanks are due to the hon. the Finance Member. The achievement no doubt is very considerable. Two years ago we cannot forget the plight in which our Province found itself. We were faced with a great danger and we were, as it were, on the brink of a precipice. It was the hon. the Finance Member that tackled the problem with courage and promptitude and saved us from the precipitous fall. To-day we can look round and say that our finance has a good reputation and it is not a little due to his courage and foresight. But I have to express dissatisfaction at the policy which he lays down as to the future. The good work which has been the result of the retrenchment policy will be undone by the policy laid down for 1933–34 and the future years. I beg your pardon, Sir, if I refer to the outstanding question which will be referred to by speaker after speaker, viz., the question of the remission of land revenue. I am a person who was returned last January in the by-election, and when I was returned, a distinct mandate was given to me as to what I should do with regard to this question of land revenue. Therefore, at the risk of repetition, I do insist upon this policy that the Government ought to be pleased to give the remission of at least 12½ per cent if not more. Sir, the only things that pertain to this question are these. Is it really desirable, is there any necessity for a remission of land revenue and, if so, is it possible to give it in these days of financial depression? With regard to the first question I do not see anything in the Budget speech to deny it. It is clearly stated that there is a real necessity. If that is so, the Government have by their present decision given up the cause of right and justice. I have here collected statistics relating to conditions in two or three taluks. It is certain that the margin of profit is either less or nothing at all. In whatever standard or principle of resettlement you work the prices of commodities, you will be astonished to see that the ryot has either little or nothing to pay by way of land revenue or assessment and there seems to be no doubt about that. I have got one telling instance in one of the taluks. The ryot is a Government servant and I don't mention his name. He has got to pay an assessment of Rs. 175 but the lease is for 110 kalams of paddy. He realized Rs. 160. If he were not a Government servant he would have faced the attachment of crops for non-payment of revenue rather than pay revenue. If the Government are not satisfied with the collections, they will issue orders to collect by attachment of crops. Let the Government have no misapprehension that land revenue is being paid to-day without resort to coercieve process. If it is paid it is paid out of tyranny or resourcefulness of the people and not because it is by itself paying or it will be profitable to pay assessment. I do not labour this point because I find that the point seems to be conceded. Then, Sir, if it is right that

he should be given a reduction, then the question will be, is it possible? The note says it is quite possible or quite easy. What the Finance Member has said is: it is not at all impossible to find this sum of 74 lakhs providing for the restoration of the cut and providing for all Part II schemes and that there is no financial difficulty. What then is the difficulty that stands in the way? Government perhaps yields to the apprehension that if the cut is given effect to this year, it will have effect in years to come. Is it the reason for any Government to say that the remission will not be given? I submit it is not at all a proper reason. If there is one principle which we have to adopt, it is this: we ought not to take more than it is necessary and we ought not to require the tax-payer to pay more than we need and if we find ourselves in possession of any surplus the first consideration and the first relief ought to be given to the tax-payer. That would be the right canon which I will prescribe. It should not be expansion of the activities, however laudable and desirable they may be, but you must try to see that we live in a manner corresponding to the times of depression through which our ryots are passing. Therefore, Sir, I submit that really the Government are not acting wisely, that they are not acting justly and that they are not acting in a statesmanlike manner in not giving effect to the resolution of this House. It is a unanimous resolution of the House and I may also point out that, if this resolution is not given effect to, the indirect result will be disastrous. Sir, as I said, what is the effect of this accumulation of this surplus, what is it going to lead to? I feel that this is not the time for the relaxation of the financial grip as he puts it. With regard to retrenchment itself, I am afraid there is still more room for pursuing the same policy of retrenchment. Sir, speaker after speaker drew attention of the hon. the Finance Member and the Government to the great danger which will threaten us at the time of the coming resettlement. We have had ample evidence in the past and with regard to the future it has been foreshadowed in the Budget speech of the hon. the Finance Member. I refer to the false position which this will create in the eyes of the other provinces and cast their greedy eyes upon us and try to impose upon us an iniquitous impost from which we have suffered in the past and may again suffer in the future. For these reasons the tax-payer should be given the first prominence and the remission ought to be given at least to the extent of 12½ per cent. I read the reasons of the hon. the Finance Member as well as the reasons of the hon. the Revenue Member and it appears as though one is inconsistent with the other. The hon. the Revenue Member has said that once you lay down the rates of resettlement you cannot alter it all the 30 years: you have derived profits in high prices and therefore it should not be reduced at the time of low prices. But what the hon. the Finance Member appears to say is that in certain circumstances real relief should be given to the tax-payer and ought to be given to the tax-payer. Why then has he not gone into the conditions of the several districts? Has the Government issued instructions as to whether relief could be given at the time of low prices for giving relief to the tax-payer. The rules

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as they are do not allow the Government or the district officers to give relief under that head. Therefore, if the district officers find that the level of prices is so low as not to enable the ryot to pay the tax to Government, they should remit the tax to give relief. Of course, Sir, with regard to the other point also, namely, the restoration of the cut in the salaries, I am afraid the hon. the Finance Member has really done the thing a little too soon. I am not one of those who believe that the salary cuts ought not to be restored under any conditions. But I feel that the time is really a bit too soon. The only point urged by the Finance Member was that the pledges have been given, that pledges ought to be supported, and that was the only reason given. Sir, when we go through the speeches the only thing that is clear is that the restoration of the salary cuts was intended only when the normal financial conditions improved. Of course, the language, as it is, may be susceptible to the explanation put forward by the Finance Member. But I ask what was it that was really intended? Was it intended that it should be removed on the 31st March 1933 however unfavourable this depression may be and however high the tax of the tax-payer might be?

" Therefore, Sir, the relief ought to be given first to the tax-payer, 12
and only afterwards any relief in the shape of restoration of the cut in P.
salaries ought to have been given. But it has been done the other way. I take it that the hon. the Finance Member has not dealt with the ryot in the proper manner he deserved. Therefore, I once again repeat, and beseech this Government, to take into account the present plight of the ryot. After all, the hon. Finance Member himself has said that land revenue is the only stable source of revenue. Is it not therefore his duty to see that that source of revenue is kept in a payable condition? Otherwise, what will be the effect? History has given us the lessons, where too high taxation has resulted in collapse and impoverishment. Will he therefore look forward to the future and try to have in this Presidency a contented peasantry with a capacity to pay tax, instead of a peasantry which is overburdened with tax as we have now and which will soon wipe itself out. Government will then loose the whole of the revenue under that head."

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for presenting to us a surplus Budget. But at the same time, there is the grievance of the land revenue tax-payer. The produce of land is selling very low, and, especially, rice of this Presidency. The rice of Tanjore district cannot compete favourably with that of Burma and other places. There are two reasons for this. Most probably, the sea-borne rice from Burma is selling cheaper than the rail-borne rice from the Tanjore district. Sir, may I request the hon. the Finance Member to ask the Railway authorities to investigate as to why they should not reduce the railway freight, so that our rice can compete with the rice from Burma and other places? Again, Sir, all the sea-borne articles in Madras are selling cheaper than rail-borne ones. May I request the hon. the Finance

Member to find out the cause why it is so, why the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway Companies cannot reduce their freight rates, so that our articles may enjoy all the facilities for marketing as sea-borne articles are having? There is another thing, viz., that the kind of rice that is produced in the Tanjore district cannot be marketed in Ceylon, or rather cannot compete with the rice that is being sold in Ceylon from Burma. The hon. Finance Member suggests that the Tanjore mirasidars should cultivate that kind of rice which will easily find a market there. The raising of such a crop of rice that can be marketable in Ceylon cannot be done in a day, nor can the investigation of the freight rates of the Railway company he finished to-morrow. So, I request the hon. the Finance Member to see that the remission of 12½ per cent asked for by this Council unanimously is given effect to. Sir, the Government ought to have given a better consideration to a resolution which has been passed by the Legislative Council *unanimously*. Especially the Transferred Half should have stood firm by that resolution of the Council because they are responsible to us. Even the two Indian Members of the Reserved Half should have tried to be with us. But anyhow we will excuse them for the present. But what about the Transferred Half? If the Transferred Half and the Reserved Half cannot agree, under the Reforms Act, I believe the Government of India will appoint a commission to enquire, and we would rather welcome such a situation at this hour of the country's suffering on account of heavy land-tax. The hon. Member Mr. Hameed Khan Sahib said that the hon. Revenue Member does not care for what happens because he will have to hold office till the Reforms come into operation. I do not agree with him. Place the Civilian wherever you please and he is sure to make it his own. If he is placed in Chingleput for an hour, he will do his best for Chingleput, and if you place him in Madras for the next hour,. there too he will do his best. Sir, that is the wonderful way in which the Civilian does his work in India, and especially a Civilian of Mr. Stokes' stamp will never fail to do his best for the country. But he has a tradition of the position he occupies handed down to him from his predecessors. Sir, his predecessors in office before the Reforms starved the ryots, starved the nation-building departments, and accumulated surpluses, so much so that they attracted the attention of the Imperial Government, and there was the Meston Award, called the 'Iniquitous Impost.' I request the present generation of Government to see that such things do not happen. The *Madras Mail* spared no pains to get the Presidency out of the burden, while in the whole world and in all the provinces of India specially the two sister provinces we find deficit budgets, and warns against inviting such impost. I agree with the *Madras Mail* when it says that the Madras Government is either curtailing the beneficial national activities or that the taxation is unjustifiably high. The tax-payer is being depleted, the nation-building departments are starved and money is accumulated. As the hon. the Finance Member says, it is only the land revenue that is stable. That is the goose that lays the golden egg. Now, what is the use of the Government killing the goose in their

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anxiety to get more money? I request the Government to let the goose live, so that it may lay golden eggs now and for all times. That is the request I make to the hon. the Finance Member.

"Sir, coming to retrenchment, I thank the Retrenchment Committee for their labours and for expediting their work. We should be extremely thankful to them because they have relieved the Presidency from a very critical situation. But by oversight, I should say, they have not considered the top-heavy system of administration. They have sent away large numbers of clerks and menials. Even people who have put in a service of seven to ten years have been sent home by the Retrenchment Committee. Where is then the security of Government service? Yet the hon. the Finance Member is speaking of security of service. The Committee ought to have cut at the top of the system. We talk of Indianization? What is the use of Indianization if Indians should have as much salary as the European gentlemen that come to serve in our country should have? We want Indianization only to economise. If we want to economise, Indians must accept two-thirds. Formerly Provincial service officers when they accepted the positions of Imperial service officers they were paid only two-thirds of the latter officers. A certain percentage of European element is a necessity in our administration. (A voice: How long?) As long as we require it. That is my sincere opinion. From the way in which we behave it may be for a long time. Pay the Europeans the same pay as that of the Indians, and compensate the former by paying also overseas allowance and other allowances, so that their pay may come up to the present level. Instead of proceeding on those lines, the Retrenchment Committee have ruthlessly retrenched a number of people in the lower ranks, clerks, peons, etc., especially in Madras. I do not know of the districts. In Madras, I know one in every five persons living is starving to death on account of poverty. The retrenchment is swelling their numbers—retrenchment in the Survey department, retrenchment in the Government Press—retrenchment everywhere. Who is to protect all these people? They have been only retrenching everywhere. Have they found anything to relieve the unemployed? In all the countries of the world, unemployment relief is given. In Great Britain, no Briton born is allowed to starve. So in Germany and other European countries. But nobody thinks of giving relief to the unemployed in our country. I request the Retrenchment Committee, if and when they have another chance of sitting, to see that some provision is made for the unemployed and that some measures are devised to relieve unemployment, unemployment not only among labourers but among large numbers of educated people. There are at least one thousand graduates who are unemployed to-day. I know there are about one hundred applications from gradudates to the Corporation of Madras seeking employment, who have not been relieved for the last two or three years. Unemployment is a serious problem facing us in this province. I request the Government to see that the railway authorities do not retrench labourers and others. I may tell the hon. the Finance Member that all the revolutions in the world are due to this sort of unemployment conditions. So, I request the

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Government to see that the unemployed are relieved as early as possible. In Madras, it is horrible to see some people coming to us for one anna and two annas to keep themselves up, persons who were once in very good circumstances.

" Coming to the Excise department, I see an increase in the excise revenue. Though drinking has gone down, anyhow the revenue is increasing. But it will not be so for long. Most probably, the toddy contractors are now bidding very high. I know families of toddy contractors in Madras who have gone to ruin by bidding very high at sales in the hope of reaping profits. So, the excise revenue is bound to come down very soon, and let us not build high hopes on it.

" As regards the Police department, I congratulate the hon. the Home Member on his having a gentleman like Mr. Rowlandson as the Commissioner of Police in Madras. Sir, his tact, his ability, his sincerity, I really admire. He is a statesman, and he deserves to be an all-India officer. But after Mr. Rowlandson took charge he dealt with the civil disobedience so tactfully that he has brought it under control. There is now no provocation to civil disobedience movement.

" Sir, as to the Education department, I request the hon. Minister for Education in justice to the party from which he was drafted to amend the Elementary Education Act. The sooner he does it the better it will be for the city and Presidency; if not he will be doing a great injustice to the party to which he belongs.

" There is so much of protest in the city against the amended Act that about 30,000 children in the city go without elementary education. Who is responsisble for it? On account of this action his party will be held responsible. At least the Leader of the Party should see that his Colleague takes steps to bring in an amending Act to remedy this state of things.

" Now, one word, about the Medical department. Through the exertions of the late Raja of Panagal and Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib, we have a School of Indian Medicine brought into existence. But what is the use of it if the diploma-holders from that school are not given the status which they deserve. They are not given the power to give medical certificates; only certain officers are given that power. So I request the hon. the Home Member and the Chief Minister to see that as early as possible the registration of these diploma-holders is brought about and they are placed on a par with other diploma-holders in other Medical departments."

Diwan Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the well-balanced Budget he has presented to us. It is a relief that the Government have had a surplus revenue during the current year and hope to have a better revenue next year. But it is a sad irony of fate that while the Provincial Government has been able to pass the crisis over the financial set back, the local bodies which form the units of local administration are drifting from bad to worse and see no sign of immediate relief. When the

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Government are in a position to revert to normal conditions, the local bodies feel themselves unequal to meet the normal requirements of the services entrusted to them in spite of every possible measure of retrenchment adopted. While the financial crisis of the Government was only of a temporary nature, the financial set back of the local bodies has come to stay permanently. This aspect demands the special consideration of Government.

"It is no doubt gratifying that the Government have made a provision of 11·7 lakhs for grants for water-supply and drainage schemes as against an actual expenditure of 6·9 lakhs in 1931–32, and a provision of 24·1 lakhs for grants to local bodies for roads and bridges and of 5 lakhs for village communications. But are the local bodies in their present depleted state in a position to utilize them? I am afraid they are not. If the policy hitherto followed by Government of giving grants on a half and half basis should be persisted in, the local bodies will have to surrender the bulk of the grants. They are unable to make any provision from out of their general resources for opening new village communications or affording drinking water facilities or for constructing new bridges and culverts. They will thank their stars if they are able to make just the minimum provision for earning the usual Government grant for trunk roads and second-class roads and balance their Budget. I would therefore request that the Government will relax this general principle for some time till the local bodies are restored to their normal conditions and allow them to utilize the grants irrespective of whether they find money to provide the other half. The capacity shown by them in the previous years for utilizing the grants while under normal conditions may be taken as the basis for distributing these grants. Unless some such revision of policy is made as a temporary makeshift, the bulk of the provision now made in the Civil Budget will lapse to Government.

"I wish also to invite the attention of the Government to the longstanding need of drinking water experienced by the Salem municipality. Resolutions have been passed on the floor of this House twice and again, but with no effect. The main difficulty involved in this problem has been overcome in a way by the decision made by Government that drinking water can be supplied from the Mettur Reservoir. A number of proposals have been considered, and now I understand that two alternate schemes have been accepted as feasible. What is now required to be done is the selection of the scheme best suited to local requirements and provision of funds for executing the scheme. Under the present circumstances it will be too much to expect the Salem Municipal Council to finance even partially a scheme like this. I would invite the attention of Government to the sufferings of over a lakh of people in the Salem town for want of good drinking water and urge on them the necessity for undertaking the scheme without further loss of time. I request that the hon. the Minister for Public Health will look to this."

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* Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—" Sir, I must confess to a sense of disappointment at the present Budget, notwithstanding the fact that figures are lucidly given there, so that one can understand the Budget without difficulty. But it is a disappointing Budget when one looks at the fact that the Government have not tried to find out a solution for the difficulties the ryots are labouring under. There is absolutely nothing that the Government proposes to do in their behalf. The hon. the Finance Member admits that with reference to the foreign trade there is probably not much to be said for or against it. In page 1 of his speech he says ' its total value for the first eleven months of 1932 was practically unchanged as compared with the corresponding period of 1931. This, no doubt, was due to the abnormal export of gold, but, apart from this, there are some hopeful signs; traffic in some important articles of merchandise has somewhat revived and coasting trade shown an all-round increase.' Now, taking this statement as it is, I am led to believe that it is really the abnormal export of gold that equalizes the figures in 1931 and 1932. As a matter of fact, it is not a matter for congratulation that foreign trade in some articles has somewhat revived. One principle that has to be taken into consideration in framing a Budget is to see what is the exact amount of money which the Government wants to run its machinery. That principle, if I may say so, has been systematically not been adopted in this Budget and in previous Budgets. So far as the people are concerned, Government should see whether the ultimate paying capacity of the people has increased and if not whether it is not desirable to lower the tax. Government should address themselves to this question in earnest. When it is admitted that the closing balance is expected to be about 271 lakhs, what justification is there for keeping the tax at the same level as in the previous year. I do not for a moment quarrel with the Government for restoring the emergency cut to the officers whose pay was reduced under the regulations, and I appreciate the arguments put forward by the hon. the Finance Member for restoring the cut. But may I ask in all humility whether an implied promise does not exist to the same extent with regard to the ryot? The hon. the Finance Member says that there was a promise that the cut would be temporary and it would be restored when economic conditions improved. Is there not a similar promise with regard to the ryots that they will be taxed only to the extent that is necessary, and no taxation would be raised where it is unnecessary? When, as a matter of fact, there are about 271 lakhs as closing balance, is it not reasonable that that implied promise should be given effect to considering the tax-paying ability of the people? As Mr. Narayanaswami Pillai remarked, the land tax is the root of the budget and strikes every one in the Presidency. I may add my remarks also on that point. Now a resolution was passed by this House for a 12½ per cent remission. The hon. the Finance Member says, at page 7 of his speech, ' Taking first the financial aspect, I do not deny that, so far as the current year 1932–33 and the next year 1933–34 are concerned, it would not be impossible for us to find the requisite sum, which would be charged partly against the revised

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estimate for the current year and partly against the Budget Estimate for its successor ' so that he tacitly admits that there are funds available to give effect to the demand of the House for remission. Then why should he not do it? The reasons mentioned are that this House refused to hear the Finance Member on the financial implications of the proposition. The argument is no doubt sound. We ought to have given time to the Finance Member to reply to the debate. But as has been pointed out by one of my predecessors, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, the difficulty arises from the way in which Government decline to take part in the debate till at a late stage, and if as a matter of fact Government took part early in the debate, it would be possible for all concerned to know exactly where we were and in a position to vote according to the conclusion that we arrive at on a particular matter. So that argument is far from convincing. One of the reasons mentioned by the hon. the Finance Member is that desirable schemes would be held up and that the Government think that the economic improvement may not be as steady as one expects it. Government does not expect the economic improvement to be as steady as it was even in the last month. With reference to the desirable schemes, he says that nation-building schemes, whatever that may mean, will have to be given the go-by to. No doubt, they are very attractive terms. But who really constitute the nation. The units that constitute the nation must be the first consideration, and that is, the ryots. Their case must be considered carefully by the Government first of all. Let Government give them a full meal and then attempt nation-building schemes. I would submit, Sir, that this aspect of the question has not been considered very well by the Government. Then it is said that schemes in connexion with education, medical relief, public health and so on will have to be given up. I will even go to the length of saying that even at the risk of giving them up taxation should be reduced. As a matter of fact, it is the ryot who is the backbone of Government; he is really the producer and purchaser of things so far as things in this country go.

" Then, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member says that if in one fasli reduction is claimed and granted there is the danger of this request being repeated in later years. I frankly ask, where is the danger if Government can afford to do it. If prosperity continues and if as a matter of fact there are funds in the hands of the Government they must consider the plight of the ryots and give them relief.

" One other matter which I would urge is with reference to registration and with reference to stamp duties. The enhancement of duties on stamps was levied in a certain year, and if there is a surplus now, I learn it is somewhere about 3 lakhs, why should not the duties be reduced?

" If you are unable to give us a reduction so far as land revenue is concerned, you can give us some relief in respect of the stamp revenue. Every person who has business has to pay not only land tax, but also other taxes such as for stamps and other things. If he has to do any transaction in respect of land, he has to pay registration fee. All this

fees or tax has to come from the produce of the land. So, therefore, you can give him relief at least in this respect. The position is this: So far as a rich man is concerned, you tax him through the land and, so far as a poor man is concerned, you tax him through excise. Excise revenue, it must be remembered, is made up mainly by toddy drinkers. Who are these toddy drinkers? They are the poorest class of persons in society. They are persons who labour from morning till night and, after sunset, as a sort of relaxation from the day's tedious work, take to this drink and contribute to the excise revenue. You tax us to the utmost limit by levying the excise tax and by raising the land tax as far as possible. Now, Sir, if that is the position, it becomes intolerable for the people of the province even to live. May I ask therefore whether it is not reasonable for us to expect, this being the penultimate budget that the Government is introducing some gesture, some general gesture to indicate that the ryots' position is being considered with a view to giving some relief with regard to general taxation? "

* Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—" Mr. President, when the Budget was introduced last year, it cast a gloom as it were and people did not know what the future would bring. Fortunately, the Budget now introduced gives many indications of improvements hoped for in many directions. I must congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the clear exposition of the finances of this province for the coming year. Even a layman can understand it.

" Sir, I will now deal with Excise. In regard to this, Sir, I am greatly disappointed with the policy. The previous Ministers, in view of the promises given to this House and also of the resolutions unanimously carried by this House to try certain taluks for prohibition, did something in that direction. But, unfortunately, during the term of the present Minister for Excise, the excise policy has thoroughly changed. The hon. the Finance Member states in his speech that the excise revenue is steady. I do not think, Sir, for a moment that the revenue that could be got from excise should be counted and relied upon. Unless the Government changes its policy and does something to improve the lot of the depressed and poor classes by reducing the consumption of liquor, I am afraid, the poor people will be driven deeper into poverty. In 1931–32, the excise revenue was Rs. 425·80 lakhs, but in 1933–34 it is going to be Rs. 448·86 lakhs which is an excess of Rs. 23·06 lakhs over 1931–32. This revenue is to be got mostly from the poorer classes and the fate of these people is therefore going to be doomed.

" In regard to land revenue, as several hon. Members have already referred to it, I do not wish to dwell at length on it. I should, however, like to refer to what the hon. the Finance Member has stated in this connexion. He has stated that the decline in the price of foodstuffs may have benefited the poorer classes. Sir, I must dispute this conclusion. The agricultural labourers are equally hit by the low prices obtaining in the country. Generally all agricultural labourers are doled out in kind and not in coin. The labourers, therefore, in order to meet

their daily needs, have to sell a large portion of the commodity that they get for wages. As the price level is very low, they get very little for what they are obliged to sell and therefore suffer very much.

" Now, I come to the question of the depressed classes. Sir, I am greatly disappointed that in this year's Budget also I find no provision for a full-time Labour Commissioner. This matter has been urged again and again by the representatives of the depressed classes in this Council and most of the associations of depressed classes in the whole province have time and again been sending memorials to the Government regarding the sad plight of theirs. In the great political upheaval the country is now passing through, we see that the main plank of most people who are fighting for freedom and swaraj is the one about the betterment of the condition of the depressed classes. But unfortunately I find that our Government have not risen to the occasion and shown liberality to the depressed classes.

" Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government three things which have to be done for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. First of all, the Government introduced the activities of the Labour department in twenty-four districts of the Presidency; but, due to retrenchment, the department suffered most and the Commissioner was made a part-time officer. Sir, unless the depressed classes are given facilities for colonizing and making themselves agriculturists, I am afraid, their condition will not improve. Secondly, Sir, there must be a bigger amount sanctioned for their education. At the time of the consideration of the Public Services Commission Report, the hon. the Revenue Member said: 'I think it rests more with the depressed classes to rise to the occasion and see that they get education. Till that is done, I am afraid, the community will not be able to hold its own.' Now I humbly appeal to the hon. the Home Member whether he concurs with the remarks of the hon. the Revenue Member and, if so, to make better provision for the educational facilities of the depressed classes.

" When Dr. Subbarayan occupied the Treasury Bench as Chief Minister and Minister for Education, he thought it advisable to transfer the labour schools to the taluk boards. Some of us at the time protested against such a step, but we were assured that it was done in the interests of the depressed classes. Our fears have been proved to be correct now. Matters have not in any way improved since that transfer and, to our dismay, the depressed classes are made the cat's paw, if I may so call it, due to party politics existing in the various local boards. I appeal to the Education Minister to see whether something can be done to improve the lot of the depressed classes if he still wishes to retain the portfolio of labour schools.

" Sir, one important reason why a Labour Commissioner should be appointed is this: Due to the low price of rubber, large numbers of coolies are sent away from the various islands far and near India. In our province itself, due to the low price prevailing for tea, most of the

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estates are trying to close down their factories, etc., and send away the coolies. Thus many people are thrown out of work. This fact, coupled with the low prices obtaining for agricultural produce, hits the labourers very hard. At a time like this, when the whole labour problem has got to be rightly solved, I think we should have a man solely for this work at the head of the Labour department.

"I find that the hon. the Law Member has thought it advisable to abandon the idea of extending cinchona plantations on the Anamalais and concentrate on the plantations in the Nilgiris itself. Some years ago, suggestions were made to this House to make cinchona plantation industry a cottage industry. If this suggestion is now adopted, Government can very easily make many people who are now abandoning cultivation altogether grow cinchona, they can do a distinct service to the poor labourers.

"Sir, the amendment of the Municipalities Act to enable the appointment of executive officers to municipalities has made us realize that the local bodies are not functioning as they ought to. Sir, when the municipal councils ask Government for loans, the Government readily grant them little knowing that the borrowers do not spend the money on the objects for which loans are granted. One municipality, as I know, has asked for a loan of Rs. 1·50 lakhs for electricity and drainage, but at the same time, it is thinking of spending that money on a radio-set. Sir, at a time like this when people are starving and are lacking in civic amenities, I do not think it will be in the fitness of things to divert funds for installing a radio-set. I think that these things have to be stopped by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government."

* Mr. M. DEVADASAN:—"Mr. President, I must congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for framing a very lucid budget and for balancing the receipts and expenditure admirably at a time when the whole world is having a hard time. I do not wish to say anything on this point as the financial condition of the whole world is pretty well known to every one. Seeing that, we must feel ourselves very fortunate in having got a budget which enables us to carry on our business as in normal times, throughout the next year. I find from the Budget Estimates that the revenue closing balance at the end of the next year is expected to stand at Rs. 271·40 lakhs. For this we have to thank the hon. the Finance Member.

"But so far as the depressed classes are concerned, I must say, that the hon. the Finance Member has not done enough for them. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, submitted, I say that more money should have been allotted for the amelioration of the depressed classes. However, I must thank the hon. the Finance Member for having allotted a little more money for them than he was able to do last year. He was quite generous in restoring the pay of officials of the subordinate services. By restoring the cut, he illustrated the example 'charity begins at home.' But I ask whether he did the same thing with regard out the depressed classes. Years ago, large sums of money were allotted

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for the amelioration of the depressed classes. I thought that he would allot a little more money this year than he was able to do in the past. But he had not done so.

" Last year at the time of Budget discussion, we, the Members representing the depressed classes, pointed out to the hon. the Minister for Education and also the hon. the Home Member the necessity for the re-establishment of Labour schools. About 700 schools were abolished at the end of the last official year, and we urged upon the attention of the Government that these schools should be maintained at any cost in spite of the financial stringency. We were assured that something would be done in the nearest future, but nothing was done so far. I find in a letter communicated to me that a small percentage of the Labour schools will be made to function from the beginning of April 1933 under the care and control of the taluk boards in which they are situated. I submit, Sir, that the claims of the depressed classes have not been attended to in the way in which they ought to have been attended to. I must say that my people have been suffering from mental and physical starvation. The case of the depressed classes could be compared to a sick man, and as such their needs should be attended to first. My hon. Friend, Mr. Davis, moved a resolution in this House that the Labour department should be restored *in toto*, and replying, the hon. the Home Member said that the Labour Commissioner would be appointed in due course, and that a Member of the Board of Revenue would be in office only as a temporary measure till the finances of the State showed an improvement; but nothing has been done so far. We cannot be made to wait for a very long time, and the education of the depressed classes cannot be neglected. The Government cannot say ' You will have to wait.' I think it will take several years before we are able to tide over the present difficulties. I have to urge that the education of the depressed classes should be attended to by restoring old schools and opening many more schools all over the Presidency, since education is considered to be the only panacea for all social evils.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, said that the evil of drink is not so rampant as it was before, though the revenue under Excise had increased. I do not agree with him. The Excise policy of the Government is not a matter for congratulations, and I find that they are getting more money from toddy since the people addicted to drink are still indulging in the same in a greater measure. The Government have set up before them a policy of prohibition as their goal, but it is regrettable that they have not cared to put the same into practice.

" I want to say a few words concerning the Tinnevelly district, coming as I do from that district. Sir, I find that a large number of schemes have been sanctioned and money also has been allotted for those schemes to be adopted in several districts of the Presidency. So far as Tinnevelly district is concerned, I must submit that we have not been allotted enough funds for the needs of the district. I carefully went through the estimates placed in our hands and noted the sums that have been allotted for Part II Schemes in several districts and so far I find

that small sums have been provided only for two schemes, namely, Srivaikuntam and Marudur anicuts. Thousands and thousands of acres of dry lands are lying waste in Tinnevelly district and if water is made available, these lands could be converted into fertile wet lands. There is enough water which could be stored up for the irrigation of these dry lands. The Government say that they have a number of schemes for bringing these dry lands into wet lands, but they have not put those schemes into operation. My hon. Friend, Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar, remarked that most of the present misery is due to the unemployment of the intelligentsia of our country. I agree with him. If the Government only care to explore the schemes which if brought into operation would turn these waste lands into fertile lands, the attention of the unemployed could be directed to the cultivation of these barren lands and their time and energy will be well spent. I say that the ryots are not so much for electric lights or other luxury, as my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai referred to. They want water for their lands and grass for their cattle; and these are bare necessities of the ryots. So the Government will be well advised to explore the possibilities of putting these schemes into operation and store up more water for the cultivation of the dry waste lands and allot more lands for grazing the cattle. If the Government do turn their attention in these directions, then they will be doing a great service to the country.

"Proceeding further I must say that the Tank Restoration Party recently suspended their work in the district. The area still to be investigated in Tinnevelly is nearly 4,112 square miles. If the Government can reappoint the Tank Restoration Party and examine the necessity of restoring the old tanks by attending to the repairs of those tanks and of constructing new tanks, then the Government will be doing incalculable service to the ryots. In this connexion I may be permitted to say that the district of Tinnevelly requires more attention at the hands of the Government. Several crores of rupees are being spent on hydro-electric schemes, the Mettur Project and so forth, for the benefit of several districts of this Presidency. So far as Tinnevelly is concerned, it is receiving only a step-motherly treatment at the hands of the Government. I may be permitted to read a passage in this connexion from the Tinnevelly Gazetteer which reads as follows:—

'Judged by its rainfall, the district as a whole is one of the driest in this Presidency and save for the valleys of the Tambraparni and Chittar the narrow belts of the country along Sankarankoyil and Nanguneri ghauts is at the mercy of the season.'

"Sir, the Tinnevelly district receives only 27 inches of rain in the year and a larger portion of the paddy fields depend for their water-supply upon the main resources of Tambraparni and Chittar. So far as the other resources are concerned they are too small and they do not supply enough water to all the lands which lie within their belt. The taluks of Nanguneri, Kovilpatti and Sankarankoyil contain large tracts of waste and dry lands and majority of the people living here depend only upon water supplied from wells which were dug hundreds of years ago and water which is available at the rainy season of which a portion

only is stored up for the needs of the ryots. So if Government will explore the possibilities of bringing into fruition these schemes, they will be able to get a revenue of several lakhs of rupees because 4,000 square miles of lands will be converted into cultivable wet lands fetching Rs. 10 to 20 per acre instead of As. 4 per acre of dry land as is now levied.

" Briefly I must refer to two villages before closing my speech. The ryots of the *Thirumalakolundupuram and Maranthai have got great* grievances against the Government. The hon. the Revenue Member made an inspection of the village of Thirumalakolundupuram last year or so. The village is subjected to the havoc of sand dunes. The drainage channel of the ayacut of the village gets blocked up with sand and water does not escape and the whole village becomes one sheet of water and people have to suffer a great deal. The Government have not done anything to relieve the distress of the ryots. As regards the other village of Maranthai, Government have been asked to restore the channel which is often silted up. That is also closing year after year. The Government have not provided any money for attending to these channels. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to take note of these villages and provide money for the execution of the needful work in these matters.

" With these few words I resume my seat."

The House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" Mr. President, no one who knows the condition of the poor ryots in this Province can congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the surplus of Rs. 62 and odd lakhs which the revised estimate for the current year shows, surplus realized at a time when the Presidency has admittedly continued to languish under universal economic depression. It shows a woeful lack of due correspondence between the condition of the people and the condition of the finances of the Government. The coming year shows a still larger surplus of Rs. 75 lakhs even after making provision for the removal of the salary cut to the full extent. These surpluses constitute a grave wrong to the tax-payer. *It means that the Government take so much more* from the people even in times of exceptional distress than what is necessary to carry on the administration. As the late Mr. Gokhale used to point out in his budget speeches, a taxation so forced as not only to maintain a budgetary equilibrium but to yield as well a large surplus even in a year of extraordinary depression and suffering is against all accepted canons of finance.

" Passing on from the subject of surplus to that of balances, what do we see? The year 1931–32 closed with a balance of Rs. 170 lakhs; the current year is expected to close with a still larger balance of Rs. 293 lakhs, and in the coming year again the balance will stand at the figure of Rs. 271 lakhs. In his budget speech of 1931, the hon. the

Finance Member referred to these balances as fascinating but demoralizing. These balances are not only demoralizing but dangerous. If even in a year of exceptional distress this Government is able to produce a prosperity Budget, to show surpluses and to accumulate balances, Madras Province cannot complain if once again they are called upon to pay a heavy provincial contribution. If such a disaster happens, this Government cannot escape the blame for it.

"The hon. the Finance Member says that the Government realize that the continued decline in the prices of agricultural produce has adversely affected those who derive their income or their living from land. Such people form the bulk of our population in this Province. No industry is in deeper distress to-day than agriculture. The poor struggling cultivators with their resources all but exhausted and themselves deeply involved in debt are in a state of extreme distress and despair. If the financial position of the Government has improved, it is these poor ryots that have a prior claim for relief at the hands of Government rather than the over-paid services. Yet Government have thought it fit to ignore the recommendation of the Finance Committee and the voice of public opinion in the matter and decided to restore in full the cut in pay, while neither the Government of India nor any of the Provincial Governments and not even the Home Government have gone to the extent of doing away with the cut wholly. What is more the Madras Government have flouted the unanimous demand of the elected representatives of the people in this Council for a 12½ per cent remission in land revenue, even when they can well afford to do it. The situation is an anxious and an almost critical one for the poor ryots and if the Government do not come to their rescue, difficulties may arise of which no man can see the end.

"Next to the claim of the ryots, I wish to urge the claim of the local bodies to participate in the financial prosperity of the Government. The services which are administered by the district boards, namely, communications, education and public health need further development. Far from being able to provide for the expansion of these services, the district boards are not able to provide for their maintenance even at their present level. They are finding it very difficult to balance their budgets; because they have lost income from three important sources of revenue. The formation of the Village Development Fund takes away one-third of the land cess that was being allotted to district boards. The abolition of tolls has brought down their income from that source by at least 50 per cent. The bus licence fees also are yielding considerably less. Their depleted finances have made many of the roads in this Presidency deteriorate to a large extent. Roads will have to be remade at enormous expense, if further neglected. The Government are said to be fully aware of this; yet what have they done? Why cannot they pay the full compensation for the loss caused by the abolition of the tolls? It is not after all such a big amount considering the revenues of the Government. The Government can easily pay out of provincial balances the sum of Rs. 34 lakhs which is due to the local boards. If the

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Government cannot pay out of provincial funds the contribution necessary to put the finances of the district boards on a better footing, they must think of introducing some form of taxation which will bear equitably on all the users of the roads. The Special Officer who was asked to suggest ways and means of stabilizing the finances of local bodies has recommended the re-introduction of tolls for all non-motor vehicles. It is expected that the levy of tolls on bullock-carts alone will yield at least from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 lakhs a year. He has recommended this form of taxation as the least objectionable one and as an immediately practical measure for helping the district boards. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will pay his immediate attention to this matter and see that the district boards for whose administration he is responsible find it possible to provide sufficient money for the important services which are in their charge."

* Mr. J. A. Davis :—" Mr. President, for the last time or perhaps for one but the last time, we are privileged to make our appeals to both the Reserved and Transferred departments of this Government on the occasion of the Budget. It is my privilege firstly to tender thanks to the Finance Member, his predecessor, the late Sir Thomas Moir, and to the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman for the provisions that enables our poor girls to receive free education, a privilege that is unique being peculiar to this Presidency and accorded during the period of Sir Thomas Moir and continued during a period of financial stress. European and Anglo-Indian education has heen made provision for in the new constitution and I am glad to find it is to be a provincial subject, enabling each Province to secure the best it can for children of this community. Later on I hope to appeal to the hon. Member for the removal of the disadvantages under which certain Anglo-Indian schools are suffering. I have always said and I continue to maintain that the nucleus of the Anglo-Indian community has played a great part in the military defence of India. If there is one community that can lay claim to find a place in the Artillery Brigade to be brought into existence for Madras it is the Anglo-Indian community. The Finance Member was good enough to support our claims when suggestions for the re-establishment of the Madras Army were put forward and I may appeal to him to see that nothing is left undone to give the Anglo-Indian his rightful place in the first Artillery Brigade. Of the 40,000 troops that have been disbanded in this country one-third is said to be British. Surely under these circumstances it is necessary that the Government should give the Anglo-Indian that opportunity which he has entitled himself to, to serve as paid troops employed for the defence of this country. I appeal to the Madras Government to see that the Anglo-Indian is not left out in the cold in regard to the four Artillery Batteries which are being recruited. One is being recruited from Madrasis and here the Anglo-Indian must be given a look in.

" There is one other question that is of vital importance to the Anglo-Indian and that is the Provincial Medical Service. After thrice examining this question the Government came to the decision that

18 Military Assistant Surgeons should be retained in this Province as against the original number of 22. When the cadre of the Provincial Medical Service was reduced, the Government, with the consent of the Surgeon-General, brought the members down to 18, and 14 of those were taken out of the cadre of the Provincial Civil Medical Service. This led to the belief that there would be no further disturbance of the Indian Medical Department in this Province. The sanctioned appointments in Madras Provincial Medical Service are filled entirely by Civil Assistant Surgeons and therefore there is no ground for Military Assistant Surgeons being sent away to provide for excess in the Civil Cadre, especially as junior Indian Medical Department members automatically revert to the Military on attaining their commissioned ranks. The Military Surgeons in Civil employ at present are the *alumni* of the Madras Medical College. They have served the Madras Government loyally and continuously for 70 years and have spent the best part of their lives in Madras and are, therefore, entitled to the protection of both the Government of India and the Madras Government. I have found it necessary to make these few remarks as recently there was a veiled attempt to remove the whole of the Madras Military Assistant Surgeons with a stroke of the pen. I appeal to the hon. the Medical Minister to give a definite assurance that the present incumbents of the Indian Medical Department in Madras, will continue to be given the protection and security sanctioned to them by Government, especially as they belong to a deserving minority community. The Government has been pleased to place on record that no such proposals are at present under consideration, but in view of the importance of the matter to my community, I hope the Medical Minister will give us the assurance that is sought.

" Once again I have to revert to the post of Inspector-General of Registration and appeal to the Second Minister to see that that post is given to a member of our community according to his previous assurance, especially as an intermediary post is now being created in the department from which, the future Inspector-General will be drawn.

" There are many subjects of importance to the community to which I hope to refer, but the 15 minutes allotted to me is at an end. I do feel that the hon. the President ought to make an exception in the case of the single representative of an important minority community."

* Mr. F. G. LUKER:—" Sir, personally and on behalf of my Colleagues, I would like to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on a balanced and surplus Budget. I would also like to thank him for the great efforts towards retrenchment that he has been able to make during the past twelve months and which have materially enabled us to obtain a surplus and to reduce the effects of the depression we have in this Presidency. On that point, I think there will be no controversy. It is unquestionably a strong financial Budget, but whether it is strong economically, is a point on which there must be a considerable amount

of doubt. Two main points strike me. I will not attempt to suggest economical principles to the House. I am not an economist. Furthermore, I would not attempt to suggest any economic considerations to the hon. the Finance Member. But there are one or two things that strike a mere businessman in connexion with the present economic situation in South India, and I hope this House will not lose sight of these fundamental principles. My friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, said this morning in his able criticism of the Budget that the Province may be sound financially, but at the same time economically bad. That surely is the situation to-day in South India. How we can change this situation is a difficult matter. The hon. the Finance Member said that it was not the intention of the Government that the reduction in the standard of living of the State should be indefinitely prolonged. Another speaker this morning summed that up rather well and he said that surely the basis of the standard of living is that of the agriculturist. The standard of living is based on that of the masses in this Presidency, and not on the standard of those who have had the cut restored. Furthermore, another statement in the Budget speech may cause some apprehension and that is the statement that 'the financial prospect of the next year or two is full of uncertainty.' The economic aspect during the next year or two is also full of great uncertainty. When we look round in India to-day, politically, we can surely be full of hope, but when we look round at the economic situation, when we observe the condition of landholders, the ryots and businessmen, who are all practically unable to get any profit for their produce, or from the working of their lands or businesses, then surely we are faced with a most serious situation, which all sides of the House must face, and, try to remedy. I am not speaking as a politician now. I am speaking as one who has interests in India, as we all have. If it can be proved by this House that it is expedient and possible for us to give a remission of land-tax, then I hope this great point will be adequately met by the Government. But hon. Members will agree with me that it will require a considerable amount of persuation to make us believe that that expedient is inadvisable and impossible. It will require strong cases put up not only by the hon. the Finance Member but also by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, and the Department of Agriculture to prove to the House the inadvisability of some relief in land taxation.

" The hon. the Finance Member has stated also that he takes some satisfaction from the knowledge that there has been an increase in the number of companies registered. One would like to know the number of companies that have gone out of existence in the past few months, and the number of those which are practically insolvent.

" No one regrets more than many of us do, the necessity for retrenchment and for cuts in pay, and this is the second point that I want to stress. I do not want to criticize the policy underlying the restoration of cuts, but only wish to emphasize the difficult economic situation as it exists at the present time.

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"As to whether the restoration of cuts is sound or not, I am not prepared to speak at this time. But time will show. I would, however, remind the House that it is not only in the case of Government servants that retrenchment and cuts have been enforced. Cuts have been far greater in certain sections outside Government circles. That is possibly a point that is sometimes lost sight of.

"Let us now come back to that side of agriculture, which though coming under the category of agricultural commodities, is yet apt to be forgotten—I refer to tea, coffee and rubber—because they are not raised in such large quantities as are other staple products such as paddy. The most drastic retrenchment has been made by those who cultivate tea, coffee and rubber. I believe this is a point which will be dealt with in greater detail by other hon. Members of the House—but there would seem to be a sound case for the giving of some assistance. Just as there is need for giving assistance to producers of agricultural products like paddy, so is there an equally strong case for the giving of assistance to the producers of tea, coffee and rubber. There is practically no tea, coffee or rubber company in this Presidency who can even make ends meet. Their resources are being exhausted to the very limit. If it is possible financially and economically, to bring some measure of assistance not only to the producer of paddy, but also to the producer of tea, coffee and rubber in this Presidency, then surely we may be starting those latter industries back again on the road to prosperity. Otherwise I am afraid these industries will have to go through still greater suffering and will find it hard to avoid complete disappearance from our Presidency.

"I may perhaps refer to one other point here—the question of motor taxation. Motor taxation, in some of its aspects is somewhat a parallel situation to the present economic and financial situation in Southern India. Some sections of motor transport have been taxed off the road. It is hoped that a similar situation will not occur in the case of the agriculturist, in that he will be taxed off the land."

* Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar addressed the House in Tamil as follows:—

ரிவினியூவில் 12½ பர்செண்ட் குறைத்து இந்த வருஷத்தில் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி ஆனரபிள் பைனான்ஸ் மெம்பர் சொல்லும் சமாதானங்கள் கொஞ்சமும் பொருந்தாது. ஜனங்கள கவர்ன்மெண்டை பிதாஸ்தானத்தில் தங்கள் குறையை தெரிவிக்குமிடத்து அது எத்தகையது என்பதை அறியாததுபோல் லாயராக தாங்கள் விவேகத்தால் ஆர்க்கியூமெண்டாக சொல்லும் எல்லா வார்த்தைகளும் ஜனங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதா? பஞ்சம் வருவதுபோல் பஞ்சகணக்கு வேலைகள் விடுவதற்காக பெருந்தொகைக்கு சில எஸ்டிமேட்டுகள் வருஷாந்திரம் தயாரித்து வாங்கிவருவதுண்டே அது வராத நிலைமையிலே முன் ஜாக்கிரதையாக கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு எண்ணிவருவது போலியா. வாஸ்தவத்தில் ஆனரபிள் மெம்பர்கள் பேசிவிடுவதுதான் என்றிராமல் அதை காரியத்தில் நிறைவேறும்படிக்கான வேண்டுகோளையும் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த வருஷத்தில் கொடுத்தால் அதுவே ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் வழக்கத்தில் வருமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு சொல்வது நியாயமில்லாதது. அது தொத்து வியாதியா? போதுமான க்ஷேமத்தை அடையும்போது ஏன் கேழ்ப்பார்கள்? உண்மையாக கஷ்டம் நேர்ந்தால் அது ஒரு சார்பாக இருக்கவேணுமென்று எப்படி எண்ணலாம். வியாதி

27th February 1933] [Mr. Muthu Chettiyar]

வந்திருக்கும்போது தகக மருந்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது கவர்ன்மெண்ட் அறிந்திருந்தும் அப்படி கொடுத்தால் சௌக்கியமானபின் எப்பொழுது அம்மருந்தையே சாப்பிட கேக்கும் கொடுக்கவேணடிவருமென்று சொல்வதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாததாகும்.

உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் குறைத்தால் அவர்கள் ஊக்கமில்லாதவர்களாவார்களென்று கவர்னமெண்ட்டு சொல்வது ரொம்ப ஆச்சரியமாயிருக்கிறது ஒரு மூட்டை நெல் 5½ ரூபாய்க்குமேல் விற்ற காலததில நாடுகள் சுயராஜ்ஜிய கிளர்ச்சியை விவகரித்துவரும் சமயம் சம்பளத்தாரணைகளை உயர்த்தி இச்சுமையை வைத்திவைக்க வேண்டுமென்றே சமீபத்தில் உயர்ததியதை சரியல்லவன்றே, மற்ற அனேக பான்மையோர்கள் ஆக்ஷேபித்துவருவதை கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு அறியவில்லைபோலிருக்கிறது. வரி செலுத்துவோர்களிடம் வரியை வாங்கியும் அது சம்மந்தமாக துயர்ச்சியான ஆக்ஷிக்காக ஏற்பட்ட நியமித்துள்ள உத்தியோகமென்பதை உலக ஜனங்கள நினையாதிருப்பார்களா? யாதொரு முதலில்லாயலும் கவலைக்கிடமின்றியும் கெடியாரத்தை கையில் கட்டிககொண்டு டயம்படி சௌக்கியத்தை உபயோகிக்கவும் வாரத்தில் சுமார்இரண்டு தினம் ஓய்வாக சந்தோஷ தினங்களாக, கொண்டாடும்படி கவலையற்ற தொழிலாக இருபபதற்கு ரிவினியூ வசூல் காரணமல்லவா?

வரி செலுததுவோர்கள அவர்களைப்போலல்லாமல் ஏராளமான பூர்வ முதல்களை அற்பணம் செய்து உலகம் தெரியாத பழகாத படித்ததும் உத்தியோகம் பார்ப்பதே. உதாரணமாக, பரம் எனறு எண்ணி வநதவர்களிடம் சட்டதிட்டங்களை ஒப்புவிதது அவர்களுக்கு அடங்கி பயநது கடவுளை பிராத்திததவர்களாயும் ஆகாயத்தின் வானச்சிறப்பை எதிர்பார்ததவர்களாய் தண்ணீர் சப்ளையென்கிரார்கள், திருடர்கள், கோர்ட்டு முதலிய பல கஷ்ட நிஷ்டூரங்களுக்குள்பட்டு அவர்களைப்போல் சௌகரியத்தை நினையாது இரவு பகலாக உழைப்பதே தனது கடமையென உழைத்து சர்ககார் கடமையாகிய வரியை செலுததுவோர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமில்லாது போகுமாகுல் எப்படி உலகம் தாங்குமெனபதை கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு அறியாததைப்பற்றி ரொம்ப விசனத்தோடு தெரிவிக்கவேணடியிருக்கிறது.

தாவர தானியமட்டுமல்ல, எல்லா உற்பததி சாமான்களும் விலைகள் குறைந்தும் வியாபாரங்களும் நடைபெறுமல் தாருமாருய் கிடக்கின்றன. நாம் சொல்லாமலே அனேகம எஸ்டேட்டுகளின் நிலைமையை கோர்ட்டாப் வார்ட்ஸ் மூலமாக தெரிந்திருக்கக்கூடும். சமீபத்தில் சிவகெங்கையில் கோர்ட்டாப் வார்டஸ் கலெக்டரால் வசூல் விஷயத்தை டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் சூபரின்டென்டென்ட் முதலியவர்கள் கூட்டத்தோடுபோய் கண்டுமுதலைப்பார்த்தும் சுமார் 9 லக்ஷம் வரை தள்ளி கொடுத்தும் வசூலிக்கமுடியாத நிலைமையில் வருந்துகிருர்கள். பூர்வத்தில் ராஜாக்கள் பண்டத்தையே வாங்கியிருக்கிருர்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் விளைந்தபொருளை தவணையில்லாது ஒரே தடவையில் இப்போதிய விலைக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு தங்கள் பொருப்புக்கு கிஸ்திக்கி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், விற்பதற்கு பிரியமில்லாதிருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தினின்றும் நிவர்த்தியடைவார்களாதலால் அவ்விதம் தானியமாக பெற அனுமதி செய்ய பிராத்திக்கிறேன்.

ஆனரபிள் பைனன்ஸ் மெம்பர் விலை ஏறச்செய்யும் ஏற்பாடு நிறைவேறினுல் அந்த லாபம் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு வரட்டும். எல்லா புதிய சிலவுகளை பூருக நிருத்தி மீதயிருக்கும் துகைகள் பூராவும் ரிவினியூவில் கழித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது நியாயமாகும்.

அக்கிரிகல்ச்சரில் முந்திய வருஷம் 36 லக்ஷம், இந்த வருஷம் 38 லக்ஷம் போட்டிருக்கிருர்கள். இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லத்தேவையில்லை. அதினுல் ஒரு பிரயோஜனமுமில்லை.

சம்பள கட் விஷயத்தில் கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு சொல்லிய வாக்கை பாதுகாக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனுல் ஸ்டாம்பு டூயூடியை காரணார்த்தமாக 50 பர்செண்ட் சமீபத்தில் உயர்த்தும்போது சொல்லியுள்ள கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு வாக்கை மறந்துவிட்டார்களா? வருஷாந்திரம் அதின் காரணங்களை மாமூலாக தாக்கி வருவதானுல் அதைப்பற்றி என்ன சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

[Mr. Muthu Chettiyar] [27th February 1933

முந்திய வருஷத்தில் எஸ்டிமேட்டுக்கு மேல் 15 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் அதிகம் வந்திருக்கும்போது ஜனங்கள் நாணயம் செலாமணியாய் நடத்தமுடியாத நிலைமையில் அதிக விவகாரமோ சொத்து பரிவர்த்தனமோ நடைபெற்றிருக்கிறது என்பதில் சந்தேகமிருக்கிறதோ ? ஆகையால் ஸ்டாம்பு டியூட்டியை குறைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முனிஸிபாலிடிகளில் சானிடேஷன் ஒன்றும் சரியல்ல. ஹெல்தது சம்மந்தம் இன்னும் இம்புரூவாகவில்லை. அந்த பாபத்தை எடுத்து விடலாம்.

ஆஸ்பததிரிகளுககு புதிய பணம் தேவையில்லை.

சில ஆனர்பிள மெம்பர்கள டோல்கேட்டு வைத்து கால்நடைகள் வண்டிகளுக்கு பாஸ் யேற்படுத்தச் சொல்வதை நான் முழுதும் ஆக்ஷேபிக்கிறேன். அவைகளில் பெரும்பாகம் விவசாயிகளுககுரியதாதலால் அவற்றை கூடாததாக முன்னமே நிருததியவை.

கிராமங்களுக்கு போதுமான ரோட்டு வசதிகள கிடையாது. அவைகளுக்கு பண உதவியில்லை. அதை சீர்திருததம் செயதால ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்ட வேணடியதில்லை.

கோர்ட்டில எவிடன்சுககாக தாக்கல் செய்யும் ரிகார்டுகள் தஸ்தாவேஜுகள் சரியானபடி வாபஸ் வாஙகமுடியவில்லை. அவைகள் தான் ஜனஙகள சொத்துககு ஆதரவு. இதை தாககல செய்யும்போது திருபபி ரிஜிஸடர்மூலம் கடைசியில் பார்ட்டிக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்ட்டு ரிகார்டை வாபஸ் செயவதுபோல வாபஸ் செய்ய வேண்டியதற்காக தபால ஸடாம்பு சேர்த்து வாங்கவேண்டியதற்கு இதில் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். பரிகரிக்கப்படாது.

ரீபண்டுகள் சரியானபடி பார்ட்டிகளுக்கு வாபஸாகிறதில்லை. அநத தொகையை கவர்ன்மெணடுக்கு கிரெடிட்டாக எடுக்கப்படாது. மணியாட்டரில் கடைசியாக அவர்கள் சிலவில் வாபஸ் செய்யவேண்டும.

* Mr. K. KESAVA RAMAMURTI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member deserves the most cordial thanks of the House for the great achievement in effecting a surplus Budget. It is only this province that has got this unique honour whereas the other Provinces are faced with huge deficits. I hope when the new constitution comes in and when Federation is inaugurated, these plump finances will not invite another descent from the Central Government to feed its financial deficits. The financial prosperity of Madras was once tapped in the form of heavy provincial contributions and no one knows whether the same fate would befall it once again. Our encomiums on the Finance Member must, however, be qualified by a confession to a sense of bitter disappointment in the allocation of this disposable surplus. It is not directed in directions where relief is most needed. The poor agriculturist is little aware of the balanced budgets and big surpluses, but he is bitterly aware of the borderland that lies between bare sustenance and absolute poverty. The fine financial edifice which the Government have raised resounds with their wail. The services come in for a fair share of the Finance Member's generosity. The pledges given to them are fully redeemed whereas the pledges given to the ryot population are cast to the winds. To surfeit those who are in plenty and starve those who are in want seems to be the policy of the Government. Thirty-two lakhs are given for the full restoration of the 10 per cent salary cut though the Imperial Government have limited the restoration to 5 per cent. The economic prosperity of any

country depends upon the well-being of the agriculturist. The settlement policy of the Government has put a halter round his neck. There is an unprecedented decline in prices, as the Government are well aware, of all agricultural products. All hopes of recovery of the market have so far been in vain. The prices are stagnant at a low level. The market shows no signs of recovery and the fall in the income of the agriculturists can be computed to be not less than 50 per cent. Add to this the enhanced settlement rates which the Government have felt themselves justified to impose and which have aggravated their miserable plight. The Government say that they have left a fair margin between the Government share and the assessment. Let the Government take the assessment in kind at the rates fixed on commutation basis and they will then realize the real market conditions. The Government have turned down the resolution passed at the last session of the Council asking for a remission of 12½ per cent of the land revenue for one year and they have advanced some reasons for their action which are as unconvincing as they are fallacious. The hon. the Finance Member says in his Budget speech that the money needed for this remission can be conveniently accommodated by charging partly against the revised estimate for the current year and partly against the Budget estimate for its successor. The Government can do it, but they are afraid that if this concession is given for this year the ryots may agitate for its continuance in future years also. It all depends upon the finances of the province and agricultural and trade conditions. Let the Government demonstrate its bona fide intention of standing by the ryot for this one year and they can think afterwards of the continuance or withholding of this concession. The ryots are the mainstay of the financial prosperity of the country and they are reduced to a state of indigence. They have not the wherewithal even for their cultivation expenses. They are plunged in indebtedness and bankruptcy. The Government ought to come to their rescue in these perilous times and inspire confidence in British justice and fair play. Now is the time to translate all professions of compassion and charity into veritable acts of benevolent redemption. If you give this small relief individually—it is small though it bulks big in the aggregate—you will be in a way dispelling care and anxiety from their heart diffusing peace and security into their homes. Great retrenchment can be effected in part II schemes, and costly amenities and ostentatious luxuries like electricity, etc., may be deferred for one more year. Let the Government save the agriculturist for this year and earn the people's blessings. If the tolls are restored at least in municipalities, the municipal finances will improve and the Government contribution will grow less."

* Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, amidst the chorus of praises that have been showered on the hon. the Finance Member, I want to intervene and take some part in this Budget discussion. In the first place, let me say that it appears to me that he has been congratulated more on the question of arithmetic, on the question of mere addition and subtraction, leaving out the more important and vital points which go to make the well-being of the

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people. Sir, we live in India and we view things from an Indian standpoint. And we always expected the Kings to have the welfare of their subjects as their first consideration and even their own personal welfare last. But this Budget has been prepared in the spirit that those who are on the top, those who are already well-paid, those who are in good condition and affluent circumstances must be helped and saved, must be well-settled in their berths, no matter in what condition the people in the lower strata are. It is from that standpoint that this Budget has been prepared, but not from the standpoint of the people, the common peasant. The question that he asks is 'what provision have you made in the Budget for removing our ignorance and for seeing that there are no starving people in the State?' Anyone who reads Indian history will always find that the King always enters into the minds of the subjects and recognizes first the necessity of extending protection and liberality, to see that the blessings of education are given freely and also that no one of his subjects is in want. Neglect of these things will be the cause of discontent and in fact, this has been the cause of revolution in any country and may lead to revolution in any country at any moment. If you make your subjects discontented by not giving them proper education, if you make them unhappy by not giving them enough food to eat, then you will have all sorts of trouble; there will be epidemics, mental epidemics, moral epidemics, physical epidemics and so on. These are the causes which are at the root of any national upheaval. So we always expect our Ministers to have that ideal in view, but not allow money to be frittered away as is being done now. It is a very sad spectacle to see that our Ministers have not realized this, in spite of the fact they have been given enough support one way or another to make them feel strong in these matters. We have been telling them that what we really want is a sound national system of education and also a contented and happy peasantry. These are the ideals for which the Ministers are expected to work. Here we are to help them always in pursuit of that ideal, whatever party they may belong to; here we are for the purpose of backing them by saying that we want fuller, nobler and better education. We are here to support them in this matter whatever their party label may be. For the last twelve years, without making it a party issue we have fought with the Finance Member for more money for education. We want Western ideals to be replaced by Indian ideals. Has the Minister for Education fought for it? Has the Minister for Local Self-Government done so? Has the Minister for Co-operation fought for it? What have they done? It is a blank record that they have got, and it is a matter of pity that they have not understood their functions, stood by their guns and asked the Finance Member to shell out more money for the purpose of seeing that the people for whom they are here are helped to become more healthy, and more prosperous than they are now. If they have done this properly, the civil disobedience movement would not have come into being. They have not done their duty properly and that has led to this discontent. Therefore, you have the sad spectacle of people moving in the wrong direction. But the

root cause is there, and if the Ministry had seen through the situation much of the difficulty that we are now facing would have been avoided and probably we would have had self-government much earlier than we are now having.

"Now, I want to refer to the specious argument advanced by the hon. the Finance Member at page 7, paragraph 17 of his Budget speech that he would have given more money if he felt that the country was really wanting it. He says—

'*But, if the Government are now to give up Rs. 75 lakhs a year out of the land revenue, the single stable source of revenue they possess, the process of recovery cannot but be retarded, and to a proportionate degree the demands on Government from other directions, for education (for instance), for measures of medical relief, public health, for the uplift of the backward and depressed classes and various other claims, must rest unsatisfied.*'

"Anybody like myself could have asked the Finance Member to give us a tabular statement of the income that was obtained last year and what more money was appropriated this year, and so on, so that we may put forward our proposals regarding the manner in which the money is to be distributed.

"Have you given more for education this year? Have you given more for medical relief? Have you given more for public health? Have you given more for the uplift of the depressed classes? Have you, therefore, given the right account for this 75 lakhs of rupees? If you say, 'I have given it away for these purposes and therefore you cannot have more' that would have been a sound argument. You can say 'instead of giving remission I have given these 75 lakhs to all these things in addition to what I have given last year.' If that were to be your argument, it would have been sound and many would have respected it. Unfortunately the present is an intellectual argument soaring in the sky. If these 75 lakhs had been spent for those purposes in addition to what was provided last year the argument would have been invincible and not have been torn to pieces as at present. I want to put one question to the Ministers. Have you really asked the Finance Member to provide this additional money for the various purposes, and, if not, why not? I hope at least now efforts will be made. There is another aspect from which I would like to appeal to the House. Our people are less educated and less happy than us. You must set them an example by self-sacrifice. Instead of that, you give more to the Indian officers and make their position more attractive so that they may join you. Instead of their setting an example by accepting the ten per cent cut, you say 'I will pay more and we sail together.' This example is more dangerous. Men at the top must be sleepless and vigilant. It is the idle head that wears the crown in peace. When you are happy and contented the men at the bottom have to suffer. If they show their restlessness down come the police upon them. That is not the way to infuse confidence among the people. A man who holds the Indian point of view and is born an Indian must have a right to express what kind of education he would like to have. The hon. the Raja of Bobbili must know from his State pandit what

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is wanted from his point of view and put that into practice. Here is a splendid opportunity for the Raja of Bobbili to put it into practice in a larger area if he only takes it into his head to do so. He can do it and I hope he will really do it. Here is an example of utter selflessness. Unless we are first Indians and set an example of self-sacrifice, there is no good. He must say, 'I do not want this money. I will maintain one ideal school.' There is no use in saying I will draw thousand rupees less. The money should be earmarked for a definite purpose or a definite institution and others will follow suit as a matter of course. Everything depends upon precept and not mere talking. If you want self-government in its fulness we should say that we are now prepared to give up our artificial power and status. That is the only way. Otherwise all these are mere casting of accounts. You can do it in any way. A money-lender can do it. Every one can do it. It depends on the heart and head. You put these things together and inaugurate a new civilization and bid good-bye to the old state of affairs. Then you can have a contented peasantry. Otherwise it will be a dangerous business, difficult to deal with from the point of view of an astute observer."

* Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, compared with the other Provinces it is no doubt true that our financial position is sound, due to two main factors. In the first place there is the unforeseen improvement in the Provincial revenue and secondly the successful efforts at retrenchment. I feel that viewed from the ryot's standpoint, there is no room for jubilation over the Budget. The attitude of the Government regarding the ryot population and their attitude regarding public services call for very strong condemnation. Let me first deal with the case of the ryots. Nearly half of our Provincial revenue is derived by way of land revenue. Second in importance comes the excise amounting to about 4½ crores. The latter is rather unstable and we cannot really depend upon it with any amount of certainty. Further, that is a revenue which sooner or later we shall be obliged to give up totally. Therefore, the only permanent and certain revenue that the Province can hope for is from land taxation. That being so, it behoves a wise Government to see that the ryots are in a fit condition and in a state of contentment. Government, we have seen, are very anxious to see that the services are given ample security and that they are in a state of contentment. Should not the Government who derive a very large part of the revenue from the ryot population in the same strain view with some sympathy the case of the ryots and see that their lot is made bearable. No room should be given for any discontent or disaffection among the ryot population. I wish the Government takes a proper warning from stray instances that are occurring in the Presidency of the disaffection of the ryot population. I think it was reported some time ago that in one of the Ceded Districts a village officer was murdered while he was actually collecting the kist. I hope the Government will take a good lesson out of this and adjust their attitude towards the ryot population; because it may

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now be a stray case here and a stray case there but if this disaffection is allowed to grow and if it takes a very serious turn it will be impossible for any Government to control it. Sir, what is it that the ryot wanted through their representatives in the Council? On the 24th January, a resolution was carried in this House by an overwhelming majority that at least 12½ per cent remission should be given in the matter of land-tax. It has been admitted, Sir, even by the Government that the price of paddy is very low. It is not only in the case of Tanjore as it has been pointed out in the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, but in other districts also, though not to the same extent as in Tanjore. There is a reduction in price by about 50 per cent. At least last year, Sir, the people had been able to pay their kists by selling jewels and gold ornaments. This year they cannot have recourse to it as they have sold out all their jewels. Taking into consideration the cost of cultivation expenses, the margin of profit to the ryot is very small. The communiqué issued by the Government tried to meet the resolution carried in this House. It is said that a reduction of 12½ per cent will work out at two annas a rupee and considering that the majority of pattadars are those who pay kist of Rs. 10 and less it will not be a real benefit to the ryot class. A man paying Rs. 10 will get a remission of 2 annas. If you take the average income of Indians you will realize how even the smallest amount of remission will be appreciated. I think that that argument should not be advanced. Another point that they made out was that if reduction is given this year the ryots will clamour for it next year also. That is no argument. If on the merits of the case Government come to the conclusion that the necessity has arisen for a reduction of tax this year it does not bind them that they should give it next year if conditions improve. Then it has been said that large amounts have been spent on irrigation works. I think, Sir, every civilized Government spends large amounts on irrigation works. Take the instance of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Government has completed one of the biggest irrigation schemes in the world. Again take the instance of the Mysore Government. The whole country is a network of irrigation works and looks like a paradise. So, that is no reason why this Government should take credit for it. Then, Sir, the communiqué refers to the ordinary remission rules, in cases where the ryots are not in a position to pay the land kist. We know, Sir, with what liberality or sympathy the remission rules are interpreted by the subordinate service. When the Government themselves have admitted that the times are bad and that a reduction in land kist may be necessary in particular cases, and yet the Government are very reluctant to give this much-needed relief to the ryots, how can the subordinates serving under them make hold to interpret the remission rules liberally? Sir, look at the neighbouring Province of Burma. The Government there have given in many parts of the Province a remission ranging from 5 to 50 per cent, and in certain areas they have postponed the collection of kist for about four or five months. It has also been reported that in one of the Native States in Northern India, the Ruler

of that State has ordered that the kist may be paid in kind and not in money. The attitude of our Government of not heeding to the wants of the ryots is deplorable, and as a result, what happens is that balances are accumulated. This craze for accumulating balances has been in abeyance for some time past, but I am afraid it has begun again. Hon. Members are aware that when the Provincial impost of 3½ crores was imposed upon this Province what efforts were needed to get rid of it, and especially one of the Finance Members of this Province had to contend very hard in order to rid this Province of that impost. Now that we are free from that impost for the last three or four years, we are inviting the danger of having it again on account of the accumulating balances. If these balances are to be had after satisfying the needs of the ryot population, the spread of elementary education and other ameliorative works, then we can understand it, and we have no grievance. You do not do all that. But you are accumulating balances, especially now when the other Provinces are faced with a serious financial situation. If one looks at Madras and finds that Madras has a fairly large balance at its hands, there will be no doubt we will be inviting the Government of India to levy the provincial impost again.

"Secondly, Sir, I come to the attitude of the Government towards the services. I do not know why the Government try to pamper the services. The comfortable are made more comfortable. There is absolutely no justification for the restoration of the 10 per cent cut in pay. In all the other Provinces and even in the Government of India, it has been restored only up to 5 per cent. I do not know why this Government should go out of the way and remove the cut in pay in full. The House will remember, Sir, that when the Government of Madras wanted to lay down a graduated scale of cut in pay, the Government of India insisted upon the Madras Government that they should have a uniform cut of 10 per cent in order to be in line with the other Provinces, and the Madras Government had to yield. That being so, why are they not now in line with the policy of the Government of India and the other Provinces? Why should they go out of the way and restore the full cut? I hope, Sir, that hon. Members of the Government are aware that in Bombay the Members of the Government have voluntarily imposed upon themselves the 10 per cent cut. I am sure that the example set by them will be followed by the Members of this Government also. If they do so, it will make it clear that they are not actuated by self-interest in revoking this full 10 per cent cut.

"Just one word with regard to elections, Sir. The recent elections for local boards have not been quite satisfactory, and that has been expressed in a way also by the Government. The whole difficulty was, Sir, that there were no proper facilities for the conduct of elections. The polling officers were inadequate, and the number of votes accorded to every polling station was too many. I will give an instance. In one case about 1,300 votes were to be recorded in a polling station consisting of two polling officers. As the elections were held both for taluk board and district board, about 2,600 votes had to be dealt with by the two

polling officers. The polling officers have got about ten hours at their disposal to deal with them, and even calculating at that rate it will come to two ballot papers having to be dealt with in a minute. That means in each case, the voter's name has to be verified in the list, the names of the candidates, five or six in number, have to be read out in most cases and then the voter has to be asked to whom he wishes to vote, and the voting paper has to be initialled. So there is a rush for recording one's vote. Thus, the Government themselves are indirectly responsible for the number of riots that took place at the polling booths. I wish, Sir, that they make better arrangements in future at least. Because the order of the day seems to be one election or another at frequent intervals it is necessary that we should have an efficient machinery to conduct the elections."

* Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI :—" Mr. President, although I am tempted to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on the balanced Budget, on his candour and lucidity, yet I am obliged to withhold it for the simple reason that he has no warm corner in his heart for the ryot, the underdog who bears the whole burden of this Government and who forms the basis of the whole structure of society at least in India which is agricultural. Now, Sir, although many points crop up for expression on this occasion, yet I shall confine myself to two outstanding grievances of my district, Kistna. One is the land revenue or, to be more exact, partial remission of land revenue. The second point is the local boards election in my district, or rather the non-election of local boards. Of course, the first point is common to all ryots in the Presidency. But with regard to the second point, it is peculiar to my own unfortunate district in the whole Presidency. I am sorry the hon. the Chief Minister is not here when I am referring to the plight of local boards in my district.

" Now, Sir, taking up the point of land revenue, I think it will not be out of the valued memory of the hon. Members of this House that so long ago as January 1931 we passed a resolution that the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee should be adopted, and that the resettlement proposals for enhanced rates of assessment should not be enforced. That was in January 1931. The Government paid absolutely no heed to it, so much so that they passed a Government order adopting the proposals for enhanced rates of assessment in Kistna and the two Godavaris, East and West. Now, Sir, thereupon I moved in this House in the month of August 1931 an adjournment motion requesting the Government at least to postpone the enforcement of the dues until the dawning of piping times of prosperity, until the termination of this world-wide depression, or may I say the economic blizzard or blight which has affected, especially the ryot in India. Of course, the House passed the resolution or motion unanimously, and the Government then did not even ask for a division. What was the fate of that motion? Moreover in addition to this, there was a deputation which waited on His Excellency the Governor. Again the hon. the

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Revenue Member, Sir Archibald Campbell, toured Kistna and the Godavaris. Of course, as usual, we waited on him too and explained things. He appeared to be convinced. But after all, the enhanced rates of assessment were collected in instalments to the last pie. Now, Sir, they say there is an improvement in the collection of revenue. It is no wonder, because the poor ryot is bled white and is treated most mercilessly. Sir, you know what the plight of the ryot is. How depressed, how despondent he has become. Now, they are more or less pining amidst plenty; although the crops are good, yet there is no market. Marketing is so poor that the ryot cannot gather any money at all. You know that paddy is selling at Rs. 30 per candy or Rs. 3 per bag. Even the dhall, what they call *Kandulu*, is selling at Rs. 4 per bag, and when that is so, you need not ask anything about cholam. Well, Sir, you may gather plenty of paddy or other grain, but when you go to the market you gather only pies. How can the ryot pay your assessment in full? Of course, you know how collections are made from ryots, and you say there is an improvement in land revenue collection. No wonder. I ask, Sir, with all seriousness, with all humility, how long will this state of affairs continue? Of course you know that the Indian ryot is very docile, very peace-loving, meek as a lamb. And you know at the same time that even a worm turns round when it is trampled upon. Is it statesmanship to drive him to that state? Well, Sir, of course there were other motions with regard to the plight of the Tanjore ryots, etc. Eventually, at last, we had a resolution that at least 12 per cent of land assessment might be remitted. That is the most modest request that was ever made by this Council, and how does the Government respond to it? They made us despond. At present there is an improvement in the land revenue, I mean in the revenue, be it land or excise or any other. At least at present, cannot at least a part of that improved revenue be utilized for complying with this request, the unanimous request of the Council? The Members of the Council used all their powers, all their capacity, in trying to convince the Government executive in this respect, but unfortunately, we failed and failed miserably. It only remains now for the three Ministers to try their luck. If these Ministers were Brahmans we would all be cursing them saying because they are Brahmans they have no heart at all, no sympathy for the ryots who are non-Brahmans. But fortunately or unfortunately, all the three are Non-Brahmans, one is a Velama, another a Vellala and the third a Reddi. But all of them are ryots, landholders. I ask whether this is not the time when they should try to influence the Reserved Half, that they should try to enter an emphatic protest against the conduct of the Executive Government, and if they fail in their protest, to resign? That would be the acid test of their patriotism and love for the people who returned them here in consequence of which they are enjoying their august position.

"Thus far with regard to land revenue. The second thing that I wish to take up is one which is affecting my district most. As I said, this land revenue affair is common to all the 26 districts,

but this local board election is confined only to my district. So I request I may be permitted to expatiate upon the plight in which the local boards in my district are placed at present on account of the regime of the hon. the Chief Minister. Since my last adjournment motion on the subject, I am afraid we have been making but tardy progress in respect of the elections, and we are still in the consideration of the maze of claims and objections to the preliminary lists. I am afraid we may remain there always at the rate we are progressing at present. Now, Sir, I made a request and there was a tacit promise from the Minister that if one or two additional election officers are given the whole matter would be pushed through in a fortnight. I made this suggestion about a month ago. There was a response because we received information that an additional election officer would be posted to Kistna. We thought we were very lucky. One fine morning we were disillusioned by a telegram received by the Diwan of Mirzapuram that no additional officer would be sent. Subsequently, in the evening, the election officer was informed of the same. So you can see the hidden hand that is at work with regard to these elections. What is worse still, there was an election officer for more than two years, a Muhammadan gentleman, and wonder of wonders, just before the consideration of the claims and objections, that man was removed and a new one appointed—all in the fair name of democracy please! And I am sorry to say that I have been receiving very grave complaints about the work and attitude of this election officer. I do not want to dilate upon it for obvious reasons. Suffice it to say that his is the voice of his master, he is playing simply to his tune. Sir, this dilatory game is going on on the one side and on the other side other tricks are resorted to. All this, I have said more than once, was simply to accommodate the Zamindar of Mirzapuram—one who has lost his hold on the people and against whom there is a landslide. I am sorry I am obliged to say all this. I cannot help it. Influence is brought to bear upon the people, coercion is brought to bear upon them to join or support the Zamindar of Mirzapuram. The Chief Minister knows it very well—I am referring to the Zamindar of Elamanur, brother of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram and brother-in-law of the Chief Minister—coercion was brought to bear upon him to support his brother. Despite all the suffering he has been subjected to he did not yield. I do not want to dilate upon further now.

"Now there is the Zamindar of Mylavaram. He left Mirzapur. So, a woman's seat for Mylavaram has been transferred to Kondapalle. Again there is a Muslim seat in Kankipad,—as a matter of fact there are two seats for Muslims in Kistna. This has been done after due deliberation by the present Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities. After four or five months with the consent of both parties Kankipad seat was transferred to Bezwada. Again, Gudivada is distasteful to Mirzapur; the result is that 30 or 40 villages are re-shuffled. Nandigama taluk is equally bad. So many polling stations were shifted from one place to another. All these things are going on, and even

now the Kistna district is wondering whether it will have any elections at all. I request the hon. the Chief Minister to fix the date of election so that we may hold ourselves in patience and wait for that blissful day. I request the House to see that the Chief Minister solemnly declares before it that on a certain definite date he would hold the elections in the Kistna district."

* Mr. G. LAKSHMANA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, on reading the Budget, I am inclined to think that there are underestimates of heads on the revenue side and overestimates on the expenditure side. For example, under the head 'Stamps,' the revenue for the current year shows a provision of 16 lakhs of rupees and the budget estimate for the year 1933–34 shows a deficit of revenue by 3 lakhs. The reason for this deficit assigned by the Government is that they anticipate a fall in litigation next year. This year is sufficiently bad and I do not think the coming year will be so worse. Similarly, Sir, under the head 'Excise,' this year the revised estimate provides for 62 lakhs and odd surplus revenue whereas the Budget estimate of the next year provides for only 27 lakhs surplus revenue. These figures show that the income is underestimated.

"The hon. the Finance Member in his speech says that Rs. 84 lakhs is provided under the head of 'Irrigation.' I submit that so far as the Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah districts are concerned, nothing has been done to give irrigation facilities. Provision has been made for some of the coastal districts. It is a well-known fact that the Ceded districts are in the famine zone, and the people there have been agitating for a number of years for irrigation projects. Of course, the papers announce that the Government intend issuing a communiqué on the Tungabhadra Project, and the people of the Ceded districts are anxiously awaiting it. This project has been pending for a long time, and the people are eager to see it undertaken at as early a date as possible. I was told that the hon. the Revenue Member—I am sorry he is not here to-day—once gave expression to the fact that tools and plants of the Mettur Project would be diverted to the Tungabhadra Project. We are very anxious about it.

"So far as Anantapur district is concerned, this Tungabhadra Project serves only the northern parts of the district, the southern part is not served by this project. There are big tanks, as the hon. the Finance Member knows, in the southern part of the district—Bukkapatnam and Parigi tanks and other tanks irrigating thousands of acres. These tanks are served by rivers which flow from the Mysore territory. There has been an agreement with the Government of Mysore that it should not bund up these rivers up to a certain point. But, contrary to this agreement, the Mysore Government has bunded up the rivers. The result is that these big tanks which used to get plentiful supply for the last thirty years have not been getting the usual supply but only a very, very meagre supply. We petitioned the Government, and nothing has yet been done although there has been agitation for over two or three years. I request the hon. the Revenue Member to look into the matter

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and see that the agreement between the Mysore Government and the British Government is respected.

" An Irrigation Committee was appointed by this House some- 4
time ago to survey the Ceded districts and then make a report about P
the possible irrigation projects. That was some years ago. The Committee sent up its report recommending several projects necessary for those districts. But so far as Anantapur is concerned, nothing has yet been undertaken. South Anantapur at any rate requires some irrigation projects and for this purpose it is necessary that it should be surveyed. *There are a number of minor projects. One of these—the* Pennar-Kumudvati Project—was investigated by the Chief Engineer a year or two ago. I request the Government to see that this project is taken up as early as possible.

" The next thing I want to mention is the change the Government have made in the instalment system for the payment of kist some two or three years ago. *In these days of fall in prices—this hits the ryot* very hard—having no cash on hand, he is forced to go to the money-lender and borrow at high rate of interest. We all know that once the ryot borrows, he falls permanently into the clutches of the money-lender. In order to save the poor ryot, it is very necessary that the old order of things should be restored, namely, the four instalments system.

" With regard to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remission in land revenue, I have to state that the Government would have done well had they respected the wishes of this House. The arguments advanced by the Finance Member are not convincing. In this connexion I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and of the House that cholam and cotton crops in the black-cotton soil areas of the Gooty taluk have suffered to a large extent this year. Petitions have been sent to the Revenue Member, Board of Revenue as well as to the Collector of the district about this state of affairs. The cholam crop has completely failed. The normal height of the cholam plant is about that of a man. It went on well in the beginning and on this calculation the Collector sent up reports to the Government that the crop would be quite all right. But, later, a kind of pest attacked this crop and it became stunted, not *rising more than 2 or 3 feet in many places.* So much so, there is no yield at all from this crop. As regards the cotton crop again, the condition is no better. At the time the plants were tender, a kind of bad wind, called *padu-gali* blew and it did a lot of harm. Later, a kind of pest attacked this crop also rendering the yield very poor. The season report which states that the crop in the black-cotton area is poor supports my case. These conditions, in my opinion, entitle the people to some remission. But the Government are going on collecting kists. I would urge on the Government to stop collection in these areas till the matter is investigated."

* Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder :—" Mr. President, some of the previous speakers sought your indulgence for having to repeat the same

observations over and over again. I also make a similar request as I too have to say a few words on the question of remission of land revenue. This question is of such vital importance that I cannot but express my views on it.

"I should first of all like to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for the lucidity with which he has presented the Budget and that too with a surplus. I desire to take this opportunity to request the hon. Member to consider the advisability of sending us the copies, etc., of the Budget at least a fortnight in advance of the date of its presentation in the House. This would enable Members going through all the details of the Budget leisurely and give due consideration to each and every item. If this is done at least in future years, it would be very helpful.

"With this preliminary remark, I would proceed to deal with the question of remission of land-tax. This is a question which the Government must consider with a sympathetic mind, in view of the bad plight of the ryot population. In his speech introducing the Budget, the hon. the Finance Member claims to have studied their situation when he says that the rainfall is copious this year and that the crops are more than the average. As far as my district is concerned, I have got to say this: The rainfall no doubt was a little bit satisfactory, but it was not seasonal and so the ryots were not able to get even the average crops. The yield is less than the average. And yet, the reports published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* leads one to believe that everything is satisfactory and sound in the district and it has misled the hon. the Finance Member. I may tell him that the condition is not such as he takes it to be at least in my district. I have mentioned the state of the crops. I have now to give the House an idea of the other difficulties of the ryots. Let us take the case of a small portion of my district irrigated by the Cauvery. The sacred waters of this river are utilized by a few villagers for irrigation by means of some temporary structures. All the lands irrigated by the Cauvery are classed as nanja lands and they are entitled to get water throughout the year. For the last few years, however, water in the channels fails them at critical times, such as when the crop is very young and needs water most. In consequence the whole crop fails. When these matters are brought to the notice of the Government, they write to the Collector or other authority in the district calling for a report. These reports naturally do not mention the whole case, but simply state that some damage was caused to some channel and that it was repaired very soon. There was no damage to the crops. May I not ask the Government to imagine what the state of a crop would be if it did not have water in the early stages for days and even for months together and what yield the ryots could expect? Generally, failure of crops for this reason is very general and the attention of the Government has been drawn to this fact by me by means of interpellations. In spite of this, no remedy has been made. There is a cry all over the Presidency for land revenue remission and the Government communiqué says that wherever necessary remission will be given.

27th February 1933] [Mr. Nachiyappa Gounder]

But in this particular instance, I have drawn the attention of the Government and yet nothing has been done.

"The hon. the Finance Member observed in his speech that some increase is expected in the resettlement rates in Godavari, Kistna and Malabar districts. It must be remembered that these are days when the ryots are grumbling to pay the assessment even according to the last settlement rates and yet the Government impose increased assessment in some districts. I am afraid my district is going to share the same fate as I see from an answer that the resettlement in Salem district will be complete and might come into effect in 1934–35. I desire to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that they are driving the agriculturists to resort to the last step. Our Province is very regular in the matter of paying the land-tax and other taxes even when conditions are very unfavourable and therefore it is up to the Government to see that they still maintain the same harmony and do not drive the people to desperation. Naturally when people are not able to bear the burden imposed on them they will begin to revolt and the consequence will be serious. So, I would like to request the Government to show some sympathetic consideration to the condition of the hard-hit ryot population.

"In regard to the collection of kists also, I would suggest to the Government to extend the instalments and also the time. If they do this thing, it would be a great convenience to the agriculturists in these days of financial trouble. Resettlement in Salem district should have to be deferred till such time as the normal conditions return. I hope the Government will consider this aspect of the question and relieve the poverty-stricken people.

"The Government seem to think that they have resumed normal conditions since they expect to get more revenues under registration and stamps. I may say that more revenues under these heads are due, not to normal conditions having returned, but to the desperate condition in which the ryots live.

"Generally not finding any money to pay even their land-taxes and to get other necessities of life they sometimes go to the extent of selling their lands or pledging them and so forth. In that way the revenue under Stamp and Registration could have increased. The hon. the Finance Member seems to feel happy that the fall in the prices of foodstuffs has benefited the poorer classes. I am sorry I cannot accept that theory. The poorer classes have to make up their living by looking at the hands of the upper classes and the poorer classes who generally have not got lands are not getting their foodstuffs from their lands. They will have to pay for them. For paying them they will have to get their wages from the upper classes. While the upper classes are not in a position to pay even their land-taxes, how will they be able to pay their servants, the poorer classes, any money and how will they be able to employ any people at all? So taking all these things

into consideration, there is no justification for saying that poorer classes are benefited by this fall in prices. They are equally affected as the upper classes in finding even a trivial sum to get their wants.

"So, in short, I would urge upon the attention of the Government that there is ample justification for showing consideration for the plight of the ryot population. Though the Government have made up their minds to disregard the recommendations of this Council for the present, I think they will be pleased to reconsider the question and render some help to the agriculturists.

"Then, Sir, I should like to make a few remarks on education and reserve the rest of my remarks to the time of voting of demands. Though the Government have shown a surplus Budget, they are not treating the subject of education with as much sympathy as they could. The hon. the Finance Member said that Government have removed the cut in salaries of Government servants, because they have pledged at the time when the cut was introduced that they would restore it as soon as possible. I may point out that the same pledge applies also to grants and other things which they have reduced as a measure of retrenchment. But in the Budget I do not find that pledge has been kept up. As a matter of fact, in the case of Government grants to non-Government institutions, non-Government colleges, and so forth, I do not find more provision is made than last year. That means the same cut introduced as a measure of retrenchment continues in those cases. In the Budget Memorandum the Government have clearly stated thus:—

'The decrease in the revised estimate for 1932–33 and in the budget estimate for 1933–34 is due to measures of retrenchment the chief of them being reduction of staff in several training schools, abolition or reduction of stipends to teachers in Government training schools, the abolition of the Engineering schools and so forth.'

From this it is quite evident that Government have not restored these things to their normal level. It is most pitiable that even stipends paid to women teachers have not been restored to their original level. I would have been satisfied a little and could not have grudged for the restoration of the cut in salaries if these nation-building departments such as education, medical and other departments have been given adequate and reasonable amounts.

"So, Sir, I would request the Government and the hon. the Finance Member in particular to treat these nation-building activities in a very sympathetic manner and do justice to the people for whose benefit the Government exists."

The House then rose for the day to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

27th February 1933]

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 611 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the *meeting of the* Legislative Council held *on the* 27th February 1933, page 176 supra.]

List of secondary schools for boys to which lands have been alienated for use as playgrounds since April 1930.

	School.	Extent.
1	Municipal High School, Anakapalle	2 acres and 46 cents.
2	Do. Rajahmundry	1 acre and 41,556 square feet.
3	Hindu Middle School, Kaikaram	2 acres and 40 cents.
4	City High School, Berhampur	31 cents.
5	District Board High School, Undi, West Godavari.	5 acres.
6	Municipal Oriya Middle School, Berhampur.	1 acre and 44 cents.
7	Municipal High School, Bellary	21 acres and 61 cents.
8	District Board High School, Koilkuntla	8 acres and 87 cents.
9	Do. Yellamanchili	9 acres and 72 cents.
10	Do. Narasapatam	5 acres.
11	Municipal High School, Chicacole	2 acres and 60 cents.
12	District Board High School, Rajampet	13 acres and 25 cents.
13	Municipal High School, Dindigul	3 acres and 34,440 square feet.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide answer to question* No. 612 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th February 1933, page 177 supra.]

Statement showing the quantity and value of cashewnuts imported into South Kanara from East Africa and cashew kernels exported from South Kanara to other countries, during the years 1930–31, 1931–32, and for ten months (April 1932–January 1933). No nut is exported from South Kanara.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
1930–31	Nil.	Nil.	1,361	15,01,374
1931–32	475	51,981	3,392	44,89,493
April 1932—January 1933	522	56,830	765	8,21,690

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 28th February 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnaiah Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr. P.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Suhadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi.

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I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Education

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction regarding political turn to answers given by candidates at the public examination

* 615-A *Q.*—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has issued proceedings to the effect that he will have to consider withdrawing recognition from schools which present candidates answering question papers in the S.S.L.C. Examination giving a political turn to their answers; if so, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place a copy of the same on the Table of the House;

(*b*) on what answers did the Director of Public Instruction come to the conclusion that a political turn was given to answers; and

(*c*) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place on the Table of the House such of those answers which show a political turn and were considered as objectionable by the Director, along with the questions to which they purport to be answers?

A.—(*a*) Yes; a copy of the circular [a] is placed on the table.

(*b*) & (*c*) I do not consider it desirable to disclose the questions or answers, or place them on the Table of the House.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know whether the Government realize that such restrictions would prevent conscientious answers being given by students?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"The Government do not agree with that view."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know from which centres and which schools such answers were given?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether questions pertaining to politics were asked enabling the students to answer them in the manner described?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I have said already that I am not prepared to disclose the questions, but whether they related to politics or not, I cannot say. It all depends on the definition of politics."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"My point is whether the students gave relevant or irrelevant answers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"It is a matter of opinion."

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[a] Printed as Appendix on page 284 infra.

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Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask how the managements can be held liable for the political character of the answers given by the students?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"They are responsible for the discipline, the training and the tuition in the school."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"Do the Government hold the managements responsible even for the answers given by the students in the examination?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Yes, they do."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"My question is whether the students' answers were relevant or not, that is to say, whether political questions were asked enabling the students to give relevant political answers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"They were relevant to some extent, but a good portion of them was irrelevant."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"How did the Director of Public Instruction come to know that these answers were not relevant?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"He looked into the questions and answers himself."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Who brought the answers to his notice?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Notice."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether, if such restrictions were placed upon the candidates, they would be able to develop originality in their answers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"I do not think so."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I ask what exactly the Government mean by saying 'political turn' to the answers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"They mean what they say."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"I do not understand what they mean."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"They mean exactly what they have stated in the answer."

Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt:—"May I know whether the Government realize that students have got conscientious views even on political matters?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"They ought not to dabble in mischievous politics."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"May I ask the hon. Minister what he means by mischievous politics?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"I mean mischievous politics."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, may I ask you to help me in this matter? The hon. Minister has not given me a satisfactory answer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think any help is needed at all for this."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" It is no answer for me to repeat the words ' mischievous politics ' ? "

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT :—" May I ask why such questions capable of political answers were set for the students? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The questions were set by examiners who are mostly teachers and were not objectionable in themselves."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask how the Government distinguish between a political answer and a mischievous political answer? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I cannot answer that question."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I ask whether any disloyal or seditious sentiments were expressed in these answers? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sentiments bordering on them were expressed."

Connemara Public Library.

* 615-B *Q.*—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the number of persons attending the Connemara Public Library is increasing; if so, at what rate;

(*b*) at what hour is the library now closed;

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of extending the time during which the library is kept open;

(*d*) what new books have been purchased for this library during the current financial year;

(*e*) by whom are the books to be purchased selected;

(*f*) whether representations have been made that no buses now run up to the Museum and Library; and

(*g*) whether the Government have considered the desirability of subsidising a bus service to this institution in order to increase its accessibility and usefulness to the general public?

A.—(*a*) The number of visitors to the library during the four years ending with 1931–32 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of visitors.
1928–29	27,619
1929–30	30,142
1930–31	36,999
1931–32	[illegible]

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(b) At 5-30 p.m. in the months of October to March and at 6 p.m. in April to September.
(c) No.
(d) The information is not immediately available. The receipt of all new books in the library is made known to the public on the notice board at the entrance to the library, and also by publication in the Madras daily papers.
(e) By the Principal Librarian assisted by the Librarian.
(f) No.
(g) No.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" May I know whether the Connemara Library is not based on the British system?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Probably, as many of our systems are."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is the hon. Minister aware that British libraries are not closed till about 9 p.m.?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I am not aware."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of extending the hours during which the Connemara Library is open?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I shall examine the question."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know whether the Government realize that the library is situated in a place which is not easily reached by the ordinary public conveyances and as such it is not being used by many people?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not think the library is located in an inaccessible place. The number of visitors has enormously increased and it shows that the place must be easily accessible."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" Will the hon. Minister agree with me that the number of visitors will be much greater if the place is more easily accessible?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Not necessarily; the number, even as it is, is very high."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Is the hon. Minister aware that I have made representations to the Chief Librarian of the Connemara Library that bus facilities shonld be provided for the Library?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" The Government are not aware, Sir."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Will the hon. Minister consider the possibility of providing a subsidized bus service on that route, because bus companies do not serve that route as they do not at present have sufficient traffic? There are precedents also for granting subsidies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I do not think it at all likely that the Government would agree to subsidise any bus service."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" I only request the hon. Minister to consider the matter; I do not want him to say yes or no straightaway."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I shall make enquiries about it, Sir."

Local Self-Government

Postponement of the elections to the Kistna District Board.

* 616 *Q.*—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the elections to the District Board, Kistna, have not so far been held;

(*b*) the dates of the Government Orders constituting electoral circles;

(*c*) the variations made with dates and reasons, if any;

(*d*) the dates of publication of preliminary and final electoral rolls;

(*e*) the orders passed by the Government in this regard while his predecessor was in office;

(*f*) whether any representations were received from the District Board, the public or from the Justice Party during the time of his predecessor and now;

(*g*) what the changes made are then and now;

(*h*) whether the Government are considering to review the position; and

(*i*) whether the Government contemplate nomination of the present President to continue until final orders are passed by the Government?

A.—(*a*) The final electoral rolls have not yet been published.

(*b*) The date of the Government Order is 15th September 1932.

(*c*) No variation has been made in respect of District Board circles.

(*d*) The preliminary roll was published on 7th October 1932 and the final roll will be published on 28th February 1933 in this regard.

(*e*) No order other than the one referred to in the answer to clause (*b*) was issued by Government during the period in question.

(*f*) There was no representation from the Justice Party as such. Representations were received from various communities.

(*g*) The question is not clear.

(*h*) No.

(*i*) No.

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Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" Between the 15th September 1932, when the notification was issued, and the 20th December when the notification was modified, were there any representations from the District Board of Kistna or the Taluk Boards of the district asking for modification of the notification? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" I have answered a similar question on the floor of the House before. I have nothing further to add."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" I want to know whether the Government got any representation from the local bodies concerned or not? "

(No answer.)

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" I have not got an answer, Mr. President."

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Minister is not bound to answer. He has already said that he has answered a similar question on the floor of the House."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" May I ask whether the Taluk Board of Gudivada sent a representation to the Government on the 14th December last communicating the unanimous resolution of the Taluk Board protesting against the proposed revised notification of the Government? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" May I know whether the Taluk Board represented to the hon. Minister that the proposed changes were not justifiable on any ground? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" The Taluk Board did not approve of the Government's proposals. But Government had received many other representations also saying that the original proposals were unfair."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" May I know on whose representations the Government took the initiative in this matter and act in the manner referred to? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" I cannot give off-hand the names of the petitioners, but I can say that some of the petitions were received from members of the taluk board."

Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" May I know whether the Government think that the taluk board composed as it is of the elected representatives of the people is not so competent to give a lead in this matter as those who have written petitions to the Government? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili :—" I have already answered these questions in my reply to the adjournment debate on this subject."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Committee for the management of the Virupakshaswami temple, Hampi, Bellary district.

* 617 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any

petitions have been received by the Government requesting that a Committee might be appointed to manage the affairs of the Humpi Virupakshaswami temple, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, in the place of a Dharmakarta and his assistant, and if so, the orders passed thereon?

A.—No petitions have been received by the Government. An enquiry has, however, been started by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board relating to the settlement of a scheme for the good and efficient management of the Humpi temple and its properties and is pending disposal.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1933-34.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The General Discussion of the Budget will now continue. I may point out that there is a likelihood of a larger number of hon. Members speaking to-day and I therefore want that the time-limit should be observed more strictly to-day."

* Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Mr. President, at the outset I must express my dissatisfaction at the way in which the Madras Government present their Budget estimates to this House. As I have pointed out on more than one occasion, the budgetery procedure of the Madras Government is entirely wrong. The Government should first of all present its expenditure side and on that basis ask the Legislative Council to suggest ways and means of meeting that expenditure. Instead of that, the practice of the Madras Government is to present their revenue estimates first—which is practically the same for the last ten or twelve years—and then come forward with their proposals to spend the whole of that amount. It is entirely a wrong procedure. The Government should give up this time-worn method of presenting its revenue side first, and adopt the only, and the correct, method according to which it is the expenditure side that has got to be presented first.

" I shall take the expenditure side of the Budget estimates placed before the Council, first. No doubt, a casual perusal of the estimates shows that larger sums are proposed to be spent in the current year on such important items as Education, Agriculture, Public Health, Medical, Roads and Bridges, etc., than it was possible to do during the current year. But a close examination cannot but lead us to the conclusion that although the Government have budgeted for an increased expenditure under these heads, the benefits actually accruing to the people are not going to be commensurate with that increase.

5 " Sir, as the time at my disposal is limited, I would only take up the instance of the Medical department. No doubt the Madras Government have now budgeted for an expenditure of about 100 lakhs under Medical Administration including those provided under Civil Works. This is no doubt an increase over the revised estimate for the year 1932–33 and even over the accounts of 1931–32. If you examine the detailed items of the expenditure under this head, you will find that

over 60 per cent of this sum is going to be spent on the pay of establishments, pay of officers, and for building palatial hospitals. By spending such a large percentage of the allotment over the pay of establishment and the erection of palatial hospital buildings, I am sure they are not going to bring medical relief nearer to the people than it is to-day. The only possible way in which medical relief can be made cheaper and can be made available to the people at large at minimum expense is, by the Government availing themselves of the services of private agencies. What I mean by private agencies must be well-known; because year after year it has been dinned into the years of the Government that, instead of employing highly paid officers, the Government would do well to go in for honorary medical officers from the ranks of private practitioners. But nothing seems to have been done in that direction.

"In the same way, in the case of the Public Works Department as well, I would suggest that the Government should avail themselves of the services of private agencies for carrying out their works, like irrigation, buildings and roads. I understand that the Government do not give a freehand even to local bodies in this matter. In respect of estimates of works exceeding a certain amount, the Government compel local bodies to give their works to the Public Works Department, which, admittedly, is a very expensive department.

"I have to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Member to one very great omission on the expenditure side. One would expect that at such a critical juncture as this, the Madras Government would come forward with an allotment for relieving unemployment. My hon. Friend, the Member for Madras, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, vividly portrayed to this House yesterday that unemployment in this country, not only among the labouring and agricultural classes, but even among educated classes, is so acute that he would not be surprised if there should be a severe revolution within a short period. I entirely agree with that point of view. When Governments all over the world are making every efforts to relieve unemployment, the Madras Government do not seem to have moved their little finger in that direction. There are also certain other social welfare schemes, which the Madras Government would have done very well to initiate in view of the fact that almost all States in the world are now assuming a socialistic role and providing for fresh social amenities to the people. Such schemes are not at all found on the expenditure side of the Madras Budget.

"I will now offer a few remarks on the revenue side of the Budget. If you examine the revenue side of the Budget of the Madras Government, you will find that about 85 per cent of the revenues the Government expect to get in the coming year, comes from three sources, namely, land, excise and stamps alone. I ask the Government how long they are going to bank themselves on these three sources which are admittedly inelastic. It has been pointed out by Member after Member in the course of the debate yesterday, and even on previous occasions, that it is not possible at all for the Madras Government to

increase the assessment on land any further. The Government themselves have admitted that this source of income is not capable of expansion if not altogether dwindling day by day.

" The second source, viz., Excise, is capable of expansion. I shall deal with that a little later. It has been said by hon. Members that stamp duties on judicial and non-judicial documents were increased in the year 1922-23. Though a definite promise was held out to this House that these additional duties would be reduced in course of time when the financial condition improved, that promise remains unfulfilled. Even assuming that it is possible to continue to levy the same duty, it is not at all possible to get any increased revenue out of this source. Therefore, I feel that it is time that the Madras Government should examine fresh avenues for augmenting their revenues. As has been pointed out by the hon. the Finance Member in the course of his Budget speech last year, with the introduction of Responsible Government in this Province, expenditure on so many items is bound to increase. If we are to maintain the equilibrium, we have somehow to find new sources of revenue. The hon. the Finance Member does not seem to have done anything in that direction. I know the hon. the Finance Member would at once ask me to point out the sources from which our revenues can be increased and how relief can be given to those people on whom the incidence of the existing taxes fall. The foremost suggestion I have got to offer to the hon. the Finance Member is: you have got the holders of permanently-settled estates. It is very easy for the Government of Madras, and, I submit, it is within the province of this Government to tax them and thereby mulct them of a portion of the unearned increments that these people have obtained within the past 100 years. The peshkash for these permanently-settled estates was fixed in the year 1802 or thereabouts on the basis of their revenues at that period. Now we are in the year 1933. One hundred and thirty years have passed since. You are still collecting from them the same peshkash as they were paying at that time. It is very easy to raise additional income from that source.

" The second item through which I feel the Madras Government can easily raise more revenue is from the Excise department itself. The rate of tree-tax for toddy-drawing in this Province is considerably lower than the rate prevailing either in the Travancore or the Mysore States. If the Madras Government would only follow the example of those States, they can get an additional revenue of about one crore of rupees. Under the same head Excise, it is possible to raise some more revenue by raising the duty on opium. The selling price of opium has been considerably reduced by the Government of India and therefore the Madras Government can easily raise the duty on opium. If that is done, I am sure that the Madras Government can very easily get about fifty lakhs of rupees more than what they get now from that source.

" There are other non-tax sources like long-term leasing of forests. The Government can easily raise a considerable revenue from such

sources. These are some of the suggestions which I have thrown forward to the hon. the Finance Member which, I trust, he will examine closely."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Mr. President, Sir, however much we may differ in regard to details and in regard to the proposals made by the hon. the Finance Member, I think we must admit that the Budget is a very carefully prepared one, and that honest and serious attempt has been made to balance the Budget as equitably as possible. However, there are a few remarks I have got to make on the subject.

" In the first place, as regards the pay cut, I think the Government was perfectly justified in restoring the pay cut. Last year when the cut was made, it was admittedly stated that it was an emergency measure and I do not think it is right for the Council to play ducks and drakes with the salaries of public servants. It would naturally unsettle the security of tenure which Government servants now feel. I am not speaking as a retired Government servant myself; but perhaps being a retired Government servant, I see the other side of the shield. What I say is that, however much we may like to reduce the expenditure of the country, it is not right for us to do anything unjust. It is not right on the part of the Council to decide one year that the pay should be raised and decide next year that the pay should be cut. Then there will be absolutely no security of tenure. It is one of the greatest points in favour of Government service and it attracts the best talent to the service. There will be considerable loss of efficiency in Government service if these kinds of cuts are made without proper grounds. The cut having been made as an emergency measure, it has been rightly restored once again. This does not mean that the salaries ought not to be reduced. In my opinion there is a great deal of scope for making reductions both as regards salaries and as regards personnel. I hope to speak on this subject, if I get a chance, on the 11th March when the retrenchment proposals regarding the services will be discussed. We are now only concerned with the question whether it is justifiable or not to retain this cut. I think it would be thoroughly unjustifiable to retain this cut in the present circumstances. I think the hon. the Finance Member is perfectly justified in restoring the cut. As regards the personnel of these services, I say that a large number of appointments are totally unnecessary. Coming to the conditions prevailing in my district, I know there are two or three District Forest Officers who do not know what to do with their time; they have nothing to do. Still they are retained and a large amount of money is spent on them; I do not know why. I shall not go into further details now as I can do the same later on.

" When I come to the question of land assessment, I am afraid that in this matter the hon. the Finance Member has not gauged the feeling of the country. It is not only from Tanjore district, but from other districts also, that the cry is raised that the assessment is too high. I think there is no other country in which the land assessment is so high as in this country. In England there is no such thing as land assessment at all. The hon. the Education Minister told us that

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we are always attempting to follow British precedents. In Germany assessment depends upon the amount of cultivation. The more the lands cultivated, the less the assessment. The object is to encourage people to cultivate their lands and not allow them to lie waste. In Ceylon there is no land assessment whatever. Still the Government of the country is being carried on. Land which is the main support of the country is no longer profitable. I think the time has arrived when the land assessment question must be seriously tackled and permanent reductions should be made. Even if what the hon. the Finance Member
10 fears happens, that is, even if a reduction of the assessment this year is to be considered a good reason for a permanent reduction, I do not think much harm will be done. In any case, in my humble opinion, the hon. the Finance Member would have been well-advised to have acceded to the practically unanimous resolution of this Council and consented to a cut in the assessment. If an emergency cut should take place in salaries, why not an emergency cut in taxation also? Some years ago, the question of resurveying of lands in Malabar and South Kanara and some other districts was taken up and last year the matter was dropped. I am sorry to say that this year, when people are suffering very much from distress, the Resurvey Party has come back to the South Kanara district and the Settlement Party has also come back and I think a large amount of expenditure is to be incurred—all this at the top of the present high rates of assessment that the people are already paying. I think this matter deserves serious consideration.

"The hon. the Finance Member said that it would be desirable to give up paddy cultivation and take to some other cultivation in certain districts. I perfectly agree with him, but Government should come to the help of the ryots in this matter. For instance, in some districts, sugarcane plantation is very profitable and I am glad to find an item in the Budget providing for sugarcane crushing apparatus. But I find no provision for the necessary equipment. The result is that, if people want to go in for sugarcane cultivation, they will have to themselves provide the necessary equipment. I hope the Government would look into this matter.

"The other day, Sir, I learned from the hon. the Minister for Industries that the Government are not aware that cement is being made in the Coimbatore district. I believe the Government generally works in compartments, and what one Member knows the other Members do not seem to know. I believe the hon. the Law Member will be able to tell us that the manufacture of cement in Coimbatore was taken into account in fixing the rate. The hon. the Revenue Member is aware that in framing certain estimates, the fact that cement is being made in the Coimbatore district was taken into account. I am sure there is a very good prospect of very valuable cement being made in Coimbatore. I think the necessary ingredients, which are not very many, are found in certain other districts like South Kanara and Vizagapatam and Malabar. I would suggest that the Government should take steps to see if the manufacture of cement cannot be initiated and fostered in

South Kanara. There is any amount of clay and I hope the Government will not saddle anybody with conditions such as 'you should not say you will provide clay or limestone, etc.' I trust the Government will put a certain sum of money for the purpose and see that the cement industry is placed on its legs in the South Kanara district and in Malabar. I shall not go more fully into this question, because I believe my time is up, and I shall also have an opportunity later on to do so.

"I only want to ask one question, that is, why works of utility and remunerative works are not provided for in the Budget. If that had been done, it would have been possible, not only to show a surplus, but to lower the expenditure also. Even now I think it is not too late. I would suggest that some attempt should be made to raise money for providing for works of utility and remunerative works, by means of loans."

* Mr. M. D. T. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I confess to a sense of disappointment over the facts and figures disclosed in the Budget. From the point of view of a Finance Member anxious to have an easy time of it, the figures may be comforting, and even satisfactory, but I am afraid that none else will share in that feeling. And, as for the facts revealed, they are positively depressing, in that they constitute evidence enough to indicate that the authorities have not the least inclination to pay attention to popular feelings and sentiments in regard to some of the vital questions of the hour.

"I am one of those who had believed that, when the finances improved and the Government groped their way out of the sad years of budgetary gloom, there would be relief forthcoming, in some measure at least, to the masses in the countryside. It is well known that these humble people, living far away from the Throne of Grace, have never had even a fraction of the many amenities and comforts which their friends in urban areas have long been in enjoyment of, and I was under the impression that, when the financial outlook underwent a change for the better, their case would be taken up first into consideration and their lot improved.

"But what do we see in the Budget? Excepting for a half-hearted acknowledgment that the heavy fall in prices of food grains continues to be 'a disquieting feature,' there is nothing in it to show that the Government are in any way anxious to help them. Even the modest demand that had been pressed by us for a 12½ per cent remission in land tax, has not been complied with, and that on grounds least convincing. The Finance Member talks of the possibility of development schemes being dropped or stopped in the event of remission being sanctioned, forgetting the fact that all schemes are meant for the people and not the people for the schemes. The process of tightening the screw for the sake of schemes alleged to be in the interests of their moral and material welfare is a process which it is difficult to characterize as anything short of utter disregard for the public welfare.

"At the same time, the Government have found their way to sanction the restoration in full of the cut in salaries effected last year.

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It is well known that the services in this country are over-paid, especially in the high ranks thereof, and it will in no sense be an injustice even if a 15 per cent reduction is permanently effected in the pay of the higher grades of the services. As it is, while the man at the plough is not able to make both ends meet, there is to rule over him a class of people whose pay per month on the average is far more than what the toiler in the field or the worker in the factory is able to earn in the course of a full year. And yet, simply because the policy of the Government has for decades been that of pleasing the services and fleecing the people in that behalf, the Government have taken the first opportunity of a surplus to give him who hath enough and deny to him who hath not. Even the Gods in Delhi are content with a partial restoration of the cut, but the Government of Madras do not believe evidently, in half measures. Again, Sir, look at this inequity. A Provincial Service officer with an income of Rs. 1,000 or more does not suffer any cut while the Imperial Service man on Rs. 300 pay suffers a cut of 5 per cent. This is absolutely unjustifiable. Can a greater tragedy be conceived of, I wonder, than that of a Government distributing largesses to their employees although the bulk of the people whose destinies they are supposed to safeguard are admittedly languishing in want, misery, and starvation?

"A word more and I shall resume my seat. It is seen from the Budget that the bulk of the unanticipated receipts during the year about to close came from Excise. It is certainly a feather in the cap of the Minister in charge of the department, and I should not be surprised to be told that he is absolutely jubilant about it. But is not the one fact of lakhs of rupees coming out of the pockets of the poor revellers in toddy sufficient testimony of degradation and ruination of the people being the chief source of the present budgetary satisfaction? The Minister may profess to be pleased with the achievement, but does he realize that the more Excise yields to the coffers of the Government, the more is the disgust that he engenders in the public mind over his regime?

"And what about the other big department under his control—the Education Department? I do not see any appreciable resources being placed at its disposal for expansion and development, and I am all the more sorry that no allotment at all has been made for the resumption of medical inspection of schools which was stopped a year ago in the name of economy and as a measure of retrenchment. It may be that Ministerial responsibility ends with realizing revenue, and not spending it wisely, but the conception is wrong and deserves to be protested against with all the strength at one's command. I believe that, of all the Ministers, the hon. the Third Minister alone has little or nothing to show to his credit judging from the facts and figures given in the Budget and this is a matter for profound regret to me particularly since he hails from the same district that I have the honour to represent in this hon. House."

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think I can congratulate the Madras Government on the Budget that has been

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presented to us. A Government is intended for the benefit of the people and in a province like Madras where the mainstay is the ryot population and when the Government refuse to care for their interests, I submit the Government are not discharging their duty properly. The economic condition of the ryot population has been spoken of by almost all the Members of this House. What is more surprising is that it is not only the representatives of the ryotwari population, but the European Members also, of the Chamber of Commerce, etc., in several places have been saying that when there is a surplus Budget, it is the first business of the Government to see that the taxation is reduced. In the case of this Presidency the Government have not been sympathetic; and not only have they been unsympathetic but they also wanted to add to the taxation by increasing the tax already imposed. Take the deltas, East Godavari and West Godavari. The prices have come down and there is hardship; but all the same the incremental taxation has been given effect to even this year. They have not been kind enough to remit even the increased taxation. Well, Sir, the point for the Government to consider is whether an ordinary ryot owning about 10 or 12 acres of land is not much worse off than the taluk office peon who gets Rs. 15 a month. The annual income of the latter is coming to Rs. 180 and a man who owns about 10 acres of land and who gets income and pays assessment will hardly be able to get Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. That is the state of the country. Of course the Finance Member has been referring to the agitation carried on in the Tanjore delta; but the Government forget the fact that the agitation is all over the Presidency. It is not only with respect to rice that there is an agitation in the Tanjore district. In regard to other commodities also there is this agitation. Similarly, the price of rice has not fallen only in the case of the Tanjore delta; the price has fallen considerably in the case of rice cultivated in upland tracts also. For instance, the price of cholam and pulses has gone down by 60 to 70 per cent. Perhaps the Government realize that the agitation is not being carried on in other districts also. I would account for the absence of the so-called agitation this way. Take the Godavari district. There the agitation started; but what happened? The Government officials took down the names of all those people who were to take part in that agitation and they were penalized by removing their lands from the second-crop zone. Fortunately, the hon. the Revenue Member on a representation made by us, ordered the local officials to cancel that order. Perhaps the hon. the Finance Member is ignorant of this fact. Several ryots in the Godavari delta who were said to have taken part in the ryots' agitation have been penalized in this way, that their lands were excluded or they were prohibited from cultivating the second crop. Subsequently when matters were brought to the notice of the Government, the mistake was rectified. So, the Government should not think that there is no agitation. The Government are aware that the prices of grains have gone down throughout the Presidency, that the standard of living is the same throughout and that therefore the suffering is the same. It is the duty of the Government to come to the rescue of the ryot.

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" I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government certain other facts. If the Government are not going to remedy the grievances of the ryots by reducing taxation, I am sure there will be communistic troubles very soon. I know in certain places of the delta districts people of a few villages have combined and said that, unless the tax was going to be reduced by two or three annas in the rupee, they would not plough the land, let any number of suits come, let the lands be auctioned, that they won't allow the lands to be sold in auction, that no help would be rendered to the absentee landlords and so on and so forth. I am afraid that will be the position and are the Government going to drive the people of the Province into that plight? Apart from the restoration of the salaries cut and the several grants given for the so-called development works and all that, I see from the Budget that there is a closing balance this year of about Rs. 293 lakhs, and even if the Government give a 12½ per cent remission, the closing balance will be reduced by only Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs. All the same, they will still have a surplus left of about Rs. 2 crores. I think the Government may as well be satisfied with a surplus of about Rs. 2 crores after giving a remission throughout the Presidency.

" Then, Sir, the other point that I would bring to the notice of the Government is the irrigation and drainage works in the deltas. I see from the Government Budget that they have provided more for drainage works and not other works which need urgent attention in the deltas. So far as the Godavari delta is concerned, it is being brought to the notice of the Government for over a quarter of a century that the drains in the delta have been neglected. The answer of the Government has always been, so far as the Godavari Western Delta is concerned, that the Yanamadurru drain is being improved, and I may say that the Government have been providing funds for the improvement of the Yanamadurru drain for the last 25 years. But the Government seem to think that it is the only drain that needs repairs, and though it has been brought to the notice of the Government often that several other drains require improvement, their promise has been that estimates are being prepared, steps are being taken and so on. For instance, I may bring to the notice of the Government this fact that there was a promise of the Government made as long ago as the year 1924 to have the drains improved. There are three important drains in the delta—the Nakkala drain, the Buggeswaram drain and the Gonteru drain. Estimates were called for in 1924, and I am quite certain the estimates never left the office of the Superintending Engineer all these ten years, because the Superintending Engineer always thinks that it is a protective work and the Government will not give money for it, or there may be instructions from the Government not to send up estimates for such schemes. That is the end of the proposal. So far as the Narasapur taluk of the West Godavari district is concerned, the hon. the Revenue Member and the Chief Engineer were shown the difficulties and the havoc that the Nakkala drain has been working. The point from which the Government look at the question is how much remission is granted.

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There no remission is granted because the crop is always more than four annas. That is not the point from which the Government should look at the question. They must see how the people are suffering; but whether they receive remission or not is not the point. They must see what loss the people incur from the floods and flood damages. So I draw the attention of the Government to this important aspect of the delta irrigation and drainage problem. The hon. the Finance Member has been referring to the fact that large sums have been provided for the improvement of the Godavari and Kistna deltas, but the money provided is for productive works and remunerative works but not for the improvement of drainage in the deltas.

"Well, Sir, the only other point that I want to refer to is this. Unfortunately the hon. the Chief Minister is not present here now, but the question is this. The Government is said to be very kind in giving large grants to the panchayats for village communications. The Government was giving only 1½ lakhs in previous years, and in the current year they provide 2½ lakhs for village communications to be distributed by the Inspector of Local Boards to the village panchayats. But what they have given with their right hand they have taken away with their left. In previous years the Inspector of Local Boards has been sanctioning sums to the extent of 6 to 7 lakhs, but he was only spending 1½ lakhs. Because, as the House is aware, the panchayats could not always spend all the money granted to them. When there was a margin of 4 or 5 lakhs, the panchayats were able to spend only 1½ lakhs, and the Inspector of Local Boards was giving definite instructions to the panchayats that unless they drew all the money before the 31st March, the grants would lapse. But this year, I understand the Finance Department and the Local Self-Government Department have directed the Inspector of Local Boards not to sanction estimates which exceed the allotment given by the Government. The Government have given 2½ lakhs this year, but I am quite sure that the money that will be spent will not be more than a lakh, because in previous years when the Inspector of Local Boards promised grants to the extent of 6 or 7 lakhs the panchayats were able to spend only 1½ lakhs. And now this year, after this restriction is imposed on the Inspector of Local Boards, nothing will be spent. So, I ask the Finance Member to reconsider this matter and give a freehand to the Inspector of Local Boards to deal with the money that is placed in his hands."

* Mr. W. K. M. LANGLEY:—"Mr. President, Sir, the Budget which has been placed before us is, I think, a subject for congratulation both to the Government and to the hon. the Finance Member. But I think it is also an occasion on which we should congratulate the people of this Presidency on their hard work and their innate law-abiding character. Obviously the person who deserves the principal congratulation in the matter of a satisfactory Budget is the tax-payer. On the figures which have been placed before us, as I have said, the Budget is a subject for congratulation, but the methods by which the hon. the Finance Member proposes to deal with the large sums at his command are perhaps not quite so much a matter for congratulation. In the first place, the hon. the Finance Member quite correctly remarks on the

continued seriousness of the economic situation, and he appears at the *same time to observe some indications that trade is perhaps improving. Well, all I can say is,* as a businessman myself, that I can see absolutely no sign at all of any improvement in the situation whatever. In fact I consider the situation distinctly worse and the prospects very much worse than they were about twelve months ago. In all directions prices have continued to fall, particularly of produce, and we know only too well the serious state of the world in general. That being the case, I think it is rather risky to assume that there is any definite sign of improvement, and it is certainly risky to base one's future policy on the probability of any such improvement. It seems to me that, if the fall in prices continues, the proper attitude to take is to continue to reduce expenditure to the utmost, and at the same time, as far as possible, to lighten taxation. Then if things do not improve, not only the Government itself, but what is still more important, the people of the Presidency and the tax-payer in particular will be better equipped to face the hard times which may still be in store for him.

" As regards the restoration of the cut in the pay of the services, I do not propose to dwell on that, as I understand that the leader of my group will be dealing with it in due course. But, I think, on the figures it is difficult to say that it cannot be justified, and I venture to think the hon. the Finance Member makes out a strong case for keeping faith with the services and restoring the cut. Nevertheless, though this cut may on the figures be justified, it seems to me that the restoration of the cut may yet prove to have been premature.

" As regards the Budget in general, there are only one or two points on which I would wish to dwell. In the first place I should like to comment on the allotment, which has been made, or is going to be made if the Budget is passed by this Council, by way of grants to local bodies for roads. I am glad to see that it is not less than last year, and in fact appears to be slightly larger. But nevertheless, I submit that it is far less than it ought to be. Owing to the unfortunate blunder which was committed in connexion with motor taxation, all local bodies are faced with serious losses of revenue. And not unnaturally they have come to the conclusion that it is the user of the road that has caused them this loss. Therefore, they take good care that roads is the first head of expenditure which must suffer. It, therefore, seems to me that, unless by some means or other the loss of revenue to local bodies can be made up, local bodies are in effect being asked to make bricks without straw. And I venture to think that, if Government, quite rightly, consider that they must carry out their pledges to their own servants, they must equally carry out their pledge or implied pledge that, when the tolls were removed from the district boards and municipalities, their revenues would not suffer thereby. And if, on account of some unaccountable blunder not made by local bodies themselves but by Government, their revenues suffer, it means that the Government must implement their pledge or implied pledge by some means or other and make up for the loss of revenue in this matter by the way of increased grants for roads.

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"I might draw the attention of the Government and the Council to one fact, and that arises in connexion with the Government's proposal for alleviation of the difficulties of the ryots by improved methods of marketing. Well, I presume that means reduced cost of marketing. There is nothing which increases the cost of marketing like a bad road. The moment you get a bad road, you get increased cost of transport and if Government are really serious in proposing steps for alleviating the distress of the ryots, then I suggest that one of the first things that they might do is to improve the general condition of the roads, and particularly the feeder roads of this Presidency, which, admittedly at the present moment, are in a deplorable state.

"I notice with some interest that there is a considerable provision made in this Budget by way of a loan to the Cochin Harbour in connexion with Stage IV of the Harbour works which, I suppose, implies that Government have definitely decided to press forward with the whole of that extremely expensive stage. Well, all I can say about the extremely costly works which it is proposed to carry out in connexion with Stage IV is that the trade of the port neither warrants nor requires such works and that the figures on which this very expensive Stage IV is based have already in my opinion been proved by the Cochin Chamber of Commerce to be entirely fallacious.

"Before I sit down, Mr. President, I feel that I must, in view of the constituency that I represent here, refer to what is now rather a hackneyed subject, that is to say, the question of the land assessment and the recent resolution on the subject. I myself took no part in the debate on that resolution, nor did I vote on it because at the time it seemed to me that the resolution was crude in its phraseology and probably would be cruder in its incidence. But I confess that, had I ever anticipated the sort of reply which the Government have seen fit to make to this request, I should have certainly felt inclined to attempt to intervene in the debate and should have certainly recorded my vote. I am in this Council, by virtue of representing the planters of this Presidency who as agriculturists themselves must have very considerable sympathy with this desire for some alleviation of an exceptional situation. In the case of my own constituency, in fact we have had some experience of the rather stiff attitude, if I may call it, which the Government of Madras seems to think fit to adopt towards the agricultural industry in general. As probably most Members of the House are aware, the rubber industry is at present dead. There is no tapping of rubber, and estates are only able to carry on by paying the assessment and other expenses out of such capital as they may possess. Naturally, on two or three occasions, the rubber planters of this Presidency have asked Government to give some relief in the matter of assessment on rubber lands, but up to the present, they have never received any relief whatever. That attitude is in striking contrast to the attitude of every other Government that has anything to do with rubber, not only in the East but the whole world over. I say all over the world because Brazil removed all taxes in connexion with rubber

some time ago. The Federated Malay States have reduced their assessment by a substantial amount. In the case of India itself, the Native State of Cochin has reduced all assessment by 50 per cent. In the case of the Native State of Travancore, the assessments have been reduced in some cases by 25 per cent and in some cases by 50 per cent. In the case of Coorg, the assessments have been reduced by 50 to 75 per cent. Only in the case of the Madras Presidency has there been no reduction whatsoever in the rubber assessment. Is it any surprise, therefore, that I myself, and I think I can safely say my constituency as well on whose behalf I am speaking in this Council, should feel that some relief should be given to the ryots in the matter of the ryotwari assessment? (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that the Government are taking a too detached view of each source of revenue and seem to regard land revenue as one particular thing, excise as another, any other thing as something else, each in its water-tight compartment. I venture to state that the whole of the revenue, not merely land revenue, rests in the last resort on the condition of the ryot and whether the ryot is in a condition to pay what is demanded of him. I expect most Members in this Chamber will recall the familiar fable entitled 'The Belly and its Members.' You will recollect that the various members of the body had a discussion as to which of them was the most beautiful and the most useful and they all found that in varying degrees they were extremely beautiful and useful, all except the Belly, and they all treated with contempt the Belly which they regarded as of no particular use in the body. In due course as it happened the Belly got sick and the disease quickly spread to all the members of the body. I suggest it is a good analogy to compare the agricultural interests of this country to the Belly in the fable, and if I may carry the simile still further, I suggest that the ryot is the navel in the whole system of Government.

"Mr. President, I notice that the hon. the Finance Member in dealing with this matter suggests that the demand for reduction of assessment had its origin among the mirasidars of the Tanjore district. That may be the case. That is explained by the fact, I presume, that they are better organized than those connected with land in other districts. But from my own personal experience I can quite definitely state that the distress is not only calamitous, but is widespread and I should say it is just as bad or worse in Malabar as in any other district in the Presidency.

"That brings me to the question of the agitation which has been going on and which, I think, is regarded by Government as factious. I think I am fairly acquainted with what is factious and what is not. One usually knows the type of agitation which is akin to playing the same gramophone record. On this occasion, the agitation about this matter of land assessment is, I am convinced, absolutely spontaneous. And I shall give one instance to prove what I say. The distinguished gentleman who at present holds the honourable position of Zamorin of Malabar is a person, as you all know, of very great ability and singular independence of character. He has already shown just recently in a very marked

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manner how absolutely impervious he is to the passing political cries of the day. In this matter of the reduction of land revenue, the Zamorin himself did not hesitate to attend a meeting in Calicut the other day in connexion with this demand for reduction. Is it to be supposed that a nobleman of the calibre and distinction of the present Zamorin Raja of Malabar would lend himself to factious agitation? The agitation is absolutely serious and sincere, and I feel convinced that Government should pay heed to this spontaneous agitation and endeavour to find a way to comply with the just demands of the ryots. It would be a generous gesture on the part of the Finance Member. We are on the eve of great changes and I myself have sufficient pride of race to hope that, when the British Government of this Presidency ceases, it should cease as it began, in a blaze of glory (hear, hear); is it too much to hope, therefore, that the hon. the Finance Member may even yet change his mind and grant either this remission or some substantial portion of it, not in order to gain a popularity which I am certain he neither courts nor desires, but in order to close a great chapter in the history of this Province with a striking instance of British justice?" (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

* Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, many hon. Members of this House who have spoken on the Budget before me have paid eloquent tributes to the lucidity and clear exposition of the Budget figures of this Presidency. I do not, therefore, feel it necessary, Sir, to add my humble quota to that compliment given to the hon. the Finance Member. Sir, looking at the figures presented in the Budget, both of the revised estimate for 1932–33 and of the estimate for 1933–34, it looks surprising how in years of great economic depression and further when the Presidency is languishing in trade depression—to use the words of the hon. the Finance Member—we could really have a surplus Budget. Turning to the figures of the increase under Land, Excise, Stamps and Registration revenue, it requires not much scrutiny to find out that the improvement under these heads is only another symptom of the distress prevailing in the Province. Taking the first head, the increment of 2·34 lakhs under land revenue, I think the Finance Member knows well as well as other Members in this House that much of the realization of land revenue during the current year has been possible by reason of the ryot drawing upon his scanty reserve of gold. It is a well-known fact that the agriculturist in this country is attached by ties to his homestead and land as in any other country. That explains why he had reluctantly to part with the little savings he has had by way of gold ornaments, a few gold nuggets probably, in order to meet his dues to the Government.

" With regard to the Excise revenue, the increment of 62·18 lakhs had been possible by reason of the wild expectations raised in the minds of renters by the Ordinances that have been passed and the era of quiet and contentment that it was expected to usher in. And I think, Sir, I am not wrong when I say that again this year we are having a reaction in that the bids for excise shops and other rentals are on the decline.

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"Again, in the matter of improvement of 16 lakhs under Stamps and 3·19 lakhs under Registration, these only speak to the great *economic distress that is affecting the population of this Presidency. And if any further evidence is necessary*, we *have it in the admission made not only by the hon. the Finance Member, but also by the preceding speaker*, Mr. Langley, *who has said that the economic outlook to-day is far worse than what it was twelve months ago.*

"I only feel that the only possible thing for the Government to do in these circumstances is to give that relief so plainly and unequivocally indicated by this House to the persons who have been hard hit by this depression that is around us. As regards land revenue, Member after Member of this House has brought it to the attention of the Government that the incidence of land taxation in this Presidency is the heaviest in this country and probably the heaviest in the world. Now, Sir, the plight of the agriculturist is far worse than what it was a few months ago. A few months ago at least they had the advantage of a rise in the price of gold by reason of England going off the gold standard which was responsible for his having rushed to the market to part with the little gold he had. The prices of foodstuffs and of staple crops of this Presidency have fallen beyond all proportion, and I believe they are even now on the inclined plane, falling further and further. The hon. the Finance Member may derive his own satisfaction by the fall in prices and assert that it benefits the poorer classes but it really benefits neither the poorer classes nor the landed classes.

"As hon. Members are all aware, although grain is very cheap, the poor classes have no money to buy it even then. So far as the landed classes are concerned, as the representatives of those people have pointed out before me, the fall in prices has so gravely and adversely affected them that they find it difficult to meet the cost of cultivation and their every-day needs for maintenance, etc. Sir, land revenue is after all an inelastic source of revenue and, on account of this drawback, it is very desirable that the Government should find out other avenues for enhancing and augmenting the revenues of the State. In this connexion I may bring to the notice of Government the very inadequate provision they have made for the development of industries in the Presidency. The development of industries is one method by which Government can open a source of revenue. Government must pay greater attention to the development of industries which will benefit the Government and the country alike. In this Presidency, barring a few mills started at Coimbatore and a few in the city of Madras, there is no mill worth the name elsewhere and nothing has been done to give a proper lead to industrial schemes. I would urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity for allotting a larger share of their revenues for starting new industries. The adjacent State of Mysore has taken the lead in this connexion. They are having an iron foundry at State cost. They are having a big silk factory at State cost and they have got a big scheme for the improvement of the hydro-electric plant at Sivasamudram. It may be asked what industries can

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the State finance or subsidize. I will mention a few for the consideration of the Government such as opening of a larger number of hydro-electric schemes, opening of cement factories, opening of potteries and tile works and a vigorous exploitation of our forests. I am suggesting that it is time enough that the Government paid sufficient attention to these things. As the hon. the Finance Member has explained, we are on the eve of a Reformed Constitution which might mean further heavy expenditure. The sooner, therefore, we wake up to the realities of the situation and find ways and means, the better for us and for our future. Sir, we must bear this in mind for another reason also. Hon. Members of this House, in their individual capacity, are, no doubt, aware of the grave problem of unemployment of the middle classes. During the off-season, the agriculturists further swell the number and the problem assumes colossal proportions. Every year thousands of students coming out of the schools and colleges join the ranks of the unemployed and further increase their number. I ask what the Government have done for the relief of these unfortunate men.

" Now I would like to refer to what the hon. the Revenue Member was pleased to call 'the revenue cut.' I may bring to the notice of the House that, next year, the agriculturist will find it very hard even to pay his dues to the Government. The decline in the price of staple crops is bound to make his position more and more miserable. The hon. the Finance Member may have his fling against the Tanjore mirasidars. That is a matter between him and our mirasidar friends. But what I am urging upon him is the need for showing some consideration for the petty ryot and the petty landholder who pays a kist of, say, not more than Rs. 10. Sir, after all, the agricultural community of the land is always the backbone of the country and it would be a very sad thing to break the back of this community, an act which may eventually result in the breakdown of the entire system.

" Sir, it is very unfortunate that the question of the restoration of salary cut should have come at a time when the 'revenue cut' has been ruled out of consideration. With regard to restoration of the salary cut, I desire to say that, in the face of the economic depression to which people outside the ranks of Government servants are exposed I feel sure that, if only a proper appeal had been made to the Government servants, they would have responded to the call of the country by agreeing to have the cut continued for some little time longer or till prosperity and contentment prevailed in the country. I dare say that there is no walk of life, be it that of a doctor or a lawyer or a tradesman, which is not hit by the sad state in which it is placed to-day.

" The hon. the Finance Member's presentation of the Budget figures in the artful manner in which he has done is intended to persuade us to be a party to the continuance of the millstone of heavy taxation round the neck of the agriculturists. I dare say that, in spite of the arguments he has advanced and the poor solace he has afforded

to the agriculturists by giving them his advice on the change of the crops and offering to open up better markets and minor ports, the verdict of the House on the question of the need for giving relief to the agriculturists is and will be as unanimous and decisive as it was before. Relief to the agriculturists is imperative; it is urgent; and that it is just."

* Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, for presenting the House with a surplus Budget with the assistance of his brilliant staff and the conjoint labours of the Retrenchment Committee, the hon. the Finance Member deserves the warmest congratulations of the House. The hon. the Finance Member appears to me to be the favourite of Dame Fortune. That is the reason why he, in spite of adverse circumstances, has been able to present us this year with a well-balanced Budget. I may here express the apprehensions of some of us that all favourites of Dame Fortune might at some later time be surrounded by a needy crowd and their fortunes might then disappear.

" Last year, in criticising the Budget, the hon. Member might remember that I said that, in spite of having recourse to all possible sources of revenue, he was ruthlessly exploiting one source, namely, the emergency cuts. I said at that time that it was rather very unfortunate that he had to have recourse to emergency cuts. I am glad, Sir, that he has this year undertaken to restore this emergency cut. So far as I am concerned and I believe those who are of my way of thinking are concerned, there is great satisfaction that the emergency cut is to be restored. When that is the case, I should think that no apology was needed on the part of the hon. the Finance Member for having decided to restore the cut. In one word he could have explained his action: Well, we have pledged our word and the pledge must be redeemed. That is the only reason for restoring the cut. In this connexion I may suggest that we, Indians, would have been very happy if, in other walks of life and in other spheres of activities, the Britisher is also true to his plighted word and tries to redeem his word especially on questions relating to our political rights and liberties.

" Sir, we have heard several speakers complaining that the hon. the Finance Member has not been kind enough to accede to the request regarding the reduction of land-tax. I would only like to put forth one other aspect of the question and it is this: The implications of his speech on this point appear to me to be this: 'Well, you go on and table a resolution. You discuss it, but would not allow me an opportunity to place before you the case on the other side. You move for a closure, silence me and carry the motion. I will put my case before the Cabinet and advise them to throw out the resolution.' Well, I am glad the hon. Member has become a lover of non-co-operation. This Government were the enemies of non-co-operation and their policy was to kill it. The hon. the Leader of the House would probably be surprised at his Colleague becoming an apostle of non-co-operation! Is this non-co-operation to say: 'If you would not co-operate with me, [illegible] non-co-operate with you.'? From the implication of his speech

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it looks as if my inference is correct. He will excuse me if I am wrong. However his speech is there. All sections of the House are unanimous in demanding the reduction of land revenue.

"So far as the famine zone—the unfortunate famine zone from which I come—is concerned, reduction of assessment alone would not bring any relief. To that area some relief is almost promised, stating that if there are occasions and if there are possibilities, Government would grant relief. I consider it is a redeeming feature in the communiqué issued on this subject. I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member to remember that the Ceded districts are suffering, not only from the general economic depression, but also from the thorough failure of the crops. So far as the first crop is concerned, viz., korra and tennu, there has not been a failure. But so far as the second crop 12-30 is concerned, viz., cotton and cholam, there has been a certain amount p.m. of failure. At one time during the year, i.e., in December or so, we were thinking that at least the hand of God was kind enough to shower heavy rains in our districts and that therefore we would have enough yield in our crops. Unfortunately at the beginning of January, owing to the pest of an insect, heavy damage was caused to our crops. If the hon. the Finance Member has seen the thousands of memorials and representations that have been made to the Government by the people of the affected parts, he could not have come to any other conclusion than giving relief to the poor ryots of those parts. So relief to the agriculturists is certainly essential. It is not right to say that the ryot is not willing to pay taxes. As the hon. Member representing the Planters' Association said, the ryot will only be too glad to assist the Government and to come to their rescue at the time of need. All the time he has been doing so. As some of the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench are very well aware, from their personal experience, the ryot is a most hospitable person. He is a friend of the police constable. It is the ryot that supplies the wants of the forest constable and it is the ryot that caters to the needs of almost all the public servants, even after foregoing his meals, if necessary. That is the attitude of the ryot. He is certainly not the man to grudge paying more if he can possibly do so. On account of the very pitiable circumstances in which he is placed, he is in a very humiliating position and he is not able to pay even the existing land revenue. I hope, therefore, that Government will appreciate the position of the ryot and give him the relief that is so essential for him at this juncture."

* Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"Sir, if the hon. the Finance Member had shown the very same sympathy which he had shown last year at the time of the Budget discussion in dealing with the question of retrenchment and acceding to the request of this House to have drastic retrenchments in the expenditure of this Province, we should one and all have congratulated him. On the other hand, what he did last year he has sought to undo this year by the most unsympathetic attitude which he has taken un towards this House and this Presidency and its people. Two things that stand most prominently in this year's Budget

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is the restoration of the cut in the salaries of Government servants and the refusal to accede to the almost unanimous demand of this House to give a 12½ per cent reduction in the land revenue. That is the conduct of the Government and its Members just on the eve of the Reforms and at a time when Responsible Government is promised to us. I do not know, if that is the attitude of Government, what is the sort of Reforms and what is the sort of Responsible Government which we are likely to get in a year or two. In this respect I hope the Government would at least now take the cue which my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, has just given them and show to the people that they mean well by the people and that they are really the friends of the people by giving effect to the unanimous request of the elected Members of this Legislature. The hon. the Finance Member has said that the agitation for the reduction of land tax is coming mostly from the southern districts. I may say that while the southern districts suffer from over-production and competition from Burma rice, the other parts of the Presidency suffer from similar disabilities which have affected the ryots very seriously. For instance, I may say that South Kanara ryots have suffered from very untimely rains and also from competition from Mysore. These untimely rains have given only 6 annas worth of paddy in place of a rupee worth of paddy and the rise in prices, as everybody would expect owing to the deficiency of crops, has not taken place because of competition from Mysore. So much so, there is not only insufficiency of produce, but there is also the lowering of prices which has affected South Kanara ryots this year more than any other previous year. So much so, the landholder has not only to pay taxes on his lands, but he has also to assist his tenants who are cultivating his lands. No doubt the Government may think that the ryot paid his kist last year and that this year also he will pay. That hope of the Government cannot be realized this year, because last year the ryot was able to sell his gold on account of the rise in the price of gold and pay the kist; but this year, there is no question of selling gold, because everything has been sold; so much so, it is next to impossible that the ryot will be able to pay his assessment this year. When representations were made to the Collector last year, I was told that he did realize the difficulties of the ryots and did make a representation to the Government that the position of the ryots in South Kanara was very serious; it must be true as otherwise the Government would have placed the report on the table of the House when questioned in this House, instead of claiming it to be confidential. But I may say that this year the plight of the ryot is worse. If no redress is given to him in the matter of taxes, he would be really thrown out of the land. I also make a further appeal in this respect, viz., that the policy adopted by the Government in fighting against the ryot is really very unsound. The best security of the Government is the middle class people from the rungs of which the ryots come. The policy of undermining the prestige, the happiness and contentment of the ryots is creating unsecurity for the Government. I may say that any Government which seeks to destroy the middle class people

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destroys itself. So much so, the policy which the Government has just now adopted is a policy which is calculated least to safeguard its own security.

"Before closing, I should like to draw the attention of this House to two other special grievances of the people of South Kanara. I am told that resurvey is now going on in the district of South Kanara and one of the functions of the Resurvey Department is reclassification of lands which were assessed during the last settlement. In this regard what the Resurvey Department is seeking to do is to reclassify third-class wet lands or lands classed punja into first-class wet lands. It is this way: during the last settlement waste lands were assigned to the ryots. By their own improvements on those lands, they have made them into first-class wet lands. They have dug out wells, tanks and other water sources and they have also lowered the level of these lands. They have spent a large sum of money and thus converted them into first-class wet lands. Now, Sir, by reclassifying them from third-class into first-class wet lands, what the Government are doing is they are not taxing the lands, but taking the labour and improvements of the ryots. This principle has to be given up by the Government. If labour and improvement of the ryots are to be taxed, it would be putting a premium on idleness. So much so, the ryot would cease to improve the land.

"The next difficulty is the difficulty connected with the Forest Department. Recently Government have by their circular deprived the ryots of the concession which they were having before, viz., of grazing their cattle in forest reserves. The removal of this concession hit very hard upon the ryots. The mischief that has been caused to the ryots by this circular would be realized if we take, for instance, the forest reserves in some of the taluks in South Kanara. At least in the Coondapoor taluk, in the Puttur taluk and in the Kasaragod taluk, forest reserves have come up close to the ryotwari lands and there is absolutely no other land in the vicinity for the cattle to graze. Within a furlong you have got forest reserves coming up and if the reserve forests do not afford facilities for grazing cattle and when there are no other lands for doing so, what will the poor ryots do? The removal of the concession which the ryots were previously enjoying has hit hard upon them. Either they have to fast their cattle in their own sheds or if they want to feed them they have to purchase straw or hay for feeding them. Before this circular the ryots were grazing their cattle as a matter of right. The removal of this concession has hit the ryots of South Kanara very heavily in addition to the land-tax. I believe that the Government would pay heed to the grievances of the people and remedy them."

* Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU NAYUDU:—"The hon. the Finance Member deserves the congratulations of this House for managing the affairs of this Province so tactfully and for so ably presenting a surplus Budget. But it is with a feeling of regret that I have to say that Government are not inclined to mitigate the hardships of poor ryots,

during this unprecedented economic distress. Presenting a surplus Budget is no consolation to the poor ryot. The ryot is worse than what he was last year. It is agreed by one and all that the prosperity of the ryot is most essential for peace and security of any Government. But unfortunately the grievances of starving ryots, in spite of the unanimous request of this Council, have been ignored and a sense of helplessness and desperation is evident among them. The refusal of the Government to recognize this fact and also the non-provision of any grant in the Budget for giving relief to the miserable ryots will only increase the discontent among them. With a huge balance at the disposal of the hon. the Finance Member he should have afforded some measure of relief to the poor ryots, but it is regrettable to note that nothing has been done to give them relief in the districts of East and West Godavari.
.45 The agricultural produce has no market and does not fetch proper prices.
m. The ryots are not able to raise any money to pay the kist. The incidence of taxation is unbearably high, especially at a time of economic crisis like the present with the result that they are further crippled. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to reconsider the whole situation and give some immediate relief to the ryots by accepting the resolution of the Council recommending a reduction of 12½ per cent in land revenue. I need not repeat that the ryot is the pillar of the whole structure of Government and society and if he should collapse the whole structure would tumble down.

" In this connexion I want to bring to the notice of the Government that the ryots of the Polavaram Island have been hardly hit after the introduction of the Polavaram Island Project in East Godavari. They are charged Rs. 13 an acre which is a double rate. The lands are not consolidated, often times they are submerged and the ryots are not able to raise sufficient crops on them. I can say, Sir, that these ryots are rueing the day when the said project was inaugurated, because the Government are taking their blood in return for the water they give. Unless the Government come forward and give very liberal remissions, the ryots will be put to the necessity of abandoning the cultivation of lands altogether.

" Further, I regret to note that no adequate provision is made in the Budget estimates for rural reconstruction. The provision made for grants to local bodies to enable them to carry on the work of water-supply, sanitation, education and communications, is very inadequate.

" Lastly, Sir, with regard to expenditure on remunerative schemes, I must say that the money should be found from loan funds and the revenue fund should not be utilized for that purpose. The surplus should be devoted to the reduction of taxation, welfare of the people and promotion of indigenous industries."

* Mr. C. Basu Dev :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to express no idle sentiment or formal courtesy when I say that the hon. the Finance Member and his able Secretary, Mr. Hood, deserve our sincere thanks for the very lucid, good and safe Budget that was presented to this

hon. House the day before yesterday. The Budget demonstrates beyond any doubt the anxious care and caution of the hon. Member who is sincerely anxious to ensure a sound financial position for our Province. He conceals behind a stern exterior a soft and sympathetic heart just as an elder brother does when he tightens the purse strings against his younger brothers, and I am sure that, throughout the criticism directed against him, there is that lining of affection which younger members though for the nonce discontented feel towards the heads of the families because they knew that the economy is for their good.

" The hon. the Finance Member has been mainly attacked on one and only issue, namely, the non-remission in the land revenue. But unfortunately some of the critics of the Budget have confused the issue and advanced mixed arguments. They have brought in the restoration of the salary cut and the Part II Schemes for considerable hostile criticism, because in their opinion they stood in the way of revenue remission. We all know, Sir, that the salary cut had worked great harship on the employees of the Government. Out of about Rs. 30 lakhs saved by the salary cut, as much as Rs. 22 lakhs and odd, more than 70 per cent, represents the saving by the cut in the pay of persons drawing Rs. 325 and less. Now a salary of Rs. 300 is not a fat pay, if I may say so. The Royal Commission on Labour, which toured the country recently and which was even boycotted by a section of our workers as an instrument of the capitalists, came to the conclusion on the evidence before them that the lot of people drawing Rs. 300 and less was so desperately helpless that they were forced to recommend special protection to them by the withdrawal of coercive processes of law for the recovery of debts. *With regard to the cut in the pay of officers on more* than Rs. 300, it has been responsible for very severe domestic economies, resulting to some extent in the aggravation of the problem of unemploy*ment. It is therefore* a matter for congratulation and thankfulness, and not for criticism, that the Government have thought fit to restore the salary cut and honoured the pledge they gave last year. Last August my hon. Friend, Swami Sahajanandam, tabled a resolution asking that the cut should be restored in the case of officers on Rs. 200 and less. On the assurance given by the hon. the Finance Member that the cut would remain in force only till the end of March this year and that the removal of the cut would be the first charge on the improvement of the revenue, the resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House. I was rather taken aback, Sir, when the hon. Member for the City of Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, expressed surprise at the loyalty of the Government to keep their pledge. The hon. Member said that the Government have broken so many pledges and that it was surprising that they should honour this. Though this is not a matter relevant to the subject of my discussion, I hope that the hon. Member for Madras will not maintain that the non-keeping of one pledge is an argument against honouring another.

" With regard to the Part II Schemes, I should say, as a Member of the Finance Committee, that both the Committee and its worthy

Chairman, the hon. Finance Member, gave the schemes very careful consideration and approved them only after they were satisfied that they were absolutely and urgently necessary. It would be unwise and improper to postpone these Part II Schemes for the purpose of the land revenue remission.

"With regard to the remission of land revenue itself, I feel that the Government communiqué does not show that they have said the last word on the matter. The Government have not finally shut the door against all hopes. I feel sure that the Government would do something to relieve the distress of the agriculturists. In this connexion, Sir, I should like to ask what the word 'agriculturists' means, and whether any remission that may be granted by the Government would help to add a morsel more to the scanty food of the poor agricultural labourer. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Apparently not.) I think the hon. Member is right. I am afraid the agricultural labourer has not in the present picture or scheme of relief prayed for the remission asked for. If I can he sure that this relief will reach the agricultural labourer, I will plead the harder for it. In passing I would like to make a suggestion, and that is, the Government may try to find money from the loan funds or the provincial balances for granting this remission, if they so decide. I hope that they will decide to render some relief, and that they will not touch either the salaries or the Part II Schemes.

"Fortunately for us, this year we have been able to spend these three days more usefully than last year or the year before last. The hon. the Home Member now enjoys great freedom from attacks on the Police department. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Wait and see.) It is a matter—whomsoever our thanks may be due to—on which we may congratulate ourselves. During these three days the Council has been able to discuss more important matters.

"Coming to the Transferred Half of the Government, I wish to say a word in praise of the hon. the Chief Minister. During the short time he has been in office he has exhibited an energy and enthusiasm far surpassing our anticipation. In the sphere of Local Self-Government he has been responsible for four Bills which will soon come up for discussion on the floor of the House. He has also taken up that colossal subject—the amending Bill to the City Municipal Act. I am sure, with the help of his energetic Secretary, that Bill will see the light of day in August next.

"The hon. the Second Minister, who is in charge of Agriculture, Co-operation and Development, has done exceedingly well in the departments entrusted to his care. The Co-operative Societies Consolidating Bill, the Commercial Crops Marketing Bill and the present Land Mortgage Banks Bill are certainly achievements to his credit. But I am afraid I cannot congratulate him as Minister in charge of Public Works. About this, I shall not say much at present. I shall have occasion to deal with it later on.

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"I hope the hon. the Third Minister will forgive me if I am unable to speak in similar terms of eulogy of his work as Minister of Education. In my speech during the Budget Session of 1931 I laid stress on the importance of adult education to remove the appalling illiteracy of our country. The Agricultural Commission has said that it is their considered opinion that illiteracy is the one single formidable obstacle in the way of progress of the country. I expected the hon. the Minister for Education would take some steps to remove this hindrance to progress, but I am sadly disappointed in that respect. Again a resolution was tabled by me in the Council asking for relief to the hard-pressed parents on account of the frequent changes of school text-books. I had hoped that the Education Department would tackle the question and do something to give this much needed relief, but nothing to my knowledge has been done. My friend, Mr. Hutton, has been spending Rs. 400 a year on text books for the boys under his protection. All this money is unnecessarily wasted. It is a sad commentary on the educational policy of the Government that, under the guise of education, the poor parents are exploited by text-book publishers, sellers and agents. You find these agents and sellers in almost every educational institution. The hard-pressed poor parents are clamouring for some relief and the sooner the question is tackled the better.

"With your permission, Mr. President, I should like to say a word about the Public Works Department. Sir, an officer of this department has been responsible for bringing the Government into contempt. If only the provisions of the Penal Code were applied to him, he deserves to be charged under section 120 A. With regard to the doings of this officer, I shall have occasion to speak at greater length during the detailed discussion of the Budget."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, every year's Budget has a special feature, and this year's Budget also has certain characteristics which are its own. The first thing that strikes one is that the land which yields our staple food and the Excise Department which deals with drink have yielded increased revenue and this has enabled the hon. the Finance Member to restore 'the reduction in the standard of living of the State' so hurriedly. 'The standard of living of the State' is disproportionately higher than the standard of living of the people themselves. The Government is too costly for the poor people of India and the people are being over-taxed to keep up the standard of living of the Government. The economic depression would have proved a blessing in disguise if it had made the Government realize the necessity of effecting permanent reduction in the cost of administration. Last year the Government were driven to the necessity—to use the words of the hon. the Finance Member—to curtail expenditure, to dispense with luxuries, to eliminate waste, to rehabilitate the finances, to cut down even to the bone, the beneficent expenditure, etc. One would have thought that, when finances improved and more revenue came in than was anticipated, the Government in its thankfulness for the relief that was given to it from the embarrassing financial position, 1 p.m.

would have given the first benefit of the improvement to the main source from which the additional revenue was derived. When this House passed the resolution about reducing land revenue by 12½ per cent, it showed its full sense of responsibility. The resolution was a well considered one, and the whole House took part in its discussion; the *discussion of that resolution was of a very high order and Members showed large amount of restraint.* The resolution was not carried by a 'large majority' as stated by the hon. the Finance Member, but it was carried by the whole House, the only dissentients being the Members of Government. The hon. the Finance Member has made a grievance that the closure was applied and he was not given an opportunity to reply to the debate. It was because the Members were so very anxious to convince the hon. the. Finance Member and the hon. the Revenue Member on this subject, that they did not leave any time for the hon. the Finance Member to reply to the debate. An opportunity has, however, been given now to him of giving us, in his Budget speech, those very reasons which, according to him, would have given greater weight to our resolution if they had been placed before the House then. (At this stage the Deputy President took the Chair.) We expected that the reasons which he had no opportunity of placing before the House then, would be given in his Budget speech which he delivered yesterday. I do not see a single good reason advanced by him for not advising the Government to give effect to our resolution. That being the case, this House owes it to itself that, when cut motions are under discussion, it should show the same unanimity that it has shown on the last occasion; and by means of a cut motion it will, I hope, convey its determination to the Government that in this matter the House does not wish to be trifled with.

"The system of Government that prevails at present in India is such that the servants themselves are masters. Therefore the services do always have the first consideration at the hands of the Members of the Government. It is no wonder that the only pledge that the Government has thought of honouring is the pledge given by some members of the services who are at the top to the whole services. To use the words used by the hon. the Finance Member, 'the security of the services' is, in his opinion, really tantamount to the 'security of the Government.'

"Another source, as I have observed, that has brought us greater revenue this year and is expected to bring still greater revenue next year is 'Excise.' The receipt under this head stood at Rs. 545·80 lakhs in the year 1920-21. It dropped to Rs. 497·37 lakhs in 1921-22. As was observed in the Finance Memorandum, this was the result of non-co-operation. The figure went down to Rupees 494·35 lakhs in 1925-26. Then it rose to Rs. 592 lakhs in 1929-30, the highest on record. Then followed Civil Disobedience, and the figure was reduced to Rs. 528·37 lakhs in 1930-31. There was another drop of a crore of rupees in the year 1931-32. The Government was, therefore, wise in budgeting for Rs. 365·06 lakhs in 1932-33,

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but Civil Disobedience had by that time spent its force and instead of the revenue falling under this head, it resulted in our getting a receipt of Rs. 427·23 lakhs as per revised estimate—it was very little below the figure for the previous year. I understand that there was further improvement, as the figure was raised to 432 lakhs in the revised estimate as found in the Finance Memorandum. Altogether there was an excess recovery of Rs. 62·17 lakhs over the Budget Estimate in 1932–33. The Budget Estimate for the year 1933–34 is Rs. 448·85 lakhs which will give us a further sum of Rs. 21·61 lakhs.

"I cannot congratulate the Government on this improvement in the Excise revenue. I do not subscribe to the object for the attainment of which the Civil Disobedience movement was started. But the programme of the Congress was such that, if instead of the Congress which is at war with the Government, any other organization had started the picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloths, no objection could have been raised to these items as such. The object with which picketing was done—apart from its political implications—was not such as people would not have sympathy with. That is the reason why the Government did not get the support of the people in suppressing this movement as they would otherwise have got if the Civil Disobedience had taken a different form. Another reason why people did not support the Government in their repressive policy is that they have continued to keep in prison leaders whose freedom should have been very desirable at the present time when the new Constitution is on the anvil.

"This, Sir, brings me down to the subject of Police. I notice, Sir, that at the time when the Non-co-operation movement was in full swing, the expenditure on Police went up from Rs. 182 lakhs in 1921–22 to Rs. 205 lakhs in the year 1922–23. Then it dropped to Rs. 188 lakhs in the year 1925–26. In the year 1930–31, the year in which Civil Disobedience movement was started, the expenditure which stood at Rs. 182 lakhs in the year 1920–21 and at Rs. 188 lakhs in 1925–26 rose to the highest figure of Rs. 220 lakhs. The civil resisters had succeeded in bringing down the excise revenue by one crore and sixty-three lakhs of rupees in two years, notwithstanding the activities of the Police against the civil resisters. But if the excise revenue is expected to give Rs. 20 lakhs more in 1933–34, this amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is being presented to the Police in the shape of an increase in the Police budget as compared with the expenditure in the pre-non-co-operation years. So, 1-1 p.m.
practically the Civil Disobedience movement was responsible for the loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 163 lakhs in two years and the small recovery of Rs. 20 lakhs expected in 1933–34 goes to the Police for fighting the Civil Disobedience movement.

"Sir, I shall not take up more time of the House, and I conclude by making one observation; that is, now that we are on the eve of a new Constitution, let us, Members of this Council as well as Members of Government, in dealing with the Budget this year, deal with it with a full sense of that responsibility which should be felt on both sides at a time like the present."

* Mr. P. V. Krishnaiah Choudari:—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I should first join the hon. Members who have preceded me in thanking the hon. the Finance Member for his very lucid and able exposition of the budgetary position of this Province. But, Sir, we, on this side of the House, are of opinion that there is absolutely no cause for rejoicing over the balanced Budget, the small surplus and the big closing balance, which the hon. Member has dangled before us. The Budget Memorandum shows us that the revenues and the expenditure of the Government have increased year by year. Our revenues have increased from nearly 1,620 lakhs in 1920–21 to 1,726 lakhs in 1933–34, and expenditure shows a similar increase from about 1,480 lakhs in 1920–21 to 1,722 lakhs in 1933–34, that is an increase of Rs. 106 lakhs in revenue and 242 lakhs in expenditure respectively. The land revenue alone has gone up by Rs. 80 lakhs during this period; and an increase of over Rs. 10 lakhs is budgeted for in 1933–34 in excess of the revised estimate for 1932–33. There has been little check under this item, but on the other hand an increase, even in the recent years, when the enormous fall in the prices of agricultural products has adversely affected the ryot.

" Representing as I do, Sir, a rural constituency composed of suffering ryots, it is my duty to-day to enter my emphatic protest against the way in which the Government have failed to respond to the resolution of this Council for a 12½ per cent remission of land revenue assessment during the current fasli. The hon. Member for Finance admits that it would not be difficult for the Government to find the required sum for meeting this demand. It is stated, Sir, that the demand for remission originated from the mirasidars of Tanjore district. That would be no fault, Sir, even if that were the fact; but I deny it entirely. The condition of the ryots is substantially the same in every district and the opinion of the ryots on this subject is unanimous. The hon. Member has expressed a fear that any remission this year would not be limited to that period. Sir, the main reason why the motion secured the almost unanimous support of all sections of this House—even the silent sympathy of the Transferred Half of the Government, was its moderation and also the fact that it would be limited to this year. This House has no desire, and cannot commit itself to more, Sir, no less than the hon. the Finance Member. Our speeches made that point quite clear. But it seems to be feared by the Government, that if the position of the ryots does not improve, a similar demand might be brought forward in the future. Sir, I do not see any point in this objection. I am repeating what some hon. Members have already pointed out, that when a remedy is proposed, it is only logical that it should continue as long as the cause for it continues to exist, other conditions remaining the same. When a brighter future is hopefully forecasted, I cannot understand why the Government should fight shy of giving temporary relief to the ryots.

" Another fear that has been expressed is that, with a diminished land revenue, we might not be able to shoulder the obligations of the Reformed Constitution, when it comes into force. Sir, whatever the

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opinion of politicians and constitutional lawyers on this subject, the main reason for the agitation in favour of Reforms is that the first duty of the Reformed Legislature would be to lessen the crushing burden of taxation. It would be no cause for joy to the vast mass of the people, nor to their representatives, that we should have Provincial Autonomy, under which taxation would go on increasing, or remain even at its present level.

" Sir, the removal of the entire ten per cent cut in the salaries of the Provincial Services, while the Government of India and other Provinces are removing only half of it, is another point on which I cannot congratulate the Government. The Treasury Bench talk about their retrenchment, but it is only the ' nation-building ' subjects that have been mostly affected.

" Sir, under the head ' Interest ' we propose to pay Rs. 73·37 lakhs during 1933–34. The rate of interest is nearly six per cent. If the Government can get a relief of at least half a per cent from the Government of India, when low interests prevail and our finances are good, they can get a saving of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. I do not suppose that they need wait for this purpose, till the Conference on War Debts meets.

" I see another item of nearly Rs. 32 lakhs to be spent on Electricity. May I ask, Sir, where is the urgency for that when the ryot is plunged in the deepest misery? The increased amount under Part II Schemes can afford no consolation to those who have had to part with their petty gold hoardings and their jewellery to pay the land revenue. By the way, Sir, I have to point out that my own district of Guntur, which has its own urgent troubles with regard to irrigation and drainage, just like Tanjore or Kistna, finds no place in the list, and so the benefit to my district is ' nil '.

" Under the head ' Excise,' the Government have budgeted for an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs over the revised estimate of this year. Sir, the economic condition of the people does not warrant such optimism. I desire to utter a serious warning, Sir, to the Government that they will find themselves totally wrong in their assumption. If Part II schemes, either totally or in part, have to rely on the increase under Excise, I can confidently assert that they will have to be given up in the end for lack of funds.

" Finally, Sir, I appeal to the Government not to be extravagant with the money at their disposal, by restoring the entire salary cut or in expenditure on schemes to benefit only the urban population, but to remit a portion of the land revenue, either by a uniform 12½ per cent in all cases as recommended by this House, or by any other percentage, suitably graded, to relieve the ryot."

* Rao Sahib D. V. NARASIMHASWAMI :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member deserves the congratulations of our Province for the surplus he has managed to get when almost all the other Provinces are groaning under deficits. But he has not made any practical suggestions how to get over the present economic crisis. The

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interests of the peasantry who are the real boon of our country have not been well looked after. When we are in a state of crisis, fresh taxation in the shape of resettlement of land-tax and revised water-rates have been imposed. The very mild request of this hon. House to give a remission of 12½ per cent in the land revenue for this year has not been accepted. The arguments advanced by the Government are most unconvincing. The ryots have become helpless and unless Government immediately comes to their rescue, they will become desperate and join hands with the extreme politicians who advocate non-co-operation with the Government of the day. It has been said that Government have to lose Rs. 74 lakhs if they are to grant 12½ per cent remission and that the nation-building departments would suffer. I submit that there is no such danger, provided the Government views our request sympathetically. I entirely dissociate myself with the hon. Members who suggest that Part II schemes can be cut short to the extent of Rs. 74 lakhs if remission is to be accepted. When we get large Provincial Reserve Fund, I do not find any necessity to touch the Part II schemes. We have got nearly Rs. 3 crores in our provincial balance and I understand that our Province is obliged to keep nearly Rs. 1½ crores. In that case, why can't we indent this sum from our provincial balance under this emergency? The ryot is faced with a crisis and, unless our goodwill to him is shown in action, he is sure to lose confidence in all constitutional form of Government. Then again, what is the position when we go on hoarding our Provincial funds in a miserly manner? Very shortly, when there will be final examination of the financial position of the various Federal Provinces, our Province alone would be able to show a large balance and then we will be faced with another grave risk of an impost like the one we had in the Meston Award. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Finance Member to be generous to the poor agriculturists and consent to draw this Rs. 74 lakhs from the Provincial Reserve to meet the 12½ per cent remission in land revenue.

"In this connexion, we must be thankful to the hon. the Second Minister who is taking active interest in starting co-operative land mortgage-banks in the various districts. Properly worked and constituted, they are a real boon to the poor agriculturists. But knowing as I do, how they are managed in my district, I must strike a note of warning and draw pointed attention of the hon. Minister to the following facts. The real landowners and agriculturists are not afforded scope to be on the directorate and managing body. It is being so stage-managed that the power is placed in the hands of a clique. If the hon. Minister carefully scrutinizes the proceedings of the constitution of the said banks in my district, I am sure he will be able to discover the injustice done.

"Then again, it has been the misfortune of my district that it has so far not received any grant from the Road Development Fund. I respectfully urge upon the hon. the Chief Minister who is always just and fair to view the needs of my district more sympathetically and provide at the earliest opportunity the necessary funds to set right this

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grave injustice. We are badly in need of a bridge to connect the upland taluks with the delta area and therefore I appeal to him to secure a grant for the said work. Incessant requests have been made by the Cocanada Municipality for the grant of money from Government for the reconstruction of the Yeleru bridge in the municipal limits which has been washed away so far back as 1928. A temporary bridge is being maintained which is very dangerous to be allowed to continue and the municipal finances can't afford to meet the construction charges. I therefore respectfully beg to submit to the hon. Chief Minister that he may try to avert this danger by coming to the help of the municipal council towards the cost of the construction of this important bridge."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, last year when the hon. the Finance Member presented his Budget, the outstanding topic on which he laid emphasis was the Police Budget, because the condition of the time was, as he said, a condition of political turmoil. This year, fortunately, he has been able to tell us that we have had a year of political quiet. That is a matter entirely to the satisfaction of all sides of this House. But this year there are other topics to which he has clearly drawn our attention and on which it has become practically the duty of all sections of this House to concentrate attention. The topics that we have to direct our attention to are the demand from all sides of this House for a remission of the land revenue by at least 12½ per cent and coupled with it, a consideration of how far the restoration of the ten per cent salary cut in respect of the services whose salaries are regulated by this Government is justified; and along side these two topics there is the third connected topic, that which relates to the proposed expenditure on Part II schemes. I think the speech made by the hon. the Finance Member does not come up to legitimate expectations. I think it is a very vulnerable speech. His present speech and arguments will not stand side by side with statements deliberately made by him in the course of his Budget utterances last year. What he told us last year was that the conditions called for a cautious and restricted policy of expenditure. He told us that, balances or no balances, the policy of the Government had to be a policy of adjustment of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure, a policy of equilibrium so to say. With reference to the closing balance he was pleased, in the year before when he presented his Budget in 1931, to refer to large or even appreciable balances as fascinating but demoralizing balances. He said in the course of his speech last year that the era of these fascinating but demoralizing balances had departed at least for a number of years to come. When he budgets at a time of extraordinary economic depression and unprecedented fall in the prices of all foodgrains, he budgets for a closing balance of, I believe, about 271 lakhs in round figures, after transferring as much as about 26 lakhs and odd for capital expenditure. With reference to Part II schemes he said last year that they could only be contemplated within the limits of revenue. And,

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as for electric, irrigation and similar schemes, I thought he emphasized the correct principle to be that the financial burden over such projects had to be distributed over a series of years, as that was the correct and equitable principle to be applied in such cases. As to salary cuts what he said last year was that this Government's intention was to follow in all respects the line taken up by the Finance Member of the Government of India. That is to say, normally visualizing the future as and when they approached the 31st March 1933 there would be a further examination of economic conditions, and the action to be taken in the matter of the restoration of salary cuts by this Government would be in line with the action taken by the Government of India in the matter of the restoration of the 10 per cent cuts as to all-India services."

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—" Is that what I said last year? Is the hon. Member quoting from my speech? "

Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar :—" I am quoting only to this extent, namely, that 'the line taken up by this Government was to follow in all respects the line taken up by the Finance Member of the Government of India.' That is a direct quotation. I understand it, Sir, to mean that this Government will not assume in exercise of what the hon. the Finance Member has now been pleased to refer to as the unfettered discretion of this Government, a power to take a line of its own in departure of the line taken by the Government of India on an examination of the economic conditions now prevailing in the country as a whole. Hon. Members opposite on the Treasury Bench may shake their heads in dissent. I think we must agree to differ as to the true interpretation of my hon. Friend the Finance Member's words of last year. I say, to continue the cut for the all-India services to the extent of 5 per cent and to remove the entire cut of 10 per cent for Provincial and Subordinate Services whose salaries are under the control of this Government is, to adopt the converse of what the hon. the Finance Member said last year, not right, nor equitable. What he then said was that, if the Government of India did not continue after the 31st March 1933 the 10 per cent cut in the salaries of the all-India services, then it would not be equitable or right for this Government to continue the cut to any extent as to the Provincial and Subordinate Services whose salaries are under the control of this Government. I say you have only to put it the other way. If you want to be just and equitable, it follows, I say, that, if and when the Government of India, on an examination of the economic conditions just before the 31st March 1933, are compelled to come to the conclusion, in spite of their utmost endeavour to keep their pledges or so-called pledges, that a 5 per cent cut at any rate has to be continued, it is not right or equitable for this Government, on the strength of an imaginary improvement in the revenue position of this Presidency, to go ahead as if in exercise of a supposed unfettered discretion of this Government. Not that I am any the less tender to the services whose efficiency and contentment are the bedrock of all sound administration; but, if in this country as a whole we can secure that contentment and efficiency with a 5 per cent

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cut on for some time longer so far as the all-India services are concerned, why this invidious and premature concession in favour of the Provincial and Subordinate Services alone at a time when the ordinary requisites for daily life and existence, the foodgrains especially, are available in the market at much cheaper rates? Again, are we not really imagining that there is an improvement in the revenue position? How is it assumed that there is an improvement by continuing to tax the land at the same money rates as obtained when foodgrains were fetching us three times the prices which the foodgrains now fetch us? Is that not indirectly a taxation of the land at 300 per cent of the level at which it stood at a time when we had not this depression? It is wrong therefore to say that the revenue position has improved. You have really taxed the ryotwari population of this Presidency, which is the mainstay of the Government, 300 per cent in order to reach the imaginary conclusion that the revenue position has improved. I say that that is trying to put in sharp contrast the services who are bound to this stable element of the entire population by indissoluble ties, and the large mass of the population of this Presidency whose feelings it is not good to stir as against the custodians and guardians of their welfare, the members of the services. The members of the services have been accustomed for a short time now to this cut, and it will be there a short time more and not a perpetual cut. I think that, if this Government had fallen into line with the Government of India in respect of the continuance of the cut to the extent of 5 per cent, it would have been very much safer and sounder.

" As to Part II schemes I think they had better be hung up altogether, except to the minimum extent necessary, namely, to the extent necessary to prevent the waste of money spent on unfinished schemes by continuing them to the extent that would be absolutely necessary. Otherwise Part II schemes have not got to be proceeded with. Last year the hon. the Finance Member said that we must be content to go on at a less rapid rate and be content with a less ambitious programme. In answer to my remarks, the hon. the Finance Member in his reply said last year that undoubtedly the Budget was a carrying on Budget as it had to be, that we could not wed ourselves to any forward policy and that we had to be content with a carrying on policy. I say the clouds have not disappeared; they are yet there; this terrific calamity of low prices of foodgrains is there yet and it is sure to continue. And the sum of Rs. 271 lakhs or nearly three crores is the ultimate closing balance which is a most demoralizing thing to imagine. I do not know, if really the hon. the Finance Member had to be the first Finance Member in the new regime under the Constitutional Reforms, if he would have shut the door against the demand for land revenue remission in the most merciless fashion in which he has done now. He is no doubt saying that market facilities will be increased, railway freights will be gone into, and facilities will be given to encourage the people in the Tanjore district to try some other kind of paddy rather than the kind that they are used to. These palliatives of a very trivial character are really no solution of the main trouble that is affecting the whole

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mass of the population of this Presidency. I think, if he really thought of his having to function as the Finance Member of the coming Ministry, he would have come out with a triumphant cry from the Treasury Bench that the 12½ per cent remission resolution would be accepted by the Government."

* Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam :—" Mr. President, Sir, the general discussion on the Budget is usually an annual ceremonial, a sort of three days' carnival in which Members are privileged to travel from Peru to China, to discourse upon any subject under the sun, without running the risk of being called to order by the Chair. But this year's discussion on the Budget has been singular in this, that every Member who has taken part in the discussions since yesterday morning has been confining himself to the speech delivered by the hon. the Finance Member while introducing the Budget; and if I remember right, there has not been a single Member who spoke since 11 o'clock yesterday, who has not dealt and dealt in detail with the question of land revenue. I am told there is one. I make up for it. I propose to confine myself wholly and exclusively to the question of land revenue, and that without offering any apology as the hon. Member from Trichinopoly felt the need to do. The question of land revenue is at present one of all engrossing *interest to the people in the land. It is a question of the utmost vital* importance to them, and it is because Members of this House felt the urgent necessity for some sort of remission in the present land revenue that during the last session of the Council a resolution was tabled for a reduction of 12 per cent, a very very modest demand indeed, considering the pitiable condition in which the ryots of the Province are—a resolution, which was carried almost by an unanimous vote on the 24th January last. We felt, Sir, that our case was unassailable, that our facts were incontrovertible; we felt sure that the resolution would be accepted by the Government. But after a three weeks' cogitation, on the 17th of February, the present communiqué was issued, which said that no question of remission could be considered, a communiqué which if it had been issued in 1833 instead of 1933 might not have provoked very much of surprise, a communiqué which would have been better suited perhaps to a commercial concern rather than to a Government of His Majesty, a communiqué which if issued by a Government which is supposed to be interested in the welfare of the masses as one would have expected would have shown greater consideration to the representations made by the representatives of the people, would have taken into account the true and real state of things, and even at the risk of not being able to balance the Budget would have shown some concession which, though it may not go to relieve the present deplorable condition of the people, yet may go a long way to relieve the present feelings of the people. Instead of that, the communiqué which was issued states that nothing by way of revenue remission could be granted at all, and the reasons adduced are these: Reason No. 1 being that the average price of agricultural products prevailing in the districts has not been lower than the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement of the various districts. All I can

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say is this: I cannot realize wherefrom the Government got their information, who the people are that furnish the figures to the Government. Speaking of my own district of Tanjore which has come for special mention, not merely by the Finance Member but by other Members also, the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement is Rs. 1-14-9 for one kalam of paddy, i.e., 24 Madras measures. That is the commutation rate adopted, and I may state that since November last up to the date on which we had the discussion, i.e., 24th January, the prevailing price of paddy was 14 to 15 annas per kalam, i.e., very nearly a rupee less, or more than 50 per cent less than the commutation rate. I will however admit that subsequent to the 24th January, there was a tendency to a rise in price from 14 annas to one rupee and it went up during some days to Re. 1-2-0. But the descent down the plane has once again begun. The day I left Tanjore—I do not know if this Press Communiqué had any effect on it, hut there is the fact—what was Rs. 1-2-0 just two weeks back has now gone down again to Re. 1-1-0. And this is the season for kist collection, the season in which the poor ryot or petty landholder has to dispose of his agricultural produce so that he might meet the kist demand. If at this season he is to dispose of the agricultural products at about 50 per cent of the commutation rate, what justification there is or can be for the Government to state that the current prices have not gone below the settlement rates I am not able to imagine. And the other argument given is this, that it is against the policy or the principles of settlement to reduce the assessment in years of low prices. Well, Sir, all I can say is, that we ask for this reduction because of the unexpected and extraordinary circumstances in which we find ourselves in. As I said in my speech on the 24th January, we do not demand it as a matter of legal right, for I am aware we will not be able to enforce our demand in a court of law. That is why I put it, as a matter of grace, even if it need be, a concession from the Government. And in reply to this, this is the communiqué we have. Interpreting the communiqué in plain language, does it amount to anything other than this: 'There is your bond, I want my pound of flesh.' Is that the reply which we are to expect from a Government which is supposed to be interested in the welfare of the people? Anyway, Sir, the Press Communiqué at least has got the virtue of frankness about it. The statement of the hon. the Finance Memher can only be characterized as tantalizing, though at the same time I may say it is better, not to say hopeless. He tells us in this statement that the present financial position of the Province would enable him to grant us a remission for this year alone; he tells us that he has got a surplus Budget, that out of the surplus he could meet what he considers to be the first demand on the Provincial prosperity, i.e., the restoration of the 10 per cent cut, and that even after meeting that, even after meeting the provision for some expansion, there is still some surplus left with which he could meet this 12½ per cent reduction of assessment, but he would not accede to do it for reasons, which if he thinks they will convince us, he must really consider us to be mere children. What are the reasons which he gives us? He says:

'If I grant this $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent this year, the wily mirasidars led by the wilier Tanjoreans would make it a precedent and would insist on the demand year after year.' That seems to be the plea. It might be that the mirasidars are wily or insistent in their demand. This is a demand which is put forward not by the mirasidars in the shape of a deputation but by us the representatives of the people in this House to impress on the mind of the Government, and all that I can ask the hon. the Finance Member to state is whether he considers that the Members of this House have no sense of responsibility about them, that a concession or gesture shown to them in times of distress, in times of unprecedented difficulties, will be made by them a precedent to be stuck to and followed in succeeding years even if affairs should improve. Of course I must state that if, next year, things are going to be as bad as they are now, the cry for remission would still be there and would be equally strong and justified. But is it fair on his part to think that we will insist, we the responsible representatives of the people will insist on the remission to be made permanent if things should improve? All that I would ask him is to give us credit for at least a sense of responsibility.

"What is the other suggestion, or bait if I may so call it, he has thrown to us? He tells us that with the surplus he would be able to provide in the ensuing year for several works besides improving the drainage and repairing the damages from which parts of the Cauvery delta suffer. He also tells us 'The Government cannot be accused of neglecting the interests of that district, that is, Tanjore, as the expenditure of over six crores of rupees on the Cauvery-Mettur Project witnesses. In the present Budget provision is made for several other important irrigation schemes for their benefit. Their difficulties have recently formed the subject of special investigation by an officer of the Agricultural Department deputed for the purpose, whose report is under consideration. I am unable now to say what conclusions will be reached, but one point that appears to emerge is that the particular kind of rice which has long been their principal product has ceased to command its old markets, in Ceylon and elsewhere, in competition with rice from Burma and from the northern districts of the Presidency.' He tells us, Sir, that our drainage will be improved. Our Vadavar Project schemes will be improved. They are indeed very useful things. All that I can say once again is that if he thinks that we are going to be satisfied with these, he must have taken the 'wily' Tanjorean also for a child. Does he think that he can, by a promise to give sugar candies and chocolates in the future, make us 'behave like good boys,' to play to his tunes in matters of this kind? Sir, sugar candies and chocolates in the future are no doubt tempting, but all that we now ask for is mere bread so that we may be enabled to tide over these dark days, to get over the present difficulties, that we may be enabled to live on till the next financial year. And, may I express this hope to the Finance Member and also to the Revenue Member who, I am glad to find, is to-day represented by the Revenue Secretary on whom Tanjore, I believe, has got a special claim? He came to Tanjore with a reputation of being one

of the sternest of bureaucrats and left us having earned for himself a place in the hearts of every one of the residents of Tanjore as a most sympathetic officer who would look into every little case that came up before him personally and, when satisfied that justice demanded a particular course, would make the case his own. He had several times to fight even the Government in the matter of securing amenities for the people of the district. With these two officers I hope my appeal would not go in vain. I hope, Sir, that this communiqué and the statement made by the hon. the Finance Member would not be the last word on the question of land revenue remission.

"I will only conclude just as the Member for Planters closed. He spoke as a European; let me speak as an Indian. He *spoke and appealed to the hon. the Finance Member that he might lay down his office with* a halo of glory round his head. Speaking as an Indian, may I appeal to him likewise, to hand over charge of his office to his political progeny, to his official descendants the Ministers that are to be in the autonomous Province, not merey a balanced Budget, not merely a contented service, but what is very much more important, a peaceful and contented people?"

Mr. MAHBOOB ALI BAIG:—"Mr. President, Sir, the speech of the hon. the Finance Member is remarkable for its lucidity and brevity and the analysis given by him of the actual financial position of the year 1931–32, of the Revised estimate of the current year and the Budget estimate for the ensuing year is very clear and remarkable. It is no wonder that he has been able to progress from a deficit Budget in the year 1930–31 to a surplus Budget in the year 1932–33. This, as he himself says, is not an inconsiderable achievement. But, Sir, it looks to me as if he has tried to save money in order that he might show some balance to restore salary cuts and revive the high 'standard of life' of the State. The question is whether that is the right sort of thing to do. When he finds that there is depression in the country and that there is likely to be a deficit in the year, he takes the axe to balance the Budget. But when he finds that the source of the income itself is precarious on account of depression, the right method to adopt is not only to effect retrenchment but to afford relief to the poor ryots who are incapable of paying the taxes. I find from his speech that he has been able to effect retrenchment perhaps on the recommendation of this House, but he has not paid any heed to the grievances of the ryots. The right principle to follow at a time like this is to collect only that much of revenue that the people are capable of paying and not to extract from them the last pie in the shape of taxes in order that what is so extracted might be given to Government servants or spent on what he calls nation-building departments. Would the policy the Government are now adopting be beneficial to the Government in the long run? If the ryot who is incapable of paying is made to pay, how long can the Government get anything from him without breaking him? It looks to me as if money has been extracted from the people—no doubt in some direction retrenchment also has been effected to be revived again—without caring

for the miserable condition of the ryots. I do not say that the Finance Member or the Government are unmindful of this fact. Here and there, there are indications in the speech of the Finance Member to show that the Finance Member is not unmindful of this fact. He himself says: 'Economically, as the House knows, the Presidency continued to languish under the universal trade depression. The prices are still low, but the downward movement may be said to have been arrested and it would be prudent to proceed cautiously in the next few years in this precarious condition.' In these circumstances, may not one ask whether it is right on the part of the Government to secure a surplus and spend it on other items than giving relief to the poor? The test of the sound financial position of a Government is the inherent capacity of the tax-payer and not the capacity of the Government to spend. Therefore, it seems to me that, though the Finance Member's speech was a clear one, it was not sympathetic.

" Another point I wish to touch upon is this: It is the general rule that expenditure on remunerative enterprises should be met from capital heads of revenue and debts. But in this year I find that they have been charged to revenue itself. The Finance Member does not deny that it is impossible for the Government to make a remission of 12½ per cent and at the same time restore the cut and provide funds for nation-building departments. This is what he says: 'I do not deny that, so far as the current year 1932–33 and the next year 1933–34 are concerned, it would not be impossible for us to find the requisite sum, which would be charged partly against the Budget Estimate for its successor; and we might still have been able to find during 1933–34 a certain amount of money for expansion besides giving relief in respect of the pay cut.' Therefore there is sufficient money according to him to pay towards the restoration of the cut in salaries of Government servants, towards nation-building enterprises and also towards remission of these taxes. Then I really cannot understand the reason why this remission is not going to be allowed. The only conceivable reason seems to be that remission may be asked for again next year and so it may go on for any length of time. Another fear seems to be that he will not be able to provide for nation-building departments in case he makes remission. On the face of it the two arguments are not at all convincing. In these circumstances, I submit that the hon. the Finance Member may review his ideas and give a remission of 12½ per cent which is a very modest demand."

* Mr. A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai:—" Mr. President, Sir, the speech of the hon. the Finance Member this year is frank in that he admitted that the demand of the Legislature for a 12½ per cent remission of the land revenue assessment both for the current year 1932–33 and the next year 1933–34 is one which 'it would not be impossible for the Government to find the requisite sum for' and that he was 'far from saying that under no conceivable circumstance is relief to the tax-payer unthinkable.' I congratulate him on the courage he has shown in hand-[illegible] the finances of the Presidency in effecting retrenchment in response

to a clear mandate, so to say, of this hon. House expressed in the course of debate on the Budget of the year 1931–32. It is gratifying to note that our efforts to curtail expenditure were more successtul than we anticipated, and have given us savings of Rs. 142·17 lakhs against Rs. 129·30 lakhs, a betterment of Rs. 12·87 lakhs. The result has been that we have closed 1931–32 with a small surplus of Rs. 5·41 lakhs, while in 1932–33 and in 1933–34 we anticipate a comfortable surplus of Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs in each year. Such being the position, it is a matter of keen disappointment that the Government have not decided to give effect to the resolution passed by the Legislative Council for the remission of 12½ per cent of land revenue owing to the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural products. It would therefore be unwise on the part of Government if they refrain from doing justice to those who are the payers of the single stable source of revenue they possess. From another point of view also, a continuous state of Budget surpluses or accumulating balances mean injustice to the poor and overburdened tax-payer in India. It is seen that land revenue alone has shown the largest increase during the past ten years. When the condition of a people already ground down by heavy taxation is aggravated by the catastrophic fall in prices calling for prompt relief and their just prayer is supported by the unanimous voice of the accredited representatives of the people in the Legislative Council, for the Government to exact from impoverished persons a revenue which they cannot pay is contrary to all dictates of humanity. I need not point out to Government that the Tanjore ryots are the worst sufferers and that the present is a critical situation calling for clemency. Let not the response be cold and dismal. I would therefore urge upon Government the advisability of defining their policy with regard to land tax, only as a levy imposed for the purpose of Government and general administration, liable to be regulated according to the fundamental canons of taxation, *one of which is that the tax* demanded should be according to the ability of those who pay.

"My thanks are also due to the hon. the Finance Member for his kind reference to my district of Tanjore as the place of origin for the remission demand. The hon. Member says 'that the Government cannot be accused of neglecting the interests of that district as the expenditure of over Rs. 6 crores on the Cauvery-Mettur Project witnesses.' May I in this connexion invite the attention of the hon. Member to the volume of protest received by the Government against the putting into operation of the Cauvery-Mettur Project? Was it not also replied by Government that no ryot is legally bound to take water and during the budget session of last year, I emphasized the importance of calling a halt to the whole scheme? While such being the case, the consolation which the hon. Member offers to seek is only evoking resentment. Many a time it was pointed out by the Tanjore ryot that the scheme is mere wastage of funds, serving no useful purpose. Even the delta mirasidars have protested against the scheme as undermining their interests. I may also point out to Government that it is difficult for

them to hope to secure as hitherto, by all rigours of collection, the continued receipt of the revenue which cannot be forthcoming if the lands under cultivation are left to waste, or if the state of prices now ruling does not appreciably rise in the near future.

" In conclusion the hon. the Finance Member has given us a number of subsidiary directions along which the Government propose to go to the help of the ryots. One of which is about the marketing facility. When the mirasidars of this district waited upon His Excellency the Governor some months back in deputation and represented this aspect of this question, His Excellency was pleased to remark that, even if Tanjore rice is delivered free in Ceylon, Burma rice will yet be selling cheaper than Tanjore rice. But the special report of Mr. N. S. Kolandaswami Pillai attributed that one of the three causes for the slump in trade in Tanjore rice was the greater transport charges of the South Indian Railway Company. In his words it is cheaper to transport rice from Cocanada to Calicut a distance of 815 miles than from Kuttalam to Calicut a distance of 650 miles. Though this question of heavy transport charges is being raised year after year during the Budget session, no adequate response is being had from Government. The condition of the ryot is going to be alarmingly worse than at present.

" The Associated Special Service reports in the ' Hindu ' of the 8th February 1933 that Japanese shippers have offered to transport rice from Rangoon to Indian ports and Ceylon at freight rates which work out at about fifty per cent below the rates prevailing at present. If this negotiation with rice importers proves successful, just imagine the fate of Tanjore rice. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Trichinopoly has in his special report stated that Tanjore rice sells at Rs. 3 more per bag than Burma rice at present. One of the causes attributed by him for the slump in the Tanjore rice trade is the greater transport charges by rail from Tanjore to Ceylon. Though the local Government are said to be in communication with the Agent, South Indian Railway, as regards the reduction of freight of rice and paddy booked from Tanjore to Colombo, nothing more is heard of it so far. Does it only reveal the unsympathetic attitude of Government in the matter?

" In conclusion, I appeal to Government to be responsive to public opinion and give the relief asked for."

* Rao Bahadur G. JAGANNATHA RAJU :—" I think the hon. the Finance Member is tired of hearing speeches about the remission of land revenue. I mean taking him for a short time to a different field. I complain that the hon. the Finance Member has presented the Budget ... 1933–34 with a huge surplus of 271 lakhs without making adequate ...ision for rural sanitation, rural water-supply, rural communications ...ral medical relief. Government are now providing in the Budget ... next year Rs. 28,30,100 under Public Health. This comes to ...nt of the total expenditure under all the heads. This is ... low. When men die of epidemics like flies, Government

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coolly and mercilessly tell us that the administration of public health in this Presidency is entrusted to the local bodies and that local bodies are expected to do all. As matters stand at present, the prevention of plague is made a charge on provincial funds; of malaria both the provincial and district board funds; of cholera only on district board funds and of smallpox both on the district board and taluk board funds. Government in the next year's Budget provide for the pay of a few officers employed by them to prevent plague and for the purchase of quinine and ask the local bodies to look after the rest. Now malaria has become so rampant in some districts that, unless anti-malarial operations are carried out on a huge scale, it is not possible for the local bodies to control the epidemic. Again cholera and smallpox are of yearly occurrence; and unless adequate steps are undertaken, the local bodies will not be able to prevent them.

"The all-round financial depression, the abolition of tolls, the bifurcation and trifurcation of taluk boards, all these make it absolutely impossible for the local bodies to adjust their budgets. What all they can do under the circumstances is to provide a couple of thousand rupees in their budget every year under this head. I think it is the duty of the Government to come to their help. I will just take up one or two instances to show that Government do not provide sufficient amounts where necessary. They provide in the next year's Budget only Rs. 16,000 under grant to Bezwada Municipality to make necessary arrangements and then ask the Director of Public Health to approach the neighbouring insolvent district boards for contribution. Similarly, they made a provision of Rs. 35,900 for the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and asked the Institute to get the remaining amount by way of contribution from the district boards. There are only two alternatives then for the Government, viz., either to take up the entire control of public health into their own hands, which course is recommended by the Special Officer, or in the alternative to provide large grants to local bodies asking them to contribute an equal sum from their funds, which will act as an incentive to them to contribute large amounts under public health.

"Coming to medical relief, in addition to the pay of officers employed by Government in taluk headquarter hospitals and other institutions, they provide in the next year's Budget a sum of Rs. 4,49,000 under grant to local bodies for medical purposes. Under the new Act every taluk is made a taluk board area. From the amount provided in the Budget, it will not be possible for many taluk boards to get more than Rs. 15,000 per year. Government will pay only the pay of the officer in charge of the taluk headquarter hospital; but the taluk board will have to maintain the hospital. In addition, it has to maintain other hospitals and dispensaries. In some taluk boards the amount spent on medical relief is about 30 per cent of the total expenditure. When there is such a great demand for the medical relief given by the taluk boards, I do not see how they can run their administration without more help from the Government. The Government should either take a number of hospitals and dispensaries from out of the hands of the taluk boards or should increase their grants to these boards.

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" With regard to second-class roads, the Government were pleased to provide a sum of Rs. 15,36,400 in the Budget estimates for grants to district boards. In some districts the Government grant works out to Rs. 100 a mile and in some others to Rs. 200 a mile. Granting that the renewals of the roads can stand for three years, which I am sure it is impossible under the present conditions of heavy traffic, the minimum amount that is required to maintain a mile of second-class road in good condition is Rs. 600 under normal conditions. In some districts we have floods almost once in two years, if not yearly. On account of the floods the district boards have to spend on an average Rs. 100 a mile per year to meet their half share of the cost of repair of flood damages. Such being the case, the district boards require not less than Rs. 700 per mile to maintain the second-class roads in good condition. They now get only Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. I request the hon. the Chief Minister to get the list of second-class roads revised as per latest mileage and increase the Government grant by at least Rs. 100 a mile. Unless this is done, there is absolutely no possibility of maintaining these roads in good condition.

" More inadequate still is the provision made in the Budget for village communications, when we take into consideration the extent and the undeveloped nature of the rural tracts. It is impossible to take even country carts to some of these villages in the rainy season. Women and children have to plod through miles of miry tracts every day before they reach their homes. I wish to take the hon. the Chief Minister and the hon. the Finance Member to some of these inaccessible villages in the rainy season so that they may have an idea of the difficulties under which the millions of people in the villages suffer for want of proper communications. That will be a far more effective way of convincing them than merely talking in this Council. When the new amended Local Boards Act of 1930 was introduced making statutory provision for the income of the rural development committee, we fondly hoped that the Government would contribute an equal amount, but till now that hope has not been realized.

" Finally, I would once more request the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Chief Minister to be more reasonable in allotting funds for rural sanitation, rural water-supply, rural communications and rural medical relief."

*S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to take up much time of the Council as my hon. Friends have laid stress on most of the important points on which the attention of the Government should be drawn in connexion with the Budget estimates placed before the House. The most urgent need at the present moment is a reduction of land revenue so that the ryot may be afforded the much needed relief at this time of economical crisis. Hon. Members of this House have one and all laid stress on this point and I hope that the Government will sympathetically reconsider the matter and give effect to the resolution of the Council passed some days ago.

" I wish to say a few words with reference to the special needs of the constituency I have the honour to represent in this House. Our districts

are in the very interior of the country and they invariably suffer from inadequate and untimely rains. The poor ryots suffer very much. It is high time that the Government took on hand the Tungabhadra Project. It will help not only the Ceded districts but also the adjoining districts of Nellore and Chittoor.

"In this connexion, may I also draw the attention of Government to the sad condition of the Cumbum tank which is one of the biggest tanks in the Presidency, but owing to the continued failure of rains for the last thirty years, it has not been able to supply the necessary water for irrigation and the poor ryots under this tank have been suffering great hardships? When the rains were regular and good, the 23 villages supplied by the tank used to raise two crops every year, but for the last thirty years, they have hardly been able to raise one crop and particularly this year, they have not been able to raise even the first crop successfully on account of untimely rains. What is more shocking is that I now understand that Government are now collecting a new tax for the purpose of clearing the channels of this tank. I am told they have not been collecting any tax all these years and it is very hard if the ryots are asked to pay a fresh tax at this time of economic crisis.

"Then I should like to refer to the very important question concerning my community, that is, Education. The Muslims are backward in education ordinarily, but they are nowhere so far as technical education is concerned. All the Government Technical Institutions, or most of them, are situated in Madras and Muslims being a poor community cannot afford to go over to Madras and have the benefit of education given in these institutions. As a result, we see that there are few Muslim students or none at all in the many Madras Technical Institutions managed by Government. I request the hon. the Finance Member to provide funds for the grant of schoarships to Muslim students who want to go to Madras for their technical education.

"The education of Muslim girls also is sadly neglected. There is not even a single Muslim Lady Graduate in the whole Presidency although there are many Lady Graduates—dozens if not hundreds—even among the so-called depressed classes—I mean the Christian converts from the depressed classes and others—who are supposed to be backward in education. On account of this absence of educated Muslim ladies, the four or five separate Muslim schools for girls in this Presidency have been staffed by non-Muslim lady teachers who are not conversant with Hindustani or Urdu, the mother-tongue of the students in these schools. The students experience great difficulty on account of the ignorance of their mother-tongue on the part of the teachers. The only remedy is to encourage Muslim girls who come forward for higher education by giving them suitable scholarships. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will see his way to help the community in that direction.

"Many hon. Members before me have spoken about the plight of the poor villagers in the remote parts of the Presidency and the great need for improving communications, water-supply and medical aid. In

this connexion I wish to point out that there are many hospitals managed by taluk boards which are not fully provided with all the necessary medicines. I may particularly mention a hospital in a malarious area which has not had a grain of quinine supplied to it for the past ten months. Imagine the plight of the poor villagers who have to resort to this hospital for treatment. On this vital question of public health, the poor villagers have not been sufficiently cared for. In some places, the villagers have to walk seven miles to get drinking water. My hon. Friends coming from Kurnool will bear me out when I say that in the interior of the country we have to depend only on rain water and when it fails, the poor villagers have to walk miles together for getting water. I request the Government to consider sympathetically the needs of those villages and allot sufficient funds for rural water-supply.

"Once more, Sir, I appeal to the hon. the Finance Member to sympathetically consider the several requests made to him, especially the unanimous request of this Council for a remission of land revenue, in order to relieve the agriculturist at this time of depression."

Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi then addressed tbe House in Tamil:—

"கனம் தலைவர்களே,—இந்த பட்ஜட் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்ததில் திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை. ஆனாலும் புதிய வரி போடாததைபற்றி திருப்திபடவேண்டியதே. ரெவினியூ நில வருமானமானது 1932–1933-வது வருஷத்தைவிட 1933–1934-ல் சுமார் 10 லக்ஷம் அதிக வருமானம் வருமென்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த வருமானமானது மலபார், கீழ் கோதாவரி, மேல் கோதாவரி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களில் செட்டில்மெண்டு உயர்வினால் வருமென்று காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. செட்டில்மெண்டு வரும் ஜில்லாக்களில் கட்டாயம் நில வரியானது உயர்த்தப்படுமென்று தெரிகிறது. அது சுத்த பிசகு. ஏனென்றால் : செட்டில்மெண்டானது 30 வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை குடியானவனுக்கும் கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கும் மத்தியஸ்தராயிருந்து செட்டில்மெண்டு டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் அப்போதுள்ள விலைவாசிகளைபார்த்தும் கால நிலைமையை உத்தேசித்தும் குறைவாகவோ அல்லது உயர்த்தியோ போடுவதாக உத்தேசம். கனம் நிதி மெம்பர் கட்டாயம் வருமென்று பட்ஜட்டில் போடப்பட்டிருப்பதானது செட்டில்மெண்டு என்ற பதத்திற்கு அர்த்தமில்லாமல்போகிறது. இதைவிட செட்டில்மெண்டு டிபார்ட்மெண்டையே எடுத்துவிட்டு 30 வருஷத்திற்கு ஒருதரம் வரியை உயர்த்திவிடலாமே ஷை டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு 7 லக்ஷம் சுமார் செலவாகிறது குறையுமே.

"கலால் இலாகாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சுமார் 60 லக்ஷம் ஜாஸ்தி வருமானம் வருமென்று கணக்கிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த துர்பிக்ஷகாலத்தில் ஷை இனத்தில் வரும்படியை எதிர் பார்ப்பதும் சரியல்ல. விலை வாசிகள் போன வருஷத்தைவிட மிகவும் மோசமாயிருக்கிறதென்பதை கவனிக்க வேண்டும், மேலும் நடந்த வருஷத்தில் கலால் இலாகாவில் வருமானம் வந்தது தேசபக்தர்கள் சிறையிலிருப்பதும் ஓர் காரணமாகும். இந்த இலாகாவில் குடியை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஸ்கீம்களெல்லாம் எக்கதியடைந்ததோ தெரியவில்லை. நமது க்வர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு மாகாண கப்பவஜா 350 லக்ஷம் ரத்தாகியும் கலால் டிபார்ட்மெண்டை எடுத்தபாடில்லை.

"ஸ்டாம்பு வரி உயர்த்தபட்டபோது கொஞ்சகாலமென்று சொன்னார்கள் ; 10 வருஷ காலமாகியும் அதையும் குறைக்கவில்லை. கவர்ன்மெண்டின் முறையானது சொல்வதொன்று செய்வதொன்றாயிருக்கிறது, கவர்ன்மெண்டு சொல்லும் வார்த்தைகளில் நாணயமில்லாமல் போனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு க்வர்ன்மெண்டினிடம் என்ன மதிப்பிருக்கும் ? எந்த கொள்கையும் சரியாகவே இல்லை.

28th February 1933] [Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi]

போன மீட்டிங்கில் 100-க்கு 12½ நில வரியை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஏக மனதாக தீருமானித்திருந்தும் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் மதிப்பு கொடுக்கவேயில்லை. குடிகளிட குறைகளை கவனிக்கவேயில்லை. இந்த பிடிவாதமான எண்ணம் கவர்னமெண்டைவிட்டு அகலவேயில்லை. மேலும் கனம் நிதி மெம்பர் சிரியபட்டாதார்களுக்கு அதிகம் இந்த கட்டானது சௌகரியம் தரத்தக்கதில்லையென்று சொன்னார். இந்த நில வரியை குறைத்தால் சிறிய குடித்தனக்காரனுக்கு உப்பு சிலவாவது தள்ளும். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு சம்பளபிடித்தமானது கொடுபட்டது சரியல்ல. 100 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்திற்கு மேல் வாங்குபவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் குறைக்கப்படவேண்டியது அவசியம். மேலும நிதி மெமபர் சம்பளம் குறைத்தால் கெட்டிக்கார உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள அகப்படமாட்டார்களென்று சொன்னார். உலகத்திலேயே இந்தியாவைவிட சம்பளம் அதிகம் வாங்கும் தேசமேயில்லை. இங்கிலாண்டு முதலிய தேசங்களில் சம்பள குறைவினால் முட்டாள்தனமான உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் : மிகவும் கெட்டிக்காரர்களும் நேர்மையுள்ளவர்களும இல்லையென்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி பதில் சொல்லமுடியுமா ? நிறக, குடியானவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் யாதொரு சௌகரியமும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஏரு தழை கால்நடை மேய்கால்பரி முதலியவைகள் கூட குறையவில்லை. வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா வறண்ட ஜில்லா. நடந்த வருஷத்தில் அதிக இடங்களில் மழையில்லையென்றும் தண்ணீா வசதி குறைவென்றும் விளைவு திருப்திகரமில்லையென்றும் மாகாண கெஜட் வாராந்திர ரிபோர்ட்டில் காணப்பட்டிருக்க மழையில்லாத ஜில்லாக்களின லிஸ்டில் ஷை ஜில்லாவானது சேர்க்கப்படவேயில்லை. இதுவும் நிதி மந்திரி கவனிக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கோருகிறேன். எஜ்கேஷன விஷயத்திலும பிரைமெரி ஸ்கூல்களுக்கு போதுமான பணம் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்படவேயில்லை. சாம்பியன ஸ்கீம்படியும் நடத்த பணம் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்படவேயில்லை. நான ஓா குடியானவன் என்ற முறையில கஷ்டப்பட்டதை சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. என கடமையை நான செய்யவேண்டியது நிமித்தம் எங்கள் ஜில்லா குறைகளையெடுத்து சொல்லிவிட்டேன். வருஷாவருஷம் சொல்லியும் கவான்மெண்டார் கவனித்தபாடில்லை. என் ஜில்லாவில் நீர்பாசனத்திற்கு பாலாா, பெண்ணையார் முதலிய ஸ்கீம்களுக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கி வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டுமாய்க கோருகிறேன். உத்தியோக வர்க்கத்தில் ஐ. சி. எஸ். காரர்களுக்கு 100-ல் 5 ரூ. சம்பளம் பிடித்தம் செய்திருக்க இங்கும் ஐ. சி. எஸ. உத்தியோகத்தைப்போல பெரிய உத்தியோகங்களாகிய ஐ.இ.எஸ்., பி.சி.எஸ்., முதலிய உத்தியோக வர்க்கத்தினருக்குகூட சம்பளம் குறைவு இல்லை. இந்த இனங்களில் சிக்கனம் செய்தால்கூட எவ்வளவோ செய்யலாம். இன்னும் சிக்கனம் செய்யவேண்டியது எவ்வளவோ இருக்கிறது : சொல்லியும் பயனில்லை. ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு ரோட்டுகளுக்கும் கிணர் முதலிய வசதிகளுக்கும் போதுமான பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்படவே இல்லை. எல்லாவற்றிலும் முக்கியமானது நிலவரி குறைக்காததே ஜனங்களின் சார்பாகவும் உதவியினபேரிலும் அதிகார பதவியில் இருக்கும் கனம மந்திரிமார்களும் அவர்களுடைய செக்ரடெரிகளும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் பக்கம் ஓட் கொடுத்ததானது அருவருக்கதக்கவிஷயம். கனம் மந்திரிமார்கள் கனம் தங்கிய கவர்னர் துரையவர்களிடம் போய் குடிகளின் கஷ்டத்தை சொல்லி இந்த வரியை ஏன் குறைக்கப்படாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இவர்கள் பேச்சுக்கு மதிப்பில்லையென்றால் கவர்ன்மெண்டு பதவிகளிலிருந்து ஏன் இவர்கள் ராஜிநாமா செய்யப்படாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இவர்கள் ஜனங்களின் பிரதிநிதியா என்று எண்ணிப்பார்க்க கோருகிறேன். கனம் லா மெம்பர், கனம் ஹோம் மெம்பர் இவர்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்டின் நியமனம்* செய்த மெம்பர்கள். இவர்கள் போக்கு சொல்லவே வேண்டியதில்லை. பட்ஜட்டானது இங்கிலாந்து தேசத்தைப்போல என்று சரியாக (அலசிபார்த்து) மாதக்கணக்காக, பேசும் காலம் கடவுள் என்று கொடுப்பாரோ தெரியவில்லை. மொத்தத்தில் இந்த பட்ஜட்டின் நிலைமை அதிருப்திகரமென்றே சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது."

* Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur:—" Mr. President, Sir this Budget seems to be a very lucid one and we have to congratulat the hon. the Finance Member as well as the staff attached to him.

[Mr. S. A. Nanjappa] [28th February 1933

"Ever since 1927, Salem has been asking for drinking water. We gave notice of two or three resolutions; when they were discussed in the Council, the hon. Member in charge told us that the Government were favourably considering the question. On the assurance given by the hon. Member in charge, we had to withdraw our resolutions. To-day we are in 1933; it is more than six years since we have been struggling for drinking water. When the hon. the Law Member visited Salem, he said that he would give us electric lights. I said, we have enough light and we want only good drinking water. I hope he remembers it now. The question of drinking water-supply to Salem has been lingering for a long time. You know, Sir, Salem is a hot place. We are supposed to have had better rains last year. But we have received only 12 feet supply of water to the Panamarthupatti tank although the tank has a capacity of holding 25 feet of water. The municipality spent lots of money for survey and other things. Yet there is no way at present of getting water from the Mettur dam. There is no definite promise from the Government that they will supply water to Salem. Although this year's Budget is a prosperous one, no amount seems to have been set apart for this important purpose. I therefore request that the Government will be pleased to consider this question seriously and do the needful.

"The Government said that the cut of 10 per cent in the pay of Government servants would last only for one year. The Government have fulfilled the promise they made on this matter. Some hon. Members criticized the action of the Government in this matter; others approved of it. I think we should be glad that the Government kept up their promise in restoring the 10 per cent cut from the pay of Government servants. I hope that the Government would fulfil the promises they have made in other matters. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will make note of my remarks and fulfil his promises that he makes.

"As regards the Military, it is a very great pity that the Government have disbanded all the Madras Regiments. Now there are no regiments at all, except the Madras Sappers and Miners. We have done whatever we can to put a stop to the abolition of the Madras Regiments, but the Government have abolished them. It is very difficult for the ex-army men to find employment. As soon as the great War was over, the Government said that they would give the military people something which would be a remuneration for the good work done by them in the field, by way of assignment of lands, etc. Many of the ex-army men have had the land grant on darkhast. Since the Madras army have been totally disbanded, I hope the Government would come to their help and give them at least some lands as a special case. I know that there have been a large number of applications from disbanded men for assignment of lands but many of them are being rejected for some reason or other. They have not been given any employment in the civil administration. Large number of other people are employed in the district and taluk boards and in municipalities. Even temporary appointments in these local bodies are not given to these military people.

28th February 1933] [Mr. S. A. Nanjappa]

I hope that the hon. the Finance Member will make note of this fact and see that enough employment is given to these people. Otherwise, what would be the fate of these old military men when there is no military employment anywhere? Not only are the military men themselves suffering, even their children too are suffering; they have not enough money to educate their children to an advanced stage; of course they have got little education; according to their education, they must be given some employment in the civil department. With these few words, I close my speech."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

III—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* *G.O. No. 643, L. & M., dated 13th February 1933, notifying the date of retirement of members of certain panchayats.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*

APPENDIX

[Vide answer to question No. 615-A asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1933, page 232 supra]

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, C. No. 2149-E/32, dated 5th November 1932.

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction has been drawn to the answer books of certain candidates who appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination of 1932. The answers indicate that the students who wrote them are giving a political turn to their answers. They show clearly that the students have not received an education of the kind which will help to fit them to assume when they grow up their responsibilities as citizens. The Director of Public Instruction further observes that it is only in a few centres and by candidates presented from only a few schools that this type of answer has been written. He is of opinion that the education given in the few schools which presented these candidates is not such as can be considered satisfactory.

These proceedings are issued to inform the management of schools that where the answers of candidates who appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination indicate that the pupils presented are engaging themselves in political activities or are expressing political opinions in their examination answers, the education given cannot be approved by this Department.

The managements of such schools should have their attention drawn to rule 12 of the rules for recognition of Secondary Schools and be informed that the Director of Public Instruction will have to consider withdrawing recognition from schools which present candidates answering papers in the manner referred to above, since he does not consider that the organization and development of the school is by approved methods or upon approved lines.

To all District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls Schools.

Copy to Principals of all Government Arts and Training Colleges.
,, the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 1st March 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indraiah, Mr. C.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolandai Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Krishnaiah Choudary, Mr. P. V.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahbooh Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. C.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Stanes, Mr. F. J.
Subharayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

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I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Ports

Application of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act (Act III of 1885) to the port of Malpe in South Kanara.

* 618 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act (Act III of 1885) was brought into operation at the port of Malpe in South Kanara with any definite object in view and, if so, what the object was;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any memorial from the merchants at Malpe last year asking for the withdrawal of the Act; and

(*c*) whether the Government have considered the grounds urged in the memorial for the withdrawal of the Act and taken any action in the matter?

A.—(*a*) The Act was introduced in the first place in order to provide funds for investigating the possibility of effecting improvements to the port.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. The Government decided that the request of the memorialists could not be acceded to.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know the grounds urged in the memorial for the withdrawal of this Act? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am sorry that I am not in a position to answer the question."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know why Government refused to withdraw the Act? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Because it was not considered necessary to do so in the public interests."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" What are those public interests? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" 'Public interests' is so wide a term that it is not possible for me to define it without some thought."

Prisons and Prisoners

Health of Hemalata Devi, an Oriya lady political prisoner.

* 619 *Q.*—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reason why Hemalata Devi, an Oriya lady political prisoner, is sent to the Coimbatore Central Jail;

(*b*) whether there is none in the Coimbatore Jail who knows Oriya and whether she knows no other language than Oriya;

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(c) the reason why she is kept on mixed diet, i.e., ragi;

(d) whether her weight has been reduced by 20 lb.;

(e) her weight when she was admitted and now;

(f) the nature of the clothing supplied to her;

(g) whether she has continuously been ill for the last three or four months; and

(h) whether the Government have considered the question of sending her to Vellore or any other female jail where there are lady prisoners from Ganjam?

A.—(a) To relieve overcrowding in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, a batch of female prisoners were transferred to the Coimbatore Jail. Hemalata Devi was one of them.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the jail can understand and speak Oriya and the answer to the second part is that the female convict knows Hindi.

(c) Under the orders of the convicting court. The hon. Member is also referred to rule 347-B (3) on page 122 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(d) No. She has lost 3 lb. in weight.

(e) One hundred and eight and 105 lb. respectively.

(f) The hon. Member is referred to rule 365 (2) of the Madras Jail Manual.

(g) She has been complaining of leucorrhœa for the last three months for which she has been treated.

(h) Yes.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member will reconsider the question of transferring this lady back to the Vellore Jail? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is only A and B class prisoners that are generally kept in the Vellore Jail. This particular prisoner is a C class prisoner. There is no accommodation in the Vellore Jail; so, she and several other C class women prisoners were transferred to the Coimbatore Jail."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, in view of the fact that there is no accommodation in the Vellore Jail, whether it will not be necessary to find another jail where all the other lady prisoners could be accommodated, instead of sending different prisoners to different jails? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no proposal to accommodate all C class women prisoners in one jail."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will not the hon. Member consider this question of finding a jail—even one intended for males—where all the lady prisoners could be accommodated, so that they might not feel that they are alone? "

The hon Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall be very glad to consider the question, but it is ultimately one of construction of buildings and therefore of finance."

Local Self-Government

Loan of a lakh of rupees advanced to the Chingleput District Board.

* 620 Q.—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of indebtedness of the Chingleput District Board when Mr. M. K. Reddi handed over charge of the presidentship of the Board to Mr. Jayaram Nayudu; and

(b) why Mr. M. K. Reddi applied for and received a loan of rupees one lakh from the Government soon after he became President?

A.—(a) Mr. M. K. Reddi vacated the office of the President on 25th March 1931. There is no information regarding the indebtedness of the District Board on that date, but the position on 31st March 1931 was as follows:—

	RS.
Balance of loans due to Government ...	6,20,680
Unpaid bills	15,059

(b) An advance of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned to the District Board to meet the deficit in its general account caused by the fall in the estimated income from the compensation payable to local bodies from the proceeds of the tax levied under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Agriculture

Competition of Burma rice with the local produce.

* 621 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ascertained how far the competition of Burma rice is responsible for the slump in the price of our rice; and

(b) whether the Government have considered at any time the question of shutting out Burma rice from this Province?

A.—(a) No detailed enquiry has been made, but it is not likely that the imports, which do not exceed 7 per cent of the total consumption, can have much effect on prices.

(b) So long as Burma remains a part of British India, it is impossible to shut out her imports.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the rice imported from any other place is responsible for the slump in the price of rice in this Province?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I do not think so."

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government propose to make any detailed enquiry regarding the slump in the price of rice in this Province? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" The Government are making enquiries."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" May I know whether Government have at any time considered the possibility of levying an octroi duty on rice imported into the Tanjore district? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" No, they have not considered it."

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the Government be pleased to consider this question and make a statement to the Council, as to what revenue it would be possible for them to derive from this source? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I think it is a matter for the Government of India."

Veterinary

Cattle mortality in the West Godavari district during the years 1926 to 1932.

* 622 *Q.*—Mr. G. SRIRAMULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many cattle died on account of epidemic in each of the years 1926 to 1932 in each of the taluks, Bhimavaram, Narsapur and Tadepalligudem in the West Godavari district;

(*b*) whether there is a touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in each of the said three taluks; and

(*c*) whether there is a Veterinary Dispensary at Bhimavaram and at Narasapur?

A.—(*a*) Figures for the years from 1929–1932 are available and they are given below:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Narasapur	747	203	92	100
Bhimavaram	1,316	325	185	332
Tadepalligudem	1,511	542	105	204

(*b*) The touring veterinary assistant surgeon, Bhimavaram, is in charge of the taluks of Bhimavaram and Narasapur and the Tadepalligudem taluk is under the jurisdiction of the touring veterinary assistant surgeon, Ellore.

(*c*) The answer is in the negative.

[For further starred questions please see page 291 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Prisons and Prisoners

Alleged ill-treatment of the prisoners in Cannanore jail.

623 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether prisoners were allowed until recently nine ounces of rice for their mid-day meal in the Cannanore jail; if so, till when;

(*b*) whether that has been reduced to seven ounces now; if so, why;

(*c*) whether any prisoners were placed on the tripod and lashed; if so, for what offence and how many were so lashed;

(*d*) whether cat-o-nine-tails were used for lashing;

(*e*) whether prisoners have been compulsorily shaved within the ast one month; if so, why; and

(*f*) if shaving is a rule according to jail rules, whether those ules were enforced before the advent of the present jailor in the Cannanore jail; if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes, till 7th December 1932.

(*b*) Yes. The quantity of diet allowed for non-labouring prisoners is 7 oz. for a mid-day meal. As the prisoners are not doing any work, the scale is adopted for such of those as do not perform any work.

(*c*) Three prisoners were awarded whipping for repeatedly breaking jail rules, instigating other prisoners to break jail rules, insulting the Superintendent and offering forcible resistance to the jail staff.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) & (*f*) The hon. Member is referred to rule 255 of the Madras Jail Manual. The rule has been in force throughout.

Education

Promotion of Deputy Inspectors holding the B.Ed. degree of the Andhra University to the Selection grade.

624 *Q*.—Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state how many Deputy Inspectors here are in service who, after undergoing secondary grade training, sat or the B.Ed. examination of the Andhra University after securing xemption therefor but have not been selected to the Selection grade olely on the ground that they have not undergone collegiate training hough they hold the B.Ed. degree?

A.—One.

Removal of the 'Kapu' community from the list under Rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules.

625 *Q*.—Mr. A. Ramakrishna Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister or Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have removed the 'Kapu' community rom the list of depressed classes under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules; and

(*b*) if so, when and why?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

STARRED QUESTIONS—*cont.*

Land and Order—General

Rioting at Panruti in October 1931.

* 626 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many persons were charge-sheeted and how many convicted for offences connected with the rioting at Panruti in October 1931;

(*b*) whether any members of the public also rendered assistance to the Police and Magistracy in controlling the said rioting at Panruti; if so, who they were;

(*c*) how many of the Police and other officers of the Government have been rewarded for meritorious services rendered in connexion with the said rioting at Panruti, and what the nature of the rewards awarded is, and what the nature of the service rendered by them is;

(*d*) how many members of the public have been similarly rewarded by the Government for meritorious services rendered in connexion with the said rioting at Panruti; and

(*e*) what the nature is of the services rendered by the members of the public and what the nature of the reward awarded to them is?

A.—(*a*) Twenty-four persons were charged. Of these ten were discharged under Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code, two were acquitted under Section 258, Criminal Procedure Code and the rest were convicted by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Cuddalore. Nine of the convicted persons preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge, South Arcot, who acquitted two but confirmed the conviction of the rest. Of the latter three preferred an appeal to the High Court where one of the appellants was acquitted and the conviction of the other two was confirmed.

(*b*), (*d*) & (*e*) Abdul Gaffoor Sahib Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Panruti, rendered assistance to the Police and Magistracy in controlling the rioting. He was present with the Police party throughout the riot and tried to pacify the rioters. He also helped the Police in the subsequent investigation of the case. He was granted a parchment certificate in appreciation of his services in the case by the District Magistrate of South Arcot. No other member of the public rendered assistance to the Police and the Magistracy in controlling the rioting.

(*c*) One Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors, two head-constables and 18 constables were granted by the Inspector-General of Police money rewards for good work in connexion with the rioting. The Inspector showed initiative and discretion in a special degree in dealing with a threatening situation while his subordinates behaved creditably in a position of danger. No officer of the Government other than the Police was rewarded.

Police

Enlistment of S.S.L.C. holders and Intermediates as Police Constables.

* 627 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of S.S.L.C. holders and Intermediates enlisted as constables during each of the last three years in the Presidency of Madras?

A.—A statement showing the number of S.S.L.C. holders and Intermediates enlisted as constables during 1930 to 1932 is appended.*

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether any of the S.S.L.C. holders enlisted as constables have been promoted to the rank of head constables or sub-inspectors?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Can we have an idea as to the number of S.S.L.C. candidates and Intermediate candidates who applied for the posts?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"Notice, Sir."

Forests

Disafforestation of reserved forest near Bommidi.

* 628 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether disafforestation of reserved forest near Bommidi in Salem district has been completed and the land assigned;

(*b*) if so, how many acres of land were cleared, and to whom and how much to each have been assigned;

(*c*) whether there are any more proposals of disafforestation of reserved forests in Salem district; and

(*d*) if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In 1929 the Government ordered that the Mallapuram Reserved Forest (area 675 acres) and the Mallapuram Extension Reserved Forest (area about 456 acres) should be disreserved and made available for cultivation after removing the tree growth on the land. The whole of the Mallapuram Reserved Forest and 250 acres in the other Reserved Forest have been cleared and disreserved. It is hoped to clear the remaining area by the end of 1932–33.

No information is available as to the extent of land so far assigned as the Collector is competent to make assignments of disreserved land. The information has, however, been called for.

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* Printed as Appendix on page 350 infra.

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(c) & (d) Since 1929, 13,582·23 acres in eight reserved forests have been disafforested. The question of disreservation of two other reserves, the Pickilimalai Reserved Forest and a portion of the Kesargudi Reserved Forest is under consideration.

Provincial Finance

Restoration of the salary cut and remission of land revenue.

* 629 *Q.*—Mr. K. SINGAM AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether provision has been made in the Budget for the ensuing year for the restoration of the salary cuts; if so, to what extent and with effect from what date; if not, the reasons for the non-restoration; and

(b) whether provision has been made on the receipts side under the revenue head deducting a certain percentage as temporary reduction on Government kists due to the present depression and fall in the prices of agricultural products?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Budget and to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member introducing it.

Restoration of the salary cut to the Provincial Service.

* 630 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what the amount saved would be if the salary cut is restored only to 5 per cent to the Provincial Service; and

(b) why the Madras Government decided to restore the 10 per cent cut to the Provincial Service?

A.—(a) About Rs. 4,13,700 in the year 1933–34.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the speech introducing the Budget for 1933–34.

Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether this figure of Rs. 4,13,700 includes the savings on account of the 5 per cent cut, for the Provincial Services, including the Subordinate Services? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" No, Sir, the Provincial Services proper.

Mr. V. T. ARASU:—" Will the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to state what would be the effect on the finances of this Presidency of a restoration of the cut fully in the case of the salaries of Subordinate Services and of retention of a 5 per cent cut in the case of the Gazetted Services? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" If the 5 per cent cut is restored in the case of the Subordinate Services, it will be say Rs. 10 lakhs, and a 5 per cent cut in the case of the Provincial Services also will raise the total to about Rs. 14 lakhs. I am not sure if this is what the hon. Member wishes to inquire."

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—"I just wanted to know whether the Government have worked out the figures as to how much it would come to if the pay cut in regard to Subordnaite Services is restored in full and only a 5 per cent cut is retained in the case of the Gazetted Services?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—"It will come to about Rs. 4 lakhs."

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know whether any of the other Provincial Governments in this country have decided to restore the pay cut in full?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—"I want notice of the question."

Education

Legislation binding the Jeypore Estate for an annual contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for the Andhra University.

* 631 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether at the instance of others or *suo motu* the Government propose to introduce legislation making an annual grant of a lakh of rupees to the Andhra University a permanent encumbrance on the Jeypore Estate; and

(*b*) if not *suo motu*, at whose instance the proposed legislation is being undertaken by the Government?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No legislation binding the estate in perpetuity is contemplated.

Teaching of Hindustani Music in Government Colleges.

* 632 *Q.*—S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of Government Colleges where music is taught and the number of professors in each;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that only Carnatic music is taught in all these institutions;

(*c*) whether there are any objections to Hindustani music being introduced;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating to create two chairs for music in the Madras University; and

(*e*) if so, whether one seat will be reserved for Hindustani?

A.—(*a*) The Queen Mary's College; two Assistant Lecturers, one full-time and the other part-time.

(*b*) & (*c*) The instruction in music given in the college follows the syllabus laid down by the University of Madras. This syllabus does not include Hindustani music. The question of making provision for the teaching of Hindustani music in the college will arise only after the University modifies its syllabus.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) Does not arise.

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Recognition by District Educational Councils of schools declared unfit by Inspecting Officers.

* 633 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there have been some cases in which schools which were declared unfit for recognition by the inspecting officers have been recognized by the District Educational Councils; if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—If the reference in the first part of the question is to schools which have been granted recognition by District Educational Councils contrary to the recommendations of inspecting officers, the answer is in the affirmative; when such cases have been brought to the notice of Government, they have generally been forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for taking action if he thought fit under section 41 (3) of the Elementary Education Act.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Will the hon. the Minister consider the advisability of amending the Act so that the recognition denied by the District Educational Officer is not summarily restored by the Educational Councils? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—" The District Educational Officer does not issue any orders. The recognition rests entirely with the District Educational Council under the Elementary Education Act. An appeal however lies to the Director of Public Instruction by an aggrieved party. If my hon. Friend means that power should be given to the District Educational Officer to make an appeal to the Director, that is a matter which can be considered only when amendments to the Act are taken up."

Local Self-Government

Redivision of the Madura Municipal Electoral Wards.

* 634 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the petitioners who made representations to the Government asking for a redivision of the Madura Municipal Electoral Wards, whereupon the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities was ordered to make an enquiry and report, the date or dates of the petition or petitions, and the date of the order to the Inspectors;

(*b*) the date of the letter received from Mr. J. F. Hall, Collector of Madura, to the effect that the division into wards required to be revised, to which the hon. the Chief Minister referred to in the course of his speech on the adjournment motion on the subject on 25th January 1933;

(*c*) whether the said letter of the Collector had not been taken into consideration and disposed of by the Government Order declining to interfere with the distribution of wards as notified in the Gazette,

dated 16th June 1931, passed in October or November 1932 and communicated to the Special Officer, Madura Municipality, on or about the 1st of December 1932;

(*d*) whether any electoral rolls for the wards, as now redivided, have been published since 19th January 1933, the date of the redivision and whether copies of such rolls will be supplied free of cost to the electors in exchange for those already purchased from the Madura Municipal Office;

(*e*) whether any petition or representation in writing was received by the authorities from any member of the Indian Christian community asking for a shifting of the reservation of an Indian Christian seat from the 26th ward to the Kiratharai ward and, if so, the date or dates of the petition or representation and the name or names of the petitioner or petitioners;

(*f*) the number of Christian voters, if any, in the previous Kiratharai ward and the number of non-Christian voters therein as also the corresponding numbers in the present Kiratharai ward; the number of Christian voters in the previous 26th ward, the number of Sowrashtra voters therein; and the number of other voters therein, i.e., neither Christian nor Sowrashtra;

(*g*) whether the Collector of Madura was consulted by the Inspector of Local Boards or his manager before the redivision of the 19th instant and whether the Collector's opinion or approval was obtained in respect of the precise redivision effected; and

(*h*) whether the Government are prepared to lay on the table of the House copies of the Collector's letter referred to by him or of relevant portions thereof, and of the petitions whereupon the Inspector was ordered to report?

A.—(*a*) The date of the petition received by the Government was 22nd December 1932. Instructions to enquire and report were given to the Inspector on 7th January 1933. The Government do not consider any useful purpose would be served by giving the name of the sender of the petition.

(*b*) 12th July 1932.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Government have no information on the question whether rolls have been published since 19th January 1933. Presumably those rolls will not be supplied free of costs in exchange for those already purchased.

(*e*) Representations from certain Indian Christians were received by the Inspector. The Government have no information as to the dates of such representations.

(*f*) The number of Indian Christian voters in the old Kiratharai ward was eight and voters of other communities 550. The number of Indian Christian voters in the new Kiratharai ward is 31 and voters of other communities 644. The number of Indian Christian voters in the old 26th ward

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was 115 and the number of Sowrashtra voters therein was 537 and the non-Sowrashtra voters excluding Indian Christians numbered 274.

(*g*) Government have no information.

(*h*) No.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (*a*), may I know if there is any public purpose served in withholding the name of the petitioner? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Large number of petitions was received on the matter, and the Government think that no useful purpose will be served by giving the names of the people who sent them."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" The Government say in the answer 'The Government do not consider any useful purpose would be served by giving *the name* of the *sender* of the petition.' The date of the petition was 22nd December 1932. In view of the fact that only one petition is disclosed in the answer here, only one sender is referred to, may I know whether that name could not be mentioned? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The Government did not decide to make a redistribution of the wards on receipt of that single petition. They decided that there was a case for investigation. Before final orders were passed on the proposal, numerous petitions were received in favour of redistribution."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Then, is the answer which is down on the paper here inaccurate? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" That was the petition received on that date, and the Inspector was asked to go and investigate; but before that, a large number of petitions were received."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I am not dealing with the other petitions. What about the single petition, dated 22nd December 1932? May I know the name of that petitoner? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I have already stated in the answer that it is not proposed to give the name of the petitioner."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), relating to the letter of the Collector, dated 12th July 1932, which was referred to by the hon. Minister during the adjournment motion, was that letter marked confidential? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I felt it better in the public interests, not to place that letter on the table of the House. But if the hon. Member wants any extracts therefrom to be furnished, I shall do so."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Is it not possible, Sir, to have a direct answer to my question? May I take it that the letter was not marked confidential? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Government consider it confidential."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" That is again not an answer to my question. Is it correct to say that it was not marked confidential? "

(No reply.)

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" May I know the number of petitions received? The hon. the Minister will be pleased to give the number of petitions at least, if not the names of the senders."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" About 20 or 30."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the wheels of Government move so easily on the petitions *submitted by 20 or 30 persons?* "

(No reply.)

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"With reference to the letter of the Collector, dated 12th July 1932, is it correct to say that that letter merely expressed a suspicion that the ward divisions might have been manipulated by Mr. Tulasiram, the ex-Chairman, that it was really a matter for enquiry and report, and that a special officer might be deputed for the purpose? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The Collector's report showed that the distribution was not fair to all the communities concerned."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" May I know whether the Government have received petitions from hundreds of thousands of citizens of Madura protesting against the proposed realignment of the wards? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Some have been received in favour also."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" What is the number of petitions received against the realignment of wards? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" About 15 or 20."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the 15 or 20 petitions received by Government in favour of a change and the 15 or 20 received against that—practically the same number for both for and against—made the Government think that it was necessary to interfere in the matter? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" The intervention of the Government does not depend on the number of petitions received."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Is it right to say that the Collector in his letter, dated 12th July 1932, wound up by saying that the whole thing required to be enquired into and that a special officer might be deputed for the purpose? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Yes."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Was an enquiry directed accordingly by the special officer and was a report made by the special officer on or about the 27th of October 1932 to the effect that the

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redistribution should be dropped altogether and that there was no foundation for the imputation that Mr. Tulasiram had manipulated the ward distribution."

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No such report has been received; but as no serious objections were received at that time, the Government dropped the matter."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I wish that the hon. the Minister realized the importance of his answers and made correct and responsible statements. Is it not a fact that on the 27th October 1932 the special officer made a report, as a result of three months' enquiry extending from July to October, that the imputation against Mr. Tulasiram was unfounded and not proved and that there was no reason to proceed with the project of redistribution of wards and that it might be dropped?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have already stated that at that time the Government considered that the matter might be dropped."

(The hon. the President here called the next question.)

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I have not yet come to the other clauses of this question, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think the hon. Member can indulge in cross-examination. Anyhow, the next question also deals with the same subject and he can take advantage of that and put more supplementary questions on the matter."

Redivision of the Madura Municipal Electoral Wards.

* 635 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Madura Municipality was divided into a certain number of electoral wards as far back as August 1931;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representations from the citizens of Madura requesting the Government to realign the electoral wards;

(*c*) what the Government's reply was to those representations;

(*d*) what the reasons are which impelled the Government to come forward at this stage and effect a realignment of wards; and

(*e*) whether the citizens of Madura were given an opportunity, before the change was effected, to express their opinion on the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) On the basis of the information then before them, Government replied that they had satisfied themselves that there were no valid reasons for a revision of the wards.

(*d*) Further representation made to Government.

(*e*) Some of them were consulted informally by the Inspector before he sent up his recommendations.

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Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—" Did Mr. Hall send a covering note or report, in forwarding the report of the special officer in the month of November, stating that the redistribution proposal might be dropped? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I have already stated that Government themselves decided after the receipt of the letter."

Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—" The question is whether Mr. Hall did not send a covering letter in forwarding the report of the special officer, dated 27th October, or early in the month of November, and did he not say there that the proposals for redistribution of wards should be dropped? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I have no information."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" With reference to the answer to clause (c),
1-15 p.m. may I know from the Government, Sir, the nature of the additional information that was received by them? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I have already said that representations had been made that the previous redistribution was unfair and the Inspector was directed to go and consult all the interests concerned and submit his report."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" With regard to clause (b) the Government have stated that they have received numerous representations from the citizens of Madura, requesting the Government to realign the electoral wards. But they have not done so. What is the additional factor that has come in the way of the Government making a move in the matter of realigning the wards at a later stage? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" Originally no representations were received but only subsequently."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Clause (b) of the question asks whether the Government have received any representations from the citizens of Madura, requesting the Government to realign the electoral wards. The answer of the Government to this question is 'Yes.' I want to know from the Government what is the additional information that was brought to the notice of the Government which compelled them in January 1933 to realign the wards, whereas at an earlier stage in the year 1931 they refused to interefere? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I am afraid, Sir, it is a mistake. No representations were received in 1931 against the redistribution."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know whether the information referred to in the answer to clause (c) was the information furnished to the Government by the then Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities and the Collector of Madura? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" There was no information then furnished. They considered that no further action was necessary."

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Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" My question is as to whether the information referred to in clause (c) was the information furnished to the Government by the then Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities and the then Collector of Madura."

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" The decision of the Government was based on all the information then available."

Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar:—" May I know whether the last and final recommendation of Mr. Hall towards the end of 1932 was against the redistribution of wards? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" He has not made any definite recommendation afterwards. After consulting the special officer, the Government considered that no further action was necessary."

Mr. C. Basu Dev:—" May I know, Sir, whether there has been any adverse effect consequent on the realignment of the wards on any citizen of Madura? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I am afraid I cannot answer that question."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that, after the publication of the electoral roll in August 1931, the Government have received representations or petitions suggesting that the alignment was bad and therefore the Government should interfere and set right the injustice that has been done? "

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" I have already answered that question."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" I wanted to know whether the Government have received any petitions in August 1931, protesting against the then alignment of the wards."

The hon. the Raja of Bobbili:—" No, Sir."

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1933–34.

* Mr. T. Narasa Reddi:—" Mr. President, Sir, this year, just like the previous years, we have a very painful state of affairs concerning the question of agricultural ryots. The position concerning the district of Cuddapah stands on a different footing from the affairs of the other districts. Member after Member has addressed the House on the question that the position of the ryot is painful seeing that the conditions of the market are very bad and seeing that there is no proper sale of produce in the market. But my position is different. In my district, I have to state that for the last two years there has been a thorough failure of staple crops, namely, groundnut, cholam and also to a large extent cotton. Sir, last year it was pressed on the attention of Government and its officers that a total remission had to be given to all agricultural ryots, but our request fell on deaf ears. Last year somehow passed away, and this year this particular state of affairs is prevailing, namely, that the agricultural ryot is put to the necessity of selling away his

cattle and even the little gold preserved by himself and his ancestors after hard labour. This House unanimously has been putting before the Government the case for the modest remission of 12½ per cent. Instead of that, the Government espoused the cause of the Government officers strongly and more strongly and neglected the cause of the agricultural ryots. I put it to you, Sir, to consider whether the need of the agriculturist is not greater than the need of the Government officers. The agriculturist in my district especially is only half fed or even starving. But the case of the Government officer is altogether quite different. He is better fed and, so far as I could see, there is no discontent and there is no need for any redress. He can wait for some years to come. But, Sir, imagine the picture of the ryot, who has sold away his cattle, who has sold away the little gold preserved by his forefathers and who has no food grains to eat. And on the other side imagine the case of the officer who is well-fed and who is living in a happy state of affairs. Sir, look at this picture and that, and see *whether the Government are in any way justified in their action. All* the Members unanimously made this modest demand for the remission of 12½ per cent, but the Government have refused to accede.

"Sir, the attitude which the Government have been showing to this famine-stricken district, Cuddapah, is simply harassing. Year in and year out we have been pressing upon the Government to push through that blissful project, the Tungabhadra project, but unfortunately, Sir, we have been seeing that this project is receding further and further back. In spite of that, the Government have not only been neglecting the little tanks fed by rain but also they are very callous to the river channels which this district is having. As an instance, I would quote one case in regard to which the Government have not been bestowing any attention. In this district of Cuddapah we have rivers and channels flowing from one end of the district to the other, and yet the Government have not seen their way to utilize the flowing waters of the small rivers in the district. I would quote the case of a small village, Repalli. There is a tank there which is feeding some villages in the district. All the villagers petitioned to the Government to repair the tank. The Government not only refused this request, but in spite of various petitions they have not been coming to the help of the poor depressed classes also. The tank which the Government have unfortunately declared to be useless has got a tank bed, and this tank bed has been converted into assignable land. They did not give away this land to the poor agriculturists. The Engineering department was approached to have a small channel dug at the cost of a thousand rupees, which after all in the eyes of the Government is nothing. They have petitioned the Government to that effect, and yet the Government have not been coming to their rescue. I request the Member in charge of Irrigation to see in what stage that project is, i.e., the project of Repalli, for having a channel from the river bed.

"Sir, another attitude on the part of the Government with regard to the Cuddapah district is this. While all districts which have got

already large supplies of irrigation water are having big projects, this central district, Cuddapah, in spite of visitations of famines year after year, has been neglected and nobody is particular of giving water to this famine area. The districts which have already got a good supply of water have been better cared for; on the other hand, this Cuddapah district has been thoroughly neglected. I wish the Member in charge could bestow special attention upon this particular aspect.

"Sir, coming to the administration of the local boards, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Chief Minister to the position of the district board of Cuddapah. It is well-known to all Members that this district is a very poor district and the revenue of the district board is very slender and they are not able to meet the demands for making new roads or putting existing roads in good repair. Sir, I find this year that in the district board they have allotted only Rs. 10,000 for second-class roads and also for first-class roads, village roads and other village development roads. Sir, I wish to ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether this sum is at all adequate for meeting the necessities of bad roads in this district. Then, Sir, apart from the question of the water for irrigation, there is the question of drinking water-supply. In this district we have not got proper supply of drinking water at all and in the hot summer months of April, May and June we see people walking miles after miles to get drinking water. In previous years we were told that there was no money in the Government treasury and so they could not come to our rescue. But, this year, Sir, happily the hon. the Finance Member has been able to find some 300 lakhs from which a decent sum could be set apart for the supply of drinking water. So far as the Health department of the district is concerned, the local boards are in a very embarrassed state of affairs and they are hardly able to meet the hard necessities of preventing some of the epidemics in this famine district."

* Mr. G. R. Premayya:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member for having presented to this Council a surplus Budget. Remarkable must have been his ability in having piloted the ship of our Provincial finances to safe waters. In spite of this remarkable achievement, he cannot escape the criticism of the people when he turned a deaf ear to their legitimate and urgent request for a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remission in the land revenue assessment. This concession, though not a great help to the ryot, would have been a gesture of goodwill on the part of the Government towards the ryot population of the Province. I think, however, that he has chosen the lesser of the two evils in having helped those near the throne. I do not grudge him this act of generosity but would like to point out that he equally owed to the country at large a similar generosity in accepting the cry of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remission in land revenue assessment. As an able politician, he must have, I take it, foreseen the opposition and resentment which naturally would be created throughout the Province by the attitude taken by him. When this question was on the anvil, he clearly heard all the arguments advanced in favour of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent remission, but

11-a.m.

those arguments must have sounded to him like the barkings of the Indian dogs, and he allowed the caravan to move on.

" I know, Sir, that two annas in the rupee of assessment will not be a great financial help to the ryot, but I personally feel that it was a crucial test of the sympathy of the British Government towards the ryot population of our Province. The answer of the hon. the Finance Member for the restoration of the salary cut is that the Government have decided to honour their pledges. This sounds mighty good. But, it would have sounded much better, if they had honoured all the promises which they had made from time to time. May I, Mr. President, with your permission, refer to a few of these many promises made by the Government?

" The first one I would like to mention is that in regard to the appointment of a full time Labour Commissioner. The Government promised that this appointment would be restored when better times came. Now, it seems high time that this promise is fulfilled. But there are no signs of it at all.

" Secondly, the promise regarding the extensions of the medical buildings at the headquarter hospitals of the Province. It looks as if this question is a closed chapter now. Thirdly, the promise relating to the medical hostel for the students of the Medical College in the City has been totally forgotten, although this has been a sore need for the Province. In view of the fact that the Medical College at Vizagapatam has been closed and the students thereof have been asked to take instruction in this College, the need is much greater than ever before. This promise also has been broken.

" Then, again there is the promise made regarding the labour schools. When on account of the financial stringency, last year, the Government closed 500 labour schools, they promised that the schools would be reopened when better times came. It would appear now that Government have not fulfilled their promise in full.

" Now, Sir, in the few cases I have mentioned, the Government have totally ignored their promises. May I humbly ask the Government whether the promise they have made to their dear servants is in any way more sacred than the numerous promises that they have made and broken to the public?

" The last and the most important promise I would like to refer to is in connexion with the Excise policy. It is obvious that excise, next to land revenue, is the very pivot round which the Provincial revenues revolve. It is strange to see that this illegal revenue has enabled the Government to fulfil their sacred promise to their servants. Toddy alone is expected to bring, in the current year, more than two crores of rupees. This is wholly drawn from the poor. May I at this juncture remind the Government of the twenty years' Excise policy towards prohibition adopted by this hon. House? I believe that four years have gone by, Sir, since we adopted it and according to that plan one-fourth of the country should have gone dry by this time. It was also

suggested by this Council that the hon. the Minister should select suitable places for experiment. I now ask the hon. the Minister for Excise to show what places have been selected and with what result. If he has not done so, I would ask the hon. Minister, if he has not dishonoured not only the promise made by the Government but also the mandate of the Council? All these instances go to show that the Government honour only those promises that they like best. I know, Sir, that the hon. the Excise Minister is a public-spirited gentleman and that he would like to do anything for the country, but it must be that the steel-frame of the diarchy that is holding him back from doing what is required of him.

"I submit that the Government who have helped their servants would be well-advised to extend their helping hand even to the ryots who form the backbone of the nation and who contribute the major portion of the provincial revenues. This takes me on to the irrigation projects of the Guntur district. Three projects were started some years ago. They are Kandleru, Naguleru and Appapuram. These three projects were expected to convert the major portion of my district into wet. The hon. the Revenue Member's answer to one of my questions was that the major portion of the gauging work has been finished. I know that much time has been taken for the study of the gaugings. As I presume that the major portion of the work must now have been completed, I hope and trust that the portion of the work yet to be done would but take little time to be completed. If these schemes have not yet been provided for, I appeal to the hon. the Finance Member to take steps to push forward these schemes with supplementary demands. If he does not comply with my request this year, it may not be possible to do so next year, as there may not be a surplus budget then."

* Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Budget is no doubt prepared and presented in a clear and concise way. I must thank the hon. the Finance Member for presenting a surplus Budget unlike the other Provinces. Yet, as far as I can see, this requires a very careful consideration in many ways.

"I wish to say at the outset that, as was customary, expenditure is overbudgeted and revenue underbudgeted. Apart from this, the following few points require some consideration. The audit of expenditure is being conducted by the Accountant-General; but that of revenue is left out of account and goes without any audit. Whatever the departments say and furnish as regards revenue, the Accountant-General, I presume, accepts that in audit. The canons of financial propriety are not applied to revenue. As with expenditure so with revenue, canons of financial propriety, I think, should be applied in auditing and audit of revenue should be conducted by a department which is not collecting the revenue and which is not subordinate to the Local Government. I hope the hon. Finance Member will bestow some attention to this point.

[Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar] [1st March 1933

" All capital expenditure is shown separately and not in other ordinary expenditure. But XXX-*a* (Hydro-Electric Scheme) and 52-*a*. *Capital outlay on Forests, which I think, should rightly be* classified under capital expenditure, are shown under other expenditure. This is not clear. Both under Public Works expenditure and Irrigation heads 55, 16, 15 and 13, lump sums are provided. There is provision in pages 1, 2, 13, 14, 18, 39, etc., for grants of lapses and for probable savings. This provision, I think, is unnecessary, as the sums required are provided under various detailed heads. The provision of lump sums is merely, may I take it, to give the spending departments or officers power to incur the expenditure beyond the amount sanctioned by this House without the further specific sanction of this House for these amounts.

" Again, under Irrigation and Public Works Department Budget, the *minor head 'suspense'* appears. (Appendix F, page II, 39. Appendix G, page 4.) I do not know what kind of expenditure is to be booked under this head, when there are several minor detailed heads
:-45 P.M. specifying the expenditure. Expenditure on account of pension is not only provided under 45 and 45 (*a*) but also portions of it appear under the Irrigation Budget and 60 (*a*). The hon. the Finance Member. I hope, Sir, will enlighten the House as to the necessity for such a separate provision.

" Under Administration of Justice, only a very small amount is provided for allowances to jurors and assessors. I think, Sir, many of the Members of this House know that they are paid only 8 annas per head which is not sufficient even for a single meal. I know instances where justice and power vested in them are abused. I hope, in the interests of justice, Government will consider this matter very carefully and see their way to remedy it."

* Mr. P. C. Moses :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member must be congratulated on the masterly way in which he piloted the ship of finance through the world-wide storm of financial depression into the safe waters of a surplus Budget. There is one sentence in his speech which places me in a dilemma and it reads thus :

> '*But, if the Government are now to give up Rs. 75 lakhs a year out of the* land revenue the single stable source of revenue they possess the process of recovery cannot but be retarded and to a proportionate degree the demands of the Government from other directions, for Education (for instance), for measures of medical relief, public health, for the uplift of the backward and depressed classes and various other claims must rest unsatisfied.'

" He offers a choice between the reduction of land revenue by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the one hand and the expansion of Governmental activities and expenditure on nation-building and productive schemes on the other hand. Which are we to choose? I would have straight away chosen the former if the relief afforded by the former was considerable, or if the latter would not bring more relief to the ryot. To take a specific instance, the Budget provides under irrigation for the Kistna

East Bank Canal Scheme the improvements to the Pedalanka channel and the Yannamadurru drainage. The ryots living in the area affected by the projects are very adversely touched by the decline of prices of agricultural produce, but at the same time the irrigation schemes would principally benefit and afford them relief in other ways. I do not know which to ask on their behalf. The ryots would hate to see the irrigation schemes abandoned or held up further.

"The announcement of the partial restoration of the teaching grants in the current year and their complete restoration would be received with rejoicings throughout the Presidency. In addition to this the Budget provides for additional teaching grants to aided secondary schools and for building and equipment grants overdue. It is no lip service, Sir, that the hon. the Minister for Education has paid to the cause of Education, when he successfully fought for the retention of the Arts College in Rajahmundry and for another college in the South. The protection he has been giving to the educational institutions and the efforts he has been making for the spread and progress of education of this Presidency are matters on which he deserves to be warmly congratulated. I hope that he would continue to take similar interest in future for the cause of Education.

"I wish to bring for his close and careful consideration two matters of urgent importance. The Government have called upon all bodies running elementary schools to appoint S.S.L.C. trained men instead of higher grade men. There is a real hardship which is felt by private bodies to meet this requirement. The teaching grants of the S.S.L.C. trained teacher is Rs. 15 and that of the elementary higher grade teacher is Rs. 12. Thus there is only a difference of three rupees in the grant while there is much difference in the salaries paid for these grades of teachers. The private bodies are therefore obliged to employ elementary trained teachers. The other question is this. The private bodies are employing supervisors for elementary schools. They examine schools, give model lesson to teachers and educate them on modern methods of teaching. But the Government do not recognize their services, do not give them grant and do not admit them to the benefits of provident fund. The action of the Government in making a drastic cut upon night schools is not unjustifiable because of some bogus schools and the poor quality of work turned out. I suggest, Sir, that the amount so realized may be applied to the purposes I mentioned, i.e., to allow teaching grants to supervisors of schools and to enhance the grant for S.S.L.C. trained teachers.

"I have a standing grievance against the policy of the Government in respect of sales of waste lands. God who created man created also earth for him to enjoy the fruits thereof. The Government comes in as an intermediary and takes a commercial view of the matter and sell lands for prices far beyond the capacity of a depressed classman. It is true he is permitted to pay in easy instalments but the concession does not go far to help him. He cannot out of a year's produce pay a portion

of the cost of land, meet the expenses of cultivation and get his maintenance. This is a matter for the generous consideration of the Government. I suggest that lands should be sold for the half the market value.

" Before I sit down I wish to make an appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister. I wish to bring to his notice the paucity of members belonging to the minority community in the services of the local boards and the municipal councils. He himself belongs to a minority community. He has a soft corner in his heart for the minority communities. I request him to consider whether by persuasion or by legislation it cannot be made obligatory on all local boards to observe the communal Government Order in respect of appointments."

Swami Sahajanandam *spoke in Tamil.*

12 noon. * Mr. C. Indriah :—" Mr. President, I congratulate the hon. the Finance Member on his frank and lucid exposition of the Budget. But, viewed from the standpoint of the ryot, the Budget is very disappointing and unsatisfactory. I am sorry to say that the ryots have been treated with scant courtesy by the Government and the resolution passed by this House on the subject of remission has also met with the same fate. Last year, we passed a resolution to the effect that the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee should be given effect to and that the introduction of re-settlement rates should be postponed. But what do we find? The Government vetoed that resolution. The resolution passed by this Council recommending a remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in land revenue shared the same fate. The Government turned down this resolution and issued a Press Communiqué on the 17th February 1933, to the effect that they cannot accept the recommendation of this Council. Mr. President, all hon. Members who preceded me have referred to the miserable plight of the agriculturists and the need for giving them immediate relief. The hon. the Finance Member has bitterly complained in his speech that he was not given an opportunity to state his case when the Council passed that resolution. He has further stated that, if he had been given an opportunity, he would have presented to this hon. House, the other side of the shield. I have carefully read his speech and I am surprised to find no convincing arguments in support of the stand he has taken. He has, on the other hand, practically conceded the case of the ryots. He admits the abnormal fall in prices of foodstuffs; he admits that the decline in the price of foodstuffs has adversely affected the agriculturists and he also admits that there are funds available to give remission prayed for by this Council. But what are the reasons that stand in his way? He says that certain urgent and necessary schemes would have to be suspended if remission is to be granted. Now, I ask, where is the harm in postponing those schemes? Secondly, he apprehends that remission would not be confined to a single *fasli* and thirdly he says that the demand for remission is an all-round one regardless of the circumstances which vary from district to district. To add insult to injury, he has added

that this demand had its origin from the mirasidars of the Tanjore district. It is not correct to say that this demand had its origin from the mirasidars of the Tanjore district. The distress is universal and not confined to one district only. If there is no agitation in my own district of West Godavari, the reasons are not far to seek. Last year, all the ryots who took part in the re-settlement agitation and held meetings in the district, were punished by the Government. Water has been cut off this year to the lands of those who took part in the re-settlement agitation. That is why there has been no agitation there. The suffering is common to all the districts in the Presidency. The ryot of to-day is in a very precarious condition, overburdened as he is by heavy taxation. He feels helpless, involved as he is in heavy debts. He feels life miserable. The Government have ignored the situation in turning down the resolution passed by this House. By thus ignoring their sad predicament the Government have ignored the importance of the agriculturists to the State. They must remember that it is the ryot that contributes to the coffers of the Government and forms the backbone of the country. This being the case, is he not justified in asking for a small remission when there is surplus revenue? The ryot has been already driven to a sense of despair. He has come to the firm belief that he cannot get justice at the hands of the Government. It is no wonder, when we, the representatives of the people in this House, feel ourselves helpless. Our recommendations, especially those that concern the welfare of the ryot have been ignored by the Government.

" Coming to the restoration of the salary cuts, I submit there is absolutely no justification for the step now taken. The hon. the Finance Member spoke of honouring the pledges given. Let him by all means honour the pledges, but not to the detriment of the interests of the ryots. Let him first give relief to the ryots and then think of honouring the pledges. There would then be no grievance. I therefore request the hon. the Finance Member to reconsider his decision, respect the wishes of the Members of the Legislative Council, rectify the mistake and do justice to the poor ryot who feeds him and feeds us all.

" I wish in this connexion to refer to one more question which concerns my district. There is a proposal now before the Government to abolish the Kovvur Revenue division. Last month, regarding this question, I put a number of interpellations in this House and the Revenue Member's reply was that the proposal was under the consideration of the Government pending the receipt of a report from the Board of Revenue. There are four revenue divisions in my district and the present proposal is to abolish one, namely, the Kovvur Revenue division, combining Kovvur with Narasapur and Chintalapudi to Ellore. If this is done, it will do serious injustice to the people of Kovvur taluk who will have to cover nearly hundred miles to reach Narasapur, the headquarters. So, I request the hon. the Revenue Member, who is unfortunately absent, not to abolish the Kovvur Revenue division in my district."

* Mr. P. V. Rajagopal Pillai:—"Mr. President, I offer my congratulatios to the hon. the Finance Member for presenting this House with a surplus Budget for the coming year. But I am sorry to say that surplus or no surplus, the Adi-Dravidas get very little benefit. It will be no news to this hon. House that ever since the date the Britisher set his foot in this Presidency, the Adi-Dravidas has been with him and for him. The Government therefore could have done more for them. The Budget now in our hands shows a large surplus and yet the amount provided therein to ameliorate the conditions of the depressed classes is too small. It is heartrending to enumerate all the sufferings of these people. I shall only mention a few of them. They have no water to drink. Even pigs and dogs can drink water from the tanks, but the poor Adi-Dravida is not permitted to do so. Consequently, they are forced to obtain their drinking water from any source available thus making themselves liable to sickness and heavy mortality. Coming to the question of habitation I may mention that the cheris are located in low-lying water-logged places surrounded by fields. Owing to limited space, there is overcrowding and there are no pathways. In the year 1931-32, 624 labour schools were closed and how many more have been closed since, we do not know. This year it is proposed to open some 216 new schools. This would give us very little satisfaction because, the percentage of literates amongst the depressed classes, according to the 1931 Census Report, is only just a little over one per cent. This figure speaks for itself and needs no comment from me.

"Owing to financial stringency, the appointment of a separate Labour Commissioner was abolished as a temporary measure. Unfortunately, that arrangement continues and no orders have yet been passed re-creating the post. The ameliorative work started some years ago has not yet been extended to all the districts and, even in districts where it has been started, it has not been extended to all the taluks. In the circumstances mentioned and in order to carry on the ameliorative work on a larger scale, I would urge upon Government that (a) additional provision be made by supplementary grant, (b) a senior I.C.S. Officer be appointed as a wholetime Labour Commissioner, (c) experienced tahsildars, and not inexperienced deputy tahsildars, be appointed as district labour officers, (d) advisory boards be formed in the headquarters of each district, and (e) that a committee be appointed to enquire into the condition of the education of the depressed classes.

"My second point is that, owing to poverty and other circumstances beyond their control, children of the depressed classes could not be sent to schools at an early age and the result is that by the time they enter the high school or college classes, they become overaged and are disqualified for appointment to Government service. Government were pleased to raise the age-limit to 26 years in the case of technical appointments and 27 years in the other cases. But in practice even this concession does not work well and I would appeal to Government to raise the age-limit to 30 years as was done by the Bombay Government.

"I will make a suggestion to the hon. the Minister for Agriculture and that is, to open an agricultural colony for the depressed classes at least on a small scale. It might be done on a co-operative basis. I have no doubt that, generous-hearted as the hon. Minister is, he will not fail to comply with this simple request.

"Sir, one point more and I am done. Government has pledged itself to the introduction of total prohibition in 20 years. I ask, Sir, whether Government will keep up its pledge as was done in the restoration of the salary cut, and, if so, what spade work is being done to reach the goal. I mean what is the percentage of shops closed every year and whether any propaganda work is being done and if so by whom. In this connexion I would suggest that one or two magic lanterns and the surplus posters and literature of the late propaganda committees be handed over to the International Order of Good Templars—a worldwide organization. I also suggest that an annual grant may be made to this organization for carrying on propaganda work. The Grand Lodge of Southern India is located at Aravankadu and it has about 17 or 18 branch lodges in the South."

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, the Budget of the year has been presented to the Council at a time when, owing to the steady decline of prices of agricultural produce, the landowners and the ryots are in the iron grip of a scarcity for money which is as unprecedented as it is terrible. Heartrending cries of helplessness to keep body and soul together have come from every district in the Presidency, and the one point that arises for consideration is how far the present Budget helps to alleviate the acute conditions of distress. 12-1 p.m.

"We find that the benefit that has accrued out of the increased revenues reacts but to a negligible extent to the advantage of the people at large. Here I wish to make it clear that I do not grudge the restoration of the cut in pay. I am glad that rare instances of Government being anxious to redeem the pledges are not wanting. But I would have felt delighted had alongside with the restoration of cut in salaries the Government also boldly tackled the question of affording substantial relief to the groaning miseries of ryots, keeping in view the fact that ours is an agricultural country and that a tax on agriculture is a tax upon the primary occupation of the suffering millions in the Presidency. May I remind the hon. the Finance Member who has buttressed the restoration of cut in pay with the authority of pledges given, that the most sacred and solemn pledge is the implied pledge to care for the interests of the people. That is the pledge which has to be redeemed by a civilized Government, and there is the promise which has to be fulfilled.

"His Excellency the Governor in the course of the address that he delivered to the Council in November 1930, said,

'The effects of the fall in prices of agricultural produce have yet to be experienced in their greatest intensity.'

[Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar] [1st March 1933

That pronouncement instilled in our minds the belief that agriculturists would be sympathetically dealt with; but experience has sadly belied our expectations. Resolutions, recommendations and adjournment motions based on conditions forecasted by the constitutional head of the Province have all been relegated to the scrap heap. In January 1931, this House passed a resolution that 'the proposed resettlement in Kistna, East and West Godavari districts, be not be given effect to.' That resolution was not accepted and in July of the same year a Government Order was issued sanctioning the resettlement rates. The business of the House was adjourned within a month to discuss the Government Order and the motion was carried. That verdict too was ignored. In November 1931, this House adopted two resolutions, (1) 'that consideration of the proposal for enhancement of assessment in Malabar be postponed until normal conditions are restored,' and (2) 'that collection of land revenue be extended over six instalments of equal amounts.' These two resolutions shared the fate of the resolution which related to Kistna and East and West Godavari districts. Again at the last session of the House, we carried a resolution recommending reduction of land revenue by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but we have already been told that the Government cannot see their way to act upon the resolution. The Government have in the above instances arrived at conclusions by a process of reasoning that refuses to face the real problem. Times out of number hon. Members of this House have made it clear that enhancement of assessment based on commutation rates cannot be accepted. How can the conditions based upon a period of rising prices that has already expired be applied to a subsequent period of falling prices, of low prices, when the ryot is unable to live, when he is unable to sell his grain? The Government were also told that when money value has increased corresponding to the lowering of the prices of foodstuffs, they are practically doubling the taxation by collecting the taxes now *in money*. There was no answer to the positions taken up. Thus the Government have accepted neither the sound arguments advanced nor the say of the representatives about real conditions in the districts. The Government have believed only in arithmetical calculations worked out on paper and based too much on averages—average outturn, average rainfall, average prices, and every other average except perhaps average common sense. Sir, may I submit to this House that the Government of Madras does not care for the well-being of the agriculturists and that the authorities feel that they can drain the last pie of the people, because they know that the only weapon in the armoury of weapons for tyrannized India is the weapon of patient suffering. But remember history and realize that to everything there is an end. United States of America was lost because taxation without caring for representation was resorted to. Let me warn the Government that, if proper and speedy steps are not taken, a situation which nobody can control will certainly arise. My hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, a true Britisher imbued with real feelings for the people of this country, in the course of the excellent speech which he made yesterday, made it clear that the agitation in respect of land assessment was spontaneous,

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sincere and serious. I trust that the Government would pause and consider the full implications of those weighty words.

" Mr. President, there is another point which I would like to press for the consideration of the Government. We are on the eve of momentous changes, changes that ought to link Great Britain and India together for ever by bonds of good-will towards each other. But whatever the future might hold by way of Constitutional Reforms, there will not be permanent peace unless Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress workers are released. We do not for a moment approve of the methods that Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress workers have adopted in politics. But that is only a difference in politics. More than politics are the ideals of a race; and because of the ideals for which Mahatma Gandhi stands, his place in the hearts of the people of India remains unchanged. With great earnestness I request the Government to carefully consider my suggestion.

" A swan sings but once before its death; and before the present irresponsible autocracy gives way to responsibility at the Centre and in the Provinces, may I, in the name of the grinding poverty of the overburdened ryots and in the name of British justice to which pointed reference was made yesterday, appeal to Government to come down from the Olympic heights of prestige and for once to follow a reasonable and conciliatory policy that will usher in an era of peace and contentment." (Applause.)

* Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder :—" I have to associate myself with the remarks made by some Members who have raised a very strong protest against the unsatisfactory way in which provision has been made for toll compensation to local bodies. I am also grateful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, for taking up the cause of local bodies. I support the statements made by him in his excellent speech of yesterday. It is surprising to find that the hon. the Chief Minister who is in charge of this portfolio has been looking on while his Colleague, the hon. the Finance Member, has been dealing with that subject in the manner complained of. I believe the Government have got an obligation to discharge to local bodies. Neither the local bodies nor this House would have voted for the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act had they had the slightest expectation that they would be treated like this. I do hope that the hon. the Chief Minister will take up this question with the hon. Finance Member and do something to relieve the distress of the local bodies. The District Board of Nilgiris is in a very poor state of finances and unless Government come to their succour the Board will not be able to go on with its day to day administration.

" As regards the 10 per cent cut, there has been difference of opinion. 1:
I am afraid that the restoration of the cut is rather too premature, p
because the economic conditions of the Province have not yet come to their normal level. The hon. the Finance Member was very glad to observe that there had been copious rainfall in some parts of the Province.

But instead of helping the ryots these rainfalls have helped the men in services in getting their pay cuts restored. In my opinion the cuts should not have been restored and in the case of men in superior services the cut should have been 50 per cent and permanent instead of 10 per cent temporary. In restoring the cut the hon. the Finance Member says ' it is essential that the sense of security which is the principal consideration that attracts good men to the service of Government should not be impaired,' and that therefore the Government restored the cut which they promised. My submission is that the difficulty is not in getting good men at any pay but in getting rid of bad ones that the Government have in their services. I do not think we can have a large number of good men so long as the rules for getting rid of the latter category from Government service continue to be what they are. I find that the Government themselves often find it difficult to dispense with the services of these men although they are convinced that such men should be turned out in the interests of the services and the Government. Even the economic depression is not causing so much hardship to the people at large as the kind of bad treatment which they receive often at the hands of unsympathetic Government officers. The root cause of all the agitation against the Government and the consequent trouble is due to the presence of certain undesirable people in the service of Government. If the Government are earnest, surely a remedy is ready to hand for them. If the president of a local body misbehaves, there is provision for ousting him by carrying a no-confidence motion against him. Why, even the hon. Ministers on the Treasury Bench depend for their offices on the votes of the Council. But no such thing exists in the case of the officers of the Government who are given far too much power and pay, which are often abused. If the Government frame satisfactory rules under which they can easily discharge such men from their service, much of the cause of the present agitation against the Government will be removed. A majority of the people who are anxious to see the end of the present system of Government will then, I am sure, be prepared to support those who desire to preserve the British connexion for a long time to come. Let me tell the House, particularly the European Members, that there is such a lot of discontent against the way in which the Government servants treat the ryots.

" Coming back to the local bodies, I am sorry to see that, in spite of the efforts of my hon. Friend, the popular Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department, more funds have not been allotted. The finances of the local bodies are in a bad way. Some of the taluk boards, I understand—have not been able to pay their staffs for months together, from four to six months. That is a matter of which anyone should be ashamed, but I should put the blame upon Government. Many local bodies have liabilities that have not been cleared for more than two or three years. In many cases works which have been started have not been completed. It is getting impossible to maintain even the essential services. The allotment which the Government at present make towards the finances of the local bodies is very inadequate. What we want immediately is, that the Government should give the compensation for the

abolition of tolls, which though they did not promise definitely, was expected by the local bodies. Now that the Government have got funds—we did not complain last year, because we knew the Government had not enough funds—I do not see why they should not give the full compensation to the local bodies in fulfilment of the implied promise made by them."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Sir, I did not intend to participate in the general discussion of the Budget, because I still believe that the general discussion of the Budget does not help us very much. I think the Government will be well advised to change the rules and give us these three days also for discussing the detailed items. I think that will be more useful in the interests of the public.

" In the preliminary remarks on the Budget Memorandum and in his Budget speech, the hon. the Finance Member has pointed out that the scope of enhancement of receipts under Land Revenue is almost limited, in view of the fact that by a resolution of the Government, 18¾ per cent has been fixed as the maximum increase of assessment in any settlement. But I notice that from 1920 onwards, during the last 12 years, except for a slump period of four years, the land revenue has been steadily increasing every year. When such is the case, it is not right for the Government to say that land revenue is at a standstill. The other reason adduced for the proposition that the scope for increase in land revenue is very limited, is the fact that there is no scope for extension of cultivation. In this connexion I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the vast tracts of land which were formerly covered with prickly-pear and which are now available for cultivation owing to the devastation of the prickly-pear by the cocbineal insect. The Government may investigate this question and see whether they cannot increase the extent of land under cultivation. At present the ryot is not in any way helped substantially either to improve his cultivation or to extend it. The Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act are not fully availed of by the ryots, thus resulting in a saving of 20 to 30 per cent of the budget allotments under those heads. Several ryots are not aware of the fact that loans will be given to them by the Government for the improvement of their lands. The rules regarding the grant of these loans are very strict and many ryots who know the existence of these loans are not willing to take advantage of them. In the last year's Budget a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs was provided but about Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs were not at all utilized. It is also admitted that there is less demand this year. I would request the Government to find out ways and means of improving the extent of land cultivated by relaxing the rigour of the existing rules regarding the grant of loans for agricultural improvement, and by granting loans for digging wells, purchasing bullocks and agricultural implements. I am told that the rules were revised some time ago, but I do not know whether the revision has been in the direction of giving an advantage to the borrower. Probably the Government have tightened their control over the borrower instead of making it easy for him to borrow and repay.

" With regard to the new scales of salaries, I am sorry that the hon. the Finance Member, in spite of his long and elaborate speech, has not made us understand what exactly their effect will be on our Budget from year to year. It is no doubt eminently desirable that Government servants who have been discontented should get back the scales of pay which they were promised; otherwise the Government will run serious risk. The new scales of pay work a hardship on those persons who have been holding temporary, acting or probationary appointments. On the other hand, they will not result in any substantial saving for two or three decades to come. I urge, Sir, that more light should be thrown on that aspect of the question by the Government.

" The Budget as presented to us shows that there will be no money available for giving effect to the resolution of the Council to reduce land revenue by 12½ per cent. But an examination of the Budget will show that at least in two cases—Stamps and Registration—the receipts are underestimated. It is acknowledged by the hon. the Finance Member himself that there will be more transactions next year, there will be greater sale of non-judicial stamps and greater income under Registration. But he has budgeted only for a slight increase in income. I submit that it is not the proper way of presenting the Budget. There is sure to be much larger income under Stamps and Registration. With regard to expenditure, I have to say that, in spite of the observations of the Public Accounts Committee, the Auditor-General and the Accountant-General, there is no adequate control. Under several of these items, there is a saving of 30 per cent or 20 per cent or at least 15 per cent. This is especially the case under Civil Works and Irrigation Works for which the Public Works Department is responsible. If we take into account all these savings also, there will be a greater surplus than what is shown in the Budget. Of course, if the salary cut is removed and if the Part II schemes are provided for, there will not be enough amount left out of Rs. 70 lakhs to give effect to the resolution of the Council for a reduction of 12½ per cent in land revenue. But I am sure that amount will be found if a little more care has been shown in budgeting. I do not think the Government will have any difficulty in finding this sum, if only they have a will to do it.

" There are one or two significant facts which deserve mention. Credit for a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been taken for the first time under Hydro-Electric Schemes. I think that the figure ought to be much larger than Rs. 4 lakhs.

" With regard to Forests, although we are spending Rs. 40 lakhs, we get a return of only Rs. 5 lakhs. Serious attention has to be devoted to that branch of public expenditure. It will be better if we are told what retrenchment has been effected in the Forest Department and the Revenue Department.

" There is a great scope for retrenchment in the Revenue Department. I personally know that a number of Deputy Collectors are unnecessary and many of them are doing not more than two hours' work a day. There are, for instance, twelve Deputy Collectors engaged on the Mettur Project

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work. I know they are disbursing Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000, but as the Government have laid down clear rules with regard to the compensation to be paid for the lands acquired for the project, I do not see why the work should not be entrusted to Deputy Tahsildars. I do not see any necessity for Deputy Collectors to do this work, unless it be that the Revenue Department does not want to send them away so soon.

" I have other matters also to refer to but I do not have enough time 12-
and I will close with this point. The hon. the Finance Member has not p.m.
devoted as much attention, as should have been done, to the needs of the city of Madras. We have been living in very hard times. The finances of the Corporation are very inelastic and no funds have been provided for the varying and necessary amenities which are required by the Corporation. I refer particularly to the water-supply scheme of the Corporation. Day by day our needs for extra water are increasing and the Government have been repeatedly asked to make arrangements to conserve all the water of the Red Hills lake for the city of Madras and no sum seems to have been provided for this purpose in the Budget. There are also other amenities which the Government have to care for so far as the city is concerned. The Government have not been kind enough to see how exactly these grievances of the city could be remedied, except granting a few loans—they are not free grants but returnable with interest."

* Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—" Sir, coming from a very poor agricultural district like Kurnool, I consider it would be a dereliction of my duty if I did not place before the House the very sad distress that is prevailing among the agricultural population. The Government have shown such undue haste to restore the cut in salaries; on the other hand, they have turned a deaf ear to the united demand of the House to grant at least a partial remission of land revenue. In the Ceded Districts which are rightly known as the famine zone of the Presidency, the effects of the economic depression has been felt most. There is appalling indebtedness among the agricultural classes and on account of the low prices now existing, the ryots are not able normally during these years to pay even a portion of the interest they have to pay to the creditors. At present the agricultural ryot is suffering very seriously. May I suggest to the Government that, if they are not able to meet the demand of the House for a general remission of 12½ per cent for all the districts of the Presidency, they may at least consider the case of the Ceded Districts—that being the famine zone of the Presidency—as a special case and see whether they cannot grant some concession.

" The Ceded Districts have again been very seriously handicapped by small agricultural projects being stopped. The long-promised Tungabhadra project is yet to come. On account of the anticipation that the Tungabhadra project is going to be undertaken soon, unfortunately small projects and repairs to small tanks have been given up for some years. We find that the ryots are suffering very seriously on account of that. Proposals for the improvement of water-supply to the Cumbum

tank, the Siddapuram tank and other tanks which are before the Government have not been taken np because the Tungabhadra project is supposed to bring milk and honey to the Ceded Districts. Unfortunately the Tungabhadra project has not been started as yet and the minor works have all been stopped.

"The Kurnool district is also suffering very badly on account of unemployment among the educated classes. The Public Services Commission has been unfortunately treating the Ceded Districts very badly. Probably it is due to the fact that the district itself has not been able to produce proper types of candidates. When the Government accepted the communal Government Order it was expected that the Government would give special protection to depressed districts also. I do not see any reason why they should not show some concession to the people of the Ceded Districts, who are known to be backward. His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address presented by the Cuddapah District Board last year, promised to see that the Ceded Districts are given proper treatment and that proper representation is given to these districts. But unfortunately the Government have not issued any instructions to that effect to the Public Services Commission. With these few words, I resume my seat."

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr President, Sir, I feel that this Budget, similar to most Budgets that have been presented during recent years, shows certain signs of prosperity, in that there is a surplus and provision is made for large items of expenditure. When the Finance Department assisted by a Retrenchment Committee, set about in 1931 to cut down the expenditure of this Province when a critical situation arose, the work was so thoroughly done that the success of retrenchment has even brought about a recoil. The hon. the Finance Member himself should have been staggered by the success of retrenchment that he now feels that any attempt made to give up any item of income should be resisted. That is why the Government refuse the remission asked for with regard to land revenue. It is not as if funds are not available. A reading of the Budget, coupled with the observations made by the hon. the Finance Member, reveals that the Province is very well off. Madras has rounded the corner when other Provinces are struggling to balance their Budgets. The result is superfluity of income, got by extracting the utmost from the tax-payer and the tax-payer in an agricultural Province like Madras means the agriculturist. That was why a resolution was moved on the floor of this House in January last for a remission of 12½ per cent in land revenue. That was based on the fact that prices had gone down. The hon. the Finance Member admits that prices of foodstuffs have gone down; and that for some time to come the prices are not likely to rise. So, it is clear that the Government appreciate the plight in which agriculturists have been placed. But the Government are afraid that once remission is made, it will be made a precedent for future remissions. It is not as if the Government feel that there is no case for remission; they feel there is a case; but they think that the resolution should not be given effect to

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lest it should be taken as a dangerous precedent. I am sorry that such a view should have been taken by the Madras Government. The agriculturists' cry to-day in the midst of plenty is 'Water, water everywhere, not a drop to drink.' We have a surplus Budget; we have got increased income; we have budgeted for increased expenditure; but we are not prepared to give remission to the people who bear the main burden of taxation. What the Finance Department has forgotten in framing its Budget is this. When the Retrenchment Committee set about its business of effecting retrenchment in this Province, it said that there should be an 8 per cent cut in expenditure and that that cut should continue for a period of five years. On this basis, a skeleton Budget for a period of five years was prepared. But as soon as the critical year has passed and as it is seen that the finances have improved, the spending departments have again started making extravagant demands and the first principle that was laid down by the Retrenchment Committee and accepted by the Govrenment is given the go-by. The Government think they have got enough money and that they can spend much; so the spending departments in their anxiety to spend have brought forward many Part II schemes. In January last, supplementary demands were moved by the hon. Ministers for expenditure which could not ordinarily be spent during the current year. I was one of those who protested against such supplementary demands being moved so late in the year but without avail. What is the result? The amounts asked for in those supplementary demands could not be spent and they have lapsed. Why such haste if you really wanted to prepare the Budget cautiously. The policy of the Government now seems to be: we have funds now; begin to spend as quickly as possible. I am sorry to note that that should be the frame of mind of the Government.

"So far as the income is concerned, it is now found that we have got a surplus Budget. I find that an expenditure to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided for for Part II schemes. I do not grudge spending money when money is available. But there should be a sense of proportion in these matters. When the agriculturist finds it hard to pay his kist, why should you get the last pie from him and begin to spend on Part II schemes. Roads are certainly necessary; I do not grudge the motorist fine roads; nor do I grudge the Government servant the restoration of the cut in his salary. But, I ask, should there not be a sense of proportion in all these matters? When the All-India services are prepared to go on with a cut of 5 per cent for another year why this hurry to restore the full cut to the Provincial Services? Last year it was thought that, with regard to the cut in salaries, there should be uniformity. Where is that uniformity this year? If the pledge with regard to the restoration of the cut in salaries is to be honoured, why not first meet the just case of the people whose salary is less than Rs. 100. Where is the need to restore the whole cut to all the Government servants? Can they not wait for one year more? I do not think any Government servant would grudge a 5 per cent cut if he feels that the people are going to be benefited thereby.

[Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar] [1st March 1933

The Government servant is as much a resident of this Province as any other tax-payer. The Government have also adopted an incorrect procedure in framing the Budget. For example I find, Sir, that in the case of electricity, what could have been spent out of capital account, is proposed to be spent from revenue account. In the case of irrigation also, schemes that are no doubt necessary for the betterment of the country, are intended to be executed out of revenue account. Why not borrow money for the execution of these schemes when money *is available at a cheap rate? The public debt of this Province stands* at a low figure. It is less than a year's income. Madras is very much better than any other Province with regard to her public debt. Why not raise a new loan? Why should the present generation be made to suffer when the schemes are likely to give permanent benefit?

p.m " Even after giving effect to all the necessary expenditure, we find there is a closing balance of about Rs. 270 lakhs. Out of that, certainly Rs. 74 lakhs can be made available to give remission of land-tax, but as I said, the Government are not anxious to give relief lest it should be taken as a precedent. I strongly feel that the Government should reconsider their decision and I am optimistic enough to hope that they have not said the last word on the subject of land revenue remission. In spite of the fact that we are spending more and more every year, we have not progressed very much during the last few years. The House for some years past has heard many theories mentioned by the parties in power. Every party said that it had in its programmes—the adoption of prohibition. Where do we stand to-day? We are as bad now as we were some years ago. One thing we find now is that Education and Excise are put together under one Minister. If the poor man is to have his son given free education, he has to go to the toddy shop and drink, so that the excise revenue may improve. If we are in a position to say to-day that the Province is well off financially it is because we get as much as we can and even more, from the poor man through excise revenue. How far have we advanced towards the goal of total prohibition? Every one has been repeating the slogan of prohibition for years. It was said that within ten years we would reach the goal; but now after seven or eight years, after the theory was propounded we are still as far away from the goal as ever we were. I do not therefore feel that this Budget, though it appears to be a Budget of prosperity, really reflects the real condition of the people."

Mr. B. POCKER SAHIB:—" Mr. President, the fact that the Treasury Bench is almost empty shows the futility of this kind of discussion. Anyhow, I am rising up for the reason that I have to refer to one or two points concerning Mappillas. Before going into that subject, however, I would like to make an observation on the speech of the hon. the Finance Member, just to point out that the hon. Member seems to have been labouring under a misapprehension as to the real state of affairs in the country.

" In the second paragraph of his speech, the hon. the Finance Member says: 'The disquieting feature of the situation, viz., the

continued decline in prices of foodgrains, however, still continues, and though it may have benefited the poorer classes, has adversely affected those of the more well-to-do whose incomes are drawn from the land. He seems to be under the misapprehension that this fall in prices has benefited the poorer classes while it is only the well-to-do or the middle classes that are adversely affected by such a fall in prices. If the question of cause and effect in regard to this fall in prices is examined from the point of view of a student of economics, I do not think the hon. Member would have made this statement. Everybody knows that the same cause that has led to the fall in prices and which has affected the people who derive their incomes from agricultural produce, has also affected all the other classes of people, viz., the labourers, tenants, cultivators, etc. The idea that the fall in prices has benefited the poor classes is entirely a fallacious one. It may look on the surface that an agriculturist or a labourer gets more rice for a rupee now than he was getting previously; but the question is whether he has got the same capacity as he had before for buying his necessaries, whether the present depression—of which the fall in prices is only one symptom—has not affected the poor classes more than the middle classes. If that aspect of the question is examined, I am sure the hon. the Finance Member would not have made the statement he has made but would have come to a different conclusion even as regards the question of the remission of land revenue.

"In the latter portion of his speech also, dealing with the remission of land revenue, I am afraid the hon. Member has been under the same misapprehension. He thinks that it is only the mirasidars or the rich people that will he benefited by the remission. I say it is an entire fallacy to think so. It is an elementary principle known to one and all that the incidence of taxation is not felt by the mirasidars or the janmis alone, but that the tenant and the labourer also bear the burden of it. Therefore, the remission of tax will certainly benefit the poorer classes as well—in fact it will give them great relief in their present suffering. The hon. the Finance Member is also not correct in saying that this demand has its origin among the mirasidars of the Tanjore district. I do not want to recount all the representations that have been made to the Government and the resolutions that were passed by this Council even previous to the representations made by the Tanjore mirasidars. No doubt the Tanjore mirasidars have done something more than the people in the other districts, by way of agitation; but it is certainly the Government's duty to find out the actual condition in every district. Therefore, I say that the hon. Member's statement that the demand has its origin in the mirasidars of the Tanjore district alone is not correct.

"I shall now say a word, Sir, about matters concerning the Mappillas. There is one question to which I should invite the attention of the hon. the Law Member. I am sorry he is not now in his seat; but anyhow I must refer to that point. I particularly make a reference to it at this stage because I think Government have not yet come to any definite conclusion on that matter, as understood from their answers given to

certain questions in this House. You may all remember how keenly the Government were interesting themselves in carrying on propaganda for inducing the families of Mappilla prisoners in Andamans, to go to Andamans. I am not going to say anything about that scheme at present. There are a large number of such families even now in the Andamans. By the wisdom which dawned on the Government very recently, many of the prisoners were released, but yet, there are many more still in the Andamans. Even according to a statement made by the Government recently, there are a large number of prisoners with their families in the Andamans. I asked them why they should not be repatriated and the answer given was that information had been called for. I know cases in which Mappilla prisoners—whose terms had expired—had to remain in that island for about four years more because they were told that they must repay the advance which was given to them at the beginning. They were also told that unless they paid that money, they won't be sent back. Secondly, they also seem to have been told that the Government won't pay them their passage money for coming back, and that they would have to find it themselves, by working there. A man whom I had occasion to meet told me that he had to stay there for four years for repaying the Government a sum of Rs. 200 which he had formerly taken and also for finding passage money for himself and his family. The Government having made the propaganda, having taken prisoners to the Andamans and having induced their families also to go there at Government expense, for them now to insist on the passage money being found by themselves is—I do not know how to characterise it. Anyhow, since the matter seems to be still under the consideration of the Government, I hope they will take immediate steps to find for them the necessary passage money and send them back home.

"Another important matter that I want to draw pointed attention to is this: there are very few such prisoners who have not yet been released. The Government are aware that these State prisoners are finding it physically impossible to maintain themselves on a pittance of of Rs. 5 or Rs. 8 which they are being given, in the Madras City. When such a large number of prisoners have been released and sent back to their homes and when we find from the reports submitted to the Government and also from the answers given to interpellations put, that the peace of Malabar has not in the least been affected by their return to Malabar, I do not see any reason why the Government should retain these prisoners—the few that still remain unreleased—outside their homes for any length of time. I would appeal to the Government to reconsider their cases and see that they are sent back to their homes at once."

Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI spoke in Telugu.

15 n. *Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I hope hon. Members of this House will bear with me if I traverse the ground which has been already covered by some of the Members who have spoken before me. This general discussion on the Budget is really a remnant of the old Minto-Morley Constitution and, as I have often said, I do not know

what purpose is served by this general discussion. But as long as this exists, I suppose one is expected to do his duty. I would first like to point out, Mr. President, that the Budget which has been presented to us by the hon. the Finance Member is not only the Budget of the Reserved Half but also of the Transferred Half. And if hon. Members will remember the financial rules under which we are working, it is open to the hon. the Members of the Transferred Half if they felt dissatisfied with the budgeting arrangements and with the way the revenues have been allocated to expenditure, to ask for divided purse and thereby show their sympathy with the tax-payer whose cause they are supposed to represent in the Government. Therefore I take it, as they have not chosen to do so, they are in agreement with the budgetary arrangements that have been made. I was indeed glad to hear both the hon. Members, Mr. Langley and Mr. Luker, speaking on this Budget and the financial provisions that have been made therein. I hope the Government will realize the depth of feeling that exists in the country, because they cannot be said to be prejudiced as against the Government. They have pointed out in what I would call rather strong language for them, the plight in which the agriculturists find themselves to-day in this Province. The Finance Member in his speech talked of the living wage of the Government servants. I would like to ask the hon. Members of the Government whether the term 'living wage' and standard of living does not apply to the ordinary agriculturist. If we compare the economic conditions as they exist in the Province to-day, we will find that the plight of the ten-rupee pattadar whose representatives we are supposed to be in this Council is much worse than that of the lowest paid Government servant. With the prices falling as low as they have done, and still on the downward grade, it is impossible for him to make both ends meet after he has paid his Government dues. The fact that an almost unanimous verdict of this House was passed with regard to a cut of 12½ per cent in land revenue shows that at least the representatives of the people are alive to the situation as it exists to-day in the country. The State, I would contend, Mr. President, is not only the representative of the Government servant but of every one in this country, and in their budgetary arrangements Government ought to take into consideration not only the men who serve under them but also the people whose interest they are supposed to safeguard. The hon. the Finance Member of the Government of India in presenting his Budget has said in unmistakable terms that we have not yet turned the corner and have not seen the end of the economic depression. Therefore I would like to ask the hon. Members of this Government why they resorted to the restoration of the salary cut even though other Governments in India have chosen to keep a 5 per cent cut. Here I would like to point out the injustice that has been done even to the members of the Indian Civil Service. Take, for instance, a member of the Indian Civil Service who when he starts his career here, gets, I believe, as I understand it, about Rs. 450. He is, of course under the Act which will be passed by the House of Commons, liable to the new 5 per cent cut. But take the Provincial servant of this Government who gets Rs. 3,000, as I know some of them do, they under

the decision of the Madras Government are not liable to have their pay reduced. Therefore they will get their whole salary whereas this poor individual who happens to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, superior though it has been called, will still be liable to have his pay cut. I would like to ask the hon. Members of the Government whether it is equity or justice. If really they wanted to be equitable and just and wanted to restore the cut, they ought to have restored it to people who get less than the lowest paid member of the Indian Civil Service or the Indian Police Service. That I could have understood and that would have been fair. But I see that because it is in their power to restore the salary of their servants they have chosen to restore the salary of even the most highly paid official of this Government. I would therefore ask of the hon. Members of the Government to bear in mind this suggestion and to see whether at least this injustice which is really an injustice which has been done to the members of the Civil Service cannot be countered by revising their decision with regard to the restoration of the cut. Of course, the answer may be that this is not going to bring in a very large sum. But in considering these matters I am sure hon. Members of the Government will realize that it is not merely the money we are going to get that we ought to take into consideration, but also the fact of the justice that would be done to their servants. The Finance Member himself in his speech admitted that the prices of foodstuffs are still low and that the Government have considered the resolution of the Council in full but they do not think that they ought to resort to the remission of the land revenue. In another portion of his speech the Finance Member himself admits that it would not be impossible for the Government to find the money to give the remission for a single year. What the Council demanded was that, as the economic condition is so bad, the remission should be granted as a preliminary step at least this financial year. I hope the Government will take into consideration the strength of the feeling that has been expressed on the floor of the House and would come to a decision before the voting on demands really begins and would announce that after carefully considering the whole matter they have decided to accept the resolution of the Council.

" I shall perhaps be traversing well-worn paths when I say that all economists admit that the average income in India is very low. I have heard it said that the tax in India as compared with that of other countries is low. But what people who think of these things do is they are really thinking of A-1 country and they apply the maxims which could be applied to A-1 countries to countries like India which indeed is a C-3 country.

" I would also like to point out, from the point of view of financial settlement, that this showing of large balances in our Budgets is not going to do much good to the Province, when the final financial settlement of account is to be taken as between Province and Province in the new constitution. We all know what happened when the Meston Award was given. The Meston Award was not given on any justifiable ground, but because of the reason that the Madras Province found itself with

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big revenues, and therefore it was thought that Madras ought to pay a large contribution. I hope that such would not be the case when the new financial settlement comes to be awarded.

"Mr. President, I hope I am not going beyond the purview of 1-30 p.m. the general discussion of the Budget if I refer in a general manner to the Reforms situation. (Hear, hear.) We cannot now come to a final conclusion on this matter, because we have not the White Paper before us, and it will be wrong to pass judgment on those proposals before we know the actual proposals of His Majesty's Government. But I am sure the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, the Secretary of State, is aware of the depth of feeling that exists in this country and what kind of Reforms are going to be acceptable to the country as a whole. I hope the Madras Government, whenever it comes for them to convey the opinion of this Province to the Government of India, will do it in no unmistakable terms that it is the general view of this Province as a whole that to create the necessary atmosphere there must be release of all political prisoners. Because, I feel that will really lead to the calm consideration of the proposals that may be put forward by the White Paper. I do earnestly hope that when the White Paper is published, we shall find the coming Constitution is not hedged in by safeguards which will make Responsible Government merely a name and not a reality."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2–30 p.m.)

* The hon. Sir Mahomed Usman:—"Mr. President, Sir, I entirely join in the satisfaction expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, the other day, that owing to peaceful political conditions in this Province there has not been any Police action which could be subjected to the fire of criticism by this Council. My hon. Friend, Mr. Yakub Hasan, quoted certain Budget figures and wanted to know why we have not retrenched further. As has been pointed out by him, in the accounts for 1929-30 we find that the Police expenditure was Rs. 202·20 lakhs; in the Accounts for 1930–31 it was Rs. 182·35 lakhs; in the Accounts for 1931–32 it was Rs. 172·05 lakhs; the Budget Estimate for 1932–33 was Rs. 165·61 lakhs and the Revised Estimate was Rs. 163·21 lakhs, and the Budget Estimate for 1933-34 is Rs. 164·64 lakhs. So, Sir, from 1929-30 when the figure stood at Rs. 202·20 lakhs, the expenditure has come down to Rs. 164·64 lakhs in 1933–34. The increased expenditure in the Accounts for 1929–30 was due to a large number of Part II schemes sanctioned in that year, namely, the reorganization of the City Police, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Armed Reserve of the Northern Circars and the revision of the pay of Sergeants in the mufassal. In the Accounts for 1931-32, the savings were due to the measures of retrenchment adopted in the course of that year. The decrease to a certain extent was offset by the increased expenditure due to the civil disobedience movement.

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In the Revised Estimate for 1932-33, we find that the decrease is due to further retrenchments and to restricted supply of clothing and equipment and the closure of Vizagapatam and Anantapur Recruit schools. In the Budget Estimate for 1933–34, the increase is due to increased provision for clothing and equipment, petty construction and repairs, Police arrangements for the Pushkaram festival, the reorganization of the Madura town police, the training of the Northern Circars Armed Reserve in the Agency tracks, the supply of stop-watches for checking over-speeding of motor-buses and for the payment of daily allowance at increased rates to policemen on bandobast duty at fairs and festivals. Thus, you will see that there has been a steady decrease in expenditure in the last few years. Retrenchment in the last year has been carried out to a point below which it may endanger efficiency. The items of inevitable expenditure, such as petty construction and repairs, have been put off for a time, but can no longer be deferred. Hence the slight increase of expenditure proposed for 1933–34, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1932–33. I think, Sir, it is dangerous to reduce expenditure any further, although there is not much of the civil disobedience movement at present. We do not know what will happen in the future. The House itself was a witness to what has happened in the Council Chamber a few days ago. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot do any further retrenchment in the Police department.

"My hon. Friends of the Depressed classes have raised the question of restoring the Labour Commissionership. As I said last year in dealing with the Budget, we have as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee combined the duties of the Labour Commissioner with the duties of one of the Members of the Board of Revenue, and this arrangement was sanctioned by the Government for two years. So, the present temporary arrangement will continue up to the 14th of December 1933, when the whole question will be finally considered and decided. At that time, the views put forward by the hon. Members of this House will be considered. In this connexion, I may just say what the Commissioner of Labour himself thinks about the advantages of combining both these offices. In the last Administration Report, he says:

'The abolition of a separate Commissioner of Labour and the amalgamation of his duties with those of a Member of the Board of Revenue seemed at first to cause a certain amount of apprehension in the minds of those who were interested in the development of the depressed classes. I think, however, that this apprehension has grown less when it has been recognized that the transfer of control has not in any way affected the interest of the department in those entrusted to its care. Reflection, I think, will show that the change in control will ultimately be to the great advantage of the depressed classes, for their needs and wants will in future become the concern not only of the Commissioner, but of the Collectors of the districts. Hitherto, it has unfortunately been the impression that the Labour Department, so far as the depressed classes are concerned, is a water-tight department over which those in control of the general administration of the Presidency have little or no concern. This impression to my mind was bound to lead in the end to the disadvantage of the depressed classes and not to their advantage.'

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That is the view of the Labour Commissioner, and yet if my hon. Friends of the Depressed classes think that this office should be restored, their views will be fully considered at the time of the final decision at the end of this year.

"Some hon. Members raised the question of the Budget allotment for the amenities of the depressed classes. From the Budget that has been presented to the House, you will find that this year we have provided for Rs. 13,76,800 as compared with Rs. 12,78,600 last year. Therefore, we have taken the fullest advantage of our financial condition to increase the Budget allotment for the depressed classes.

"There has been a lot of criticism about the abolition of the Labour schools. In this connexion, I should like to make a statement.

"As a result of retrenchment, Labour staff was abolished in the districts of Tinnevelly, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Cuddapah, where the operations of the department had been recently extended and where the operations had not made much progress. Consequently the Labour schools in these districts numbering 106 had to be closed. But as this would result in a set-back to the education of the depressed classes in these districts, the Government after consulting the taluk boards of these districts have decided to reopen and transfer to the taluk boards, with effect from 1st April 1933, 85 Labour schools which were in good working order on the date of their closure. This transfer will be subject to the payment to the local bodies of subsidies adequate for their maintenance, that is, equivalent to the Government cost of running the schools.

"Owing to the financial stringency, Labour schools were also closed in localities where it was found on examination by the officers of the Educational Department that the existing private or public schools in the neighbourhood admitted, in actual practice, pupils belonging to the depressed classes. Schools which were not working satisfactorily, or those in which attendance was very low, were also abolished. If there are difficulties in the matter of the depressed class pupils getting admission in existing schools in the areas in which the labour schools have been closed, and if the disabilities are brought to the notice of the District Educational Officer or the District Labour Officer, necessary steps will be taken to restore the schools. The policy of the department is to open schools only where there are no schools at all in the locality and the existing local board or aided schools are actually inaccessible to the depressed classes.

"When the Labour staff has completed its operations in any area, and when once the Labour schools have been placed on a stable foundation, it is the policy of the department that they should come under the ordinary agencies of administration. In accordance with this policy, the Government have transferred with effect from 1st April 1932 to the respective Taluk Boards 244 Labour schools in certain taluks of the South Arcot, East Godavari and Guntur districts where the Labour department had completed its operations. The Taluk Boards are paid

subsidies equivalent to the Government cost of maintaining the schools. The Government have also ordered in this connexion that the District Labour Officers should visit these schools from time to time, that the Director of Public Instruction should supply the Commissioner of Labour with full information about the progress of these schools after their transfer, and that the Government would take back under their control at any time any of the schools transferred if they consider it necessary in the interests of the depressed classes. It will thus be seen that the Government have taken necessary steps to see that the interests of the depressed class education do not suffer by the transfer of schools to local bodies in completed areas.

"Some of my hon. Friends of the depressed classes wanted to know what policy the Government have been adopting as regards their general advancement, educational and moral. I have no hesitation in answering that question. The policy of the Government has all along been one of sympathy with the aspirations of the depressed classes."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, there are several of my hon. Friends in this House who have referred amongst other things to the desirability of reducing the rates of stamp duties to their former level. I believe that my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, referred to it in an incidental manner and so also my hon. Friend, Mr. Schamnad. My Friend, Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, raised the question more pointedly. I do not know whether my hon. Friends realize the consequences, if their request be granted. It will be noted, Sir, that the total amount which the Government have budgeted for, in the coming year 1933-34 under the head of Stamps is roughly—I am speaking in round figures—Rs. 237 lakhs. If the request that has been made by my hon. Friends—I refer especially to Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiyar who pointedly referred to the question and wanted a fifty per cent reduction—be granted, we shall have to reduce in our Budget the income arising from the Stamp revenue by Rs. 79 lakhs. That will make the Budget a deficit one and will create trouble for the Government and therefore for the House and indirectly for the whole Presidency. It will also handicap the coming Government. As far as we can say at present, the Reformed Government is likely to come into existence in 1934, and the result of reducing these stamp duties to their former level, will be not only to land the present Government in embarrassment but also to handicap the coming Government. I wish, Sir, that I could comply with the requests of my Friend, but I am very sorry, having regard to the circumstances I have mentioned, that it is not possible to reduce the existing stamp duties.

"Coming to the Forest department, my Friends, Mr. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Davis, referred to the cultivation of cinchona. What Mr. Muniswami Pillai said was that cinchona might be made a cottage industry and that Government might render all help that lay in their power. What Mr. Davis said was that with a view to enable Government to supply more quinine than they are able to do at present they

might take advantage of the existing want of employment among the Badagas and extend the area of quinine cultivation. With reference to making cinchona a cottage industry, I shall give instructions to the officers of the department to give the necessary technical help to those who want to cultivate cinchona; and as for extending the cultivation by Government I shall bear my friend's suggestion in mind. There are various difficulties, but I need not go into them at present.

"Then my Friend, Mr. Bhatt, said that the people in South Kanara were put to considerable difficulties, because the Government closed grazing in the reserve forests. I am not aware of any such instructions having been issued by the Government. Sometime ago, in the middle of last year, on account of the frequent occurrence of fires in some of the reserved forests, the Collector closed grazing in those particular forests as a punishment to the ryots. He was under the impression that these fires were artificial. It may be that the Collector has issued similar instructions with reference to other reserve forests. The tor, and they know that he will do only what is proper and will not do grazing."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Then the Government are not responsible for it?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Of course the Government are indirectly responsible for the Collector's instructions, but they also have complete faith in the discretion of the Collector, and they know that he will do only what is proper and will not do anything that is improper.

"Then my Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, said that with reference to the figures in the Budget relating to the Forest Department, the expenditure was very heavy and that the income was comparatively small. The figures mentioned by my friend are not correct. However, it is not necessary for my present purpose to quote the correct figures. What I have to say with reference to this is this: that the Forest Department is maintained not solely for the purpose of deriving revenue therefrom. Of course, as far as possible, the Government try to obtain revenue from the Forest Department. But one of the important objects of the Government in maintaining the Forest Department is to preserve these forests intact, so that the rainfall may not be injuriously affected. And as my friends are aware, if the rainfall is injuriously affected, irrigation will suffer. That is one of the important objects of maintaining the Forest Department, and the Government also try to obtain as much revenue as possible from it.

"Then, my Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, wanted to know whether any retrenchment has been effected in this department. I may tell my friend and the House that the question of effecting retrenchment in the Forest Department began to be considered even before the appointment of the recent Retrenchment Committee. I may in this connexion draw the attention of my Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, to a passage in

the last administration report of the Forest Department at page 433. It is stated there that there was drastic reduction of expenditure amounting to 3·7 lakhs or by nearly 8 per cent.

"Then, my Friend, Mr. Langley, stated yesterday that the provision in this Budget for expenditure on the fourth stage works in connexion with the Cochin harbour did not find favour with the Cochin Chamber of Commerce. He also stated that it was not likely that the construction of this fourth stage works would be profitable. I am sorry —Mr. Langley made an excellent speech—that my friend did not know all the circumstances in connexion with this matter. The circumstances are these: in 1920, when the Government thought of proceeding with the construction of the Cochin harbour, they appointed a Committee, and two members of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce were members of that Committee, and the Committee including these two members made a recommendation to the effect that the harbour works costing about 203 lakhs and odd should be proceeded with. Subsequent to that, in 1931, there was a conference of the representatives of the Cochin and Travancore Darbars, this Government and the mercantile communities, including representatives of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce. The Chief Engineer-in-charge of the harbour works had prepared certain designs and plans and estimates for consideration by that conference. The estimates roughly came to about 150 lakhs. The conference which lasted for about a week considered these designs and estimates and also a memorandum which was presented to it by the representatives of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce. There were two representatives of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce who were present at that conference. They presented the memorandum and ultimately it was that memorandum that was accepted by the conference. The original estimate of the Chief Engineer was for spending about 150 lakhs immediately and it provided for the construction of four deep water wharves. The recommendation made by the Cochin Chamber in their memorandum was that at present four wharves were not necessary, and that two would suffice and that the expenditure should correspondingly be reduced. A formal resolution was passed in this conference, adopting the memorandum of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce. It is in accordance with that memorandum and the resolution embodying that memorandum that works are now proposed to be proceeded with. The Government desire to have the co-operation of the mercantile community and the trading interests concerned in this matter. In 1932, when another Cochin Harbour Conference was held, the Cochin Chamber changed its opinion. But the Government and the whole conference considered the question very seriously and came to the conclusion that the opinion of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce in 1920 and 1931 should be preferred to their conclusion of 1932. I wish that my Friend, Mr. Langley, were here so that he might hear this answer.

"Then my Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, said with reference to the income from Pykara electricity, that he found only 4 lakhs provided

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for as the income in 1933–34 and that it was very low. This income is not low. In applying to the Secretary of State for sanction to this scheme, the figure given by this Government was that in the first year of the working of this project the anticipated income would be about Rs. 3,38,160 lakhs. Now I am glad to say that according to the present calculations, we are able to provide for an income of 4 lakhs. My friend must know that in the initial years, the scheme will work not at a profit but at a loss. As years go on, the amount of loss will become smaller and smaller until in the seventh year or so the project will actually begin to earn a real profit. Therefore, we need not be sorry that the project is able to earn only 4 lakhs at the commencement.

"Then my Friend, Mr. Pocker—I do not see him here—said that the Mappilla families that are now in the Andamans should be repatriated at Government's expense. In reply to a question of his the other day, I said that the whole question was under the consideration of this Government. This Government is corresponding with the Commissioner of the Andamans, and wants to expedite the consideration of this question and come to a definite conclusion.

"Then my Friend, Mr. Pocker, referred to the Mappilla State prisoners. He said that there were only very few Mappilla State prisoners now and that they might also be released and allowed to go home. With reference to this, my Friend, Mr. Pocker, himself will, I am sure, admit that the Government have been very generous in their treatment of the Mappilla prisoners, whether State prisoners or persons who have been confined in jails in consequence of convictions. In fact, within the last two years, a very large number of Mappilla prisoners, both convicts and State prisoners, have been released, and those now detained are considered very dangerous persons. (A voice: Oh!) There is nothing surprising in this. Government consider that the peace of the Malabar district is likely to be disturbed if these are released. These few persons who are still retained as State prisoners cannot, I am sorry to say, under the existing circumstances be released. But, I make this promise, namely, that Government will again consider the case of each of these prisoners carefully and if it is possible for them to release any of them, Government will only be glad to do it.

"These are the only points referred to by my Friends in this Council, bearing on the subjects of the departments which are under my charge."

* Mr. J. A. THORNE:—"Sir, of the 55 speeches made by hon. Members in the course of the last few days, a certain number related to needs and grievances of the people in reference to the Revenue and Public Works Departments which are of purely local interest It is, I think, not expected of me that I should attempt to traverse the entire ground covered by these particular instances. I hope it will suffice for hon. Members if I say that the remarks they have made have been noted and that if, on a further examination of these questions, it appears 3 p.m.

that any obstacles can be surmounted or anything can be done to expedite the remedies which they desire, they will be taken up as soon as possible.

"One scheme, however, was mentioned which is of more than local interest and that is the Tungabhadra Project. As regards that, I am to say that, as the House probably knows, the hon. the Revenue Member and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation recently went to Hyderabad to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Nizam's Government. I am allowed to say that tentative conclusions were reached on some points while other points were left open for further discussion, and it is hoped shortly to issue a Press Communiqué indicating the progress made.

"As regards the schemes affecting the Revenue and Public Works Departments which have been included in the Budget, I listened with attention to what the Members of this House had to say. To begin with, one thing I would say in this connexion is this: that the gentlemen who expressed a desire that these schemes should be postponed or abandoned were those representing the city of Madras or the West Coast who, perhaps, have no particular interest in schemes of irrigation and drainage. Madras manages to get on without irrigation for the city. The West Coast also is a fortunate place which manages without any great expenditure of Government money. Against the opinions of these gentlemen, however, a great number of opinions were expressed by people who come from districts where schemes are under consideration or are considered necessary and they expressed, I think I may say, in the strongest terms, the determination that, whatever should be done in the matter of revenue, nothing should be done to postpone or abandon those schemes which are connected with the irrigation and drainage problems of their districts. Tinnevelly had a number of grievances in this respect and the Ceded districts also brought forward a long list of schemes. Apart from the Tungabhadra Project, Members of the Ceded Districts mentioned minor projects which they wanted to be proceeded with. The Kistna and Godavari deltas were mentioned as places where much yet remains to be done before the people can be satisfied with the conditions under which they raise their crops. Well, whatever position the House takes up in the coming days, it must be remembered that as regards the schemes for which the Budget provides, there is, I believe, an overwhelming demand that they should be proceeded with.

"Most of the speeches referred, very naturally, to the present conditions of the agriculturists of the province. My hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, suspected that the Government discounted any agitation in land revenue matters as factious. I think there is no ground whatever for that suggestion. I do not think it can be alleged that in the Government's attitude to this question there has been any attempt to make capital by suggesting that it is a matter not of general demand but of merely a portion of the community, or that the agitation is inspired by

a desire to embarass the Government. I am very anxious, in what I say, to avoid anything which may support the view that the Government view the position with indifference or, as was rather ungenerously insinuated by one hon. Member, with amusement. But if I refer to certain statements which appear to me to indicate an exaggerated view of the conditions, I trust I shall not be regarded as attempting to make merely debating points or to score off Members of this House. I think the general tendency of Members was to suggest that agriculture as practised in this Presidency at the present time gives no profit to the people who actually cultivate the land. I have here the words used by a European Member of this House who said that 'the landowners, ryots and peasants at the present time are unable to make a profit from their lands.' Another hon. Member referred to the ryot as 'practically finished.' The Member to whom I referred just now, spoke of the ryot as being 'taxed off the land.' Well, with all respect to him, Sir, I would suggest that nothing is to be gained by expressing the present condition of the agriculturist in exaggerated terms. I was hoping for some facts and figures which would support this theory that the actual cultivator in these days makes no profit whatever from his land. I was expecting it more particularly from an hon. Member from Trichinopoly who said that he had been touring through three taluks collecting statistics. However, the only statistics he furnished us were these: a Government servant of his acquaintance has 12 acres, the assessment of which is Rs. 175. If it is so assessed it must be some of the best land in the district. He leases it out for 110 kalams, the value of which was estimated at Rs. 160, that is to say, this Government servant pays about Rs. 175 assessment and gets Rs. 160. Well, Sir, this Government servant is presumably an absentee landlord, and hence I cannot accept any statement of his agricultural budget as conclusive evidence of the position of the man actually on the soil. In this particular case it would be more to the point to know what profit is made by his lessee who, on the face of it, is fortunate if he pays only 110 kalams for land the assessment of which is Rs. 175.

"There is a tendency also to represent as normal the prices which have prevailed at a period which actually is rather exceptional. I have looked into the figures of prices for the last 30 years, from fasli 1310 which corresponds to the year 1900–01. They show that from about the end of 1918, that is just about the end of the War, prices rose very steeply and they reached their peak in the years 1919–20, remained high up to about 1928, and, as the memory is fresh we know that they have fallen since then not only quickly but steeply. When one talks of the normal prices of paddy, surely it is incorrect to regard the peak as normal. The Press Communiqué issued by this Government which has received some criticism, made some mention of certain principles of revenue. According to those principles, which I think are sound, it is as inaccurate to refer to Rs. 7 a bag as the normal price as it would be to refer to the present price, be it Rs. 2-12-0 or Rs. 3 or more as the normal price. Actual comparison of the figures to which

I have referred shows that the present prices are, as stated in the Press Communiqué, almost exactly the prices that prevailed in the various districts between 1900 and 1904.

" One remark was made by an hon. Member who quoted a certain recent incident as an instance which should warn the Government of grave unrest in regard to the land revenue position. He quoted an incident which has occurred recently in Anantapur district and he quoted it specifically as an instance which the Government should take as a warning. Well, I regret that, that occurrence has been quoted here. It is obviously inadvisable, when the point is under investigation, to put forward any particular theory as to the motive of the crime. I think, however, I may without indiscretion say that, according to the information which the Government possess, there is no reason whatever to suppose that, in that portion of the Anantapur district or anywhere else, there is any unrest among the people which could possibly express itself in a crime of that nature. Very few Members, I am glad to say, suggested that anything of the sort was the case or that revolt of any kind was imminent. For that moderation, I think, we have reason to be extremely grateful.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, made a speech which, as myself something of a beginner in this House I should like to express my admiration of, and drew pointed attention to the position of the rubber industry. He referred to it as dead, at any rate for the present and dwelt on the attitude of the Government towards that industry as extremely stiff, giving no relief to it in spite of representations made on behalf of the industry. He contrasted the attitude of the Madras Government with that of all other Governments in the world which are concerned with rubber and which have given this industry reduction in assessment.

15 m. " He quoted the States adjoining this Presidency and said that Madras is the only administration which has given no reduction in assessment in favour of rubber. If I may say so, it is a very good-point, but very largely a debating point. I cannot say anything about Brazil or anything definite about Malaya, because I have not got the statistics concerning that country. But, I think I am right in saying that as regards the administrations nearer home, the assessment they charge for rubber even after taking into account the concessions to which he referred is considerably in excess of that which most of the rubber planters in the Madras Presidency pay. In the plains of the Malabar district where most of the purely rubber land lies, it is assesed as dry land at rates of sometimes as low as four annas, sometimes more but roughly speaking the general assessment is in the neighbourhood of eight annas. I believe I am correct—but I speak subject to correction—when I say that in the adjoining administrations which he quoted, the assessment which the rubber planter actually pays to-day is more than that which he pays to the Madras Government. In criticizing the attitude of the Madras Government—apart from these

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figures—I think some consideration has to be shown to one question, viz., whether it is certain that anything which this Government could do would be of such assistance to these rubber estates that it would go a great way towards bringing them ti life again. There is another matter which the Government have had to consider. I do not wish to say this in any spirit of smartness or making a debating point but it is well known that the profits made in the rubber industry in the boom far exceeded any other profits which the other agriculturists in the plains in this Presidency have ever been able to get.

"As I said before, the Press Communiqué recently issued by this Government has been criticized in various ways. One of the criticisms was that the revenue policy of this Government was far from satisfactory in that the ryots of this Presidency did not receive that kind of treatment in the matter of remission to which they are entitled. A suggestion was made that subordinate Revenue officials are far too strict in their estimates of crops and that therefore, the ryots do not get the benefit to which they are entitled. Well, it has been my fate to have been the Collector of Malabar during the floods of 1924 and the Collector of Tanjore during the floods of 1930. These were the two biggest floods of recent years, and I can say without any reserve that the attitude of the Government was one of generosity. The remissions given to Tanjore in 1930 purely on account of floods came to over 11 lakhs of rupees, and in 1931 when the floods were repeated remissions on a smaller scale were given to the extent of Rs. 1½ lakhs. In Bellary, last year, in addition to all other expenditure incurred for the relief of the distressed, remissions were given to the extent of 3½ lakhs. (Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—'What remissions did Government give in Malabar in 1924.?') I am not prepared to deal with that question in detail at present because I have not got the figures. I can say this much: that nothing was more remarkable than the recovery which Malabar made from the 1924 floods and the Government are entitled to credit for the part they played in that recovery.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Pannirselvam, has made certain remarks concerning the Tanjore resettlement which have been refuted more than once. He says that the commutation rate at the resettlement was Rs. 1-14-9 per kalam of paddy, that the present price of paddy is somewhere about Rs. 1-1-0 per kalam, as that is far below the commutation rate on which the resettlement is based, the district is entitled to a reduction in the assessment. At the risk of being tedions, I must remind the House of the procedure that is adopted in cases of resettlement. The prices prevailing for the preceding 20 years are taken into account and a reduction usually 15 per cent is made for cartage and merchants' profits and the net result is the commutation rate which would justify an enhancement of the land revenue. The commutation rate arrived at in Tanjore was Rs. 1-14-9 per kalam; but as has been pointed out more than once in this House the enhancement made in Tanjore district was nothing like the enhancement which would have been justified by that

commutation rate. It was restricted to $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent over the previou settlement rates. Therefore the commutation rate on which the curren Tanjore settlement is actually based is the previous settlement figure plus $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; and that comes to rather less than Re. 1-4-0 per kalam It is admitted that the price at which paddy is selling in Tanjore district is below that price. My hon. Friend quoted the Press Communiqué as stating that present prices are not in any district below the commutation rates. What is stated in the Press Communiqué is that present prices in almost all districts give commutation rates which are not below the commutation rates on which the current settlements are based. And that is absolutely true.

"Well, Sir, if I may quote again from the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Langley, he called for a 'generous gesture' and reminded us of the glorious traditions of the past British administration and hoped that the present administration also would go out in similar glory. Well, I share with him the pride which he feels at the history of the British administration of this Presidency. I would, however, remind the House that the greatest name in the history of that administration is that of Thomas Munro who spent eight years in Salem, a year or two in Kanara and many years in the Ceded districts building up the ryotwari system of land tenure in this Presidency which is in essence our system of to-day. A generous gesture would be in many ways the easiest thing in the world, but if we made that gesture whether it would be a glorious achievement is another matter. If we who have inherited the tradition of Munro were now to consent to the driving of a big wedge into the ryotwari system on the eve of great constitutional changes which would undoubtedly have the effect of making it next to impossible to remove that wedge and restore the system in its entirety, I rather doubt whether our action could be considered either generous or just."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, the general discussion of the Budget this year has not followed the same lines or covered the same wide extent of ground as general discussions in previous years used to do. The all-absorbing topic of remission of land revenue has so largely engaged, has almost monopolized the attention of hon. Members of this House that they had, within the time-limit allotted to them, very little opportunity to offer any criticisms on other departments of Government. I, however, hope that at a future stage when we proceed to discuss the Budget Demands in detail, we shall have as usual the same assistance and advice from hon. Members of this House as their helpful criticisms offered us in the past. Our reply has necessarily therefore to be brief. I hope on that account hon. Members will not mistake us as being unmindful of the many shortcomings to which attention might have been drawn if only time had permitted hon. Members to do so.

"In reply to the general discussion of last year, I made reference to retrenchments made in Education in respect of several useful items

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of expenditure. I said then that the necessities of the then financial condition compelled us to give our reluctant assent to those retrenchment proposals. Of those items of retrenchment none caused greater dissatisfaction or raised greater amount of protest than the reduction of the teaching grants that we had been paying to local bodies and other educational managements. While referring to that cut, I said that by next year we would have so far recovered from our financial difficulties that Government would be enabled to give these managements their teaching grants in full. I am glad to say to-day that that hope of mine has been realized and as the hon. the Finance Member himself has pointed out in his speech provision has been made in the Budget for 1933–34 for the restoration of the teaching grants to their pre-retrenchment level. Provision has also been made for certain other grants which have been overdue for some time. I hope we shall soon have our financial conditions restored fully to their normal level and our educational activities will all of them be brought to their pre-retrenchment level. Passing references were made by some hon. Members to the need for implementing the Champion Scheme and to the large question of adult education. The hon. Member from North 3–
Arcot, Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi, I am glad to say, blessed the P.M.
Champion Scheme, being himself the President of a taluk board. But I must at the same time say that other taluk board presidents and local bodies have not viewed the scheme with the same favour as my hon. Friend, Mr. Rangaswami Reddi, seems to do and the scheme has also met with a considerable amount of opposition from several classes of educational managements and also from certain sections of the community. In view of all these difficulties, progress in implementing the scheme has necessarily to be slow and cautious; and I may say that the question of carrying out the proposals contained in the scheme is engaging the fullest attention of the Government at present.

"In regard to adult education, my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, pointed out that he had on a former occasion impressed upon me the need for undertaking a comprehensive scheme of adult education. I know that he amongst others has been emphasizing the need for adult education; and the Government have not been unmindful of it. Proposals were called for from the Director and we have received from him scheme for the promotion of adult education, but the proposals involve such a large amount of additional expenditure that we have not been able to undertake them just at present, but I hope when our financial conditions improve still further and when we have brought all our existing activities to their pre-retrenchment level we shall certainly be able to do something in the direction of promoting adult education. One other point which my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, referred to was the present unsatisfactory methods with regard to the prescription of text-books for schools. I remember that he sought to raise this question by a resolution in this House, but the resolution though ballotted for was not reached at the meeting at which it should have come. However, I had the whole question examined and instructions have now been issued to district

educational councils and local bodies, as a result of which it is hoped this abuse will at least be minimized if not altogether removed. The result of these proposals is being carefully watched and if any further action is necessary, I may assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, that such further action will be taken.

"With regard to Education, I do not think any further general questions were raised, except one or two matters with regard to the enhancement of some special grants. My hon. Friend, Swami Sahajanandam complained against a recent order of the Government which prohibited District Educational Councils from giving any grants to Elementary schools in excess of 50 per cent of the assessed grant. He has already made representations to me that this rule may be relaxed with regard to certain classes of elementary schools. The question is being considered and if any exemption is justifiable in the case of these elementary schools, I can say I shall view the request with the utmost possible sympathy. My hon. Friend from Guntur, Mr. Moses, also asked for the enhancement of grants payable for certain classes of teachers. I am not prepared to say off-hand how far that request is justifiable. I can only tell him at present that the question will be carefully examined.

"With regard to Industries, I was glad to note that the efforts of the Government to develop sugar manufacture as a small scale industry in this Province has won the appreciation of certain hon. Members opposite. At least two hon. Members referred to that point and I may mention that the Government are providing two centrifugals which will be used for the purpose of demonstration, one in the northern districts of the Presidency and one in the southern. It is hoped that as a result of these demonstrations, the manufacture of sugar which has a great future in this country will be popularized and the centrifugal system will be adopted by the rural population on a fairly extensive scale.

"There has not been much comment yet with regard to Excise. My hon. Friend, Mr. Arasu, made some constructive suggestions with regard to the possible directions in which Excise revenue can be increased. He mentioned that at present the palmyras from which toddy is drawn are not sufficiently taxed. When compared with the taxes prevailing in the neighbouring State of Travancore, the tax in this Province, he said, was low and that the duty on opium was not sufficiently high. These matters will receive the consideration of the Government. I expect I shall hear a great deal of criticism when we come to the detailed discussion of the demand.

"I do not think, Sir, that there are any other points which have been raised in the course of the general discussion of the Budget which required a reply from me at this stage."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall try to reply to the criticisms which have been made during the last two days on the general discussion of the Budget. Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar and Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar urged on the Government to give

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marketing facilities for paddy, especially Tanjore paddy which is finding it very difficult to compete with Burma paddy in the Ceylon market. The Government had deputed an officer to study the conditions in Ceylon and it is not possible to take any immediate steps to improve the trade with Ceylon. However, an investigation is being made in Tanjore itself and, as soon as the officer reports to Government, the Government will take the necessary steps to meet the situation.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Luker, raised an important point. He said that just a case is made out for helping the producers of rice, so also there is a strong case for giving assistance to the producers of coffee, tea and rubber who are not now able to make both ends meet. The Government make an annual grant of Rs. 28,000 to the United Planters' Association of Southern India as a contribution to the development of the planting industry. Besides, no land assessment is levied for the first three to five years of the cultivation of these crops. This is a distinct advantage to the growers of tea, coffee and rubber.

"With regard to paddy, the Government are encouraging the ryots to grow sugarcane in addition to the supply of improved strains paddy. That will give them greater profit and supply the demand for sugar in this Presidency.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Narasimhaswami, had something to say about the difficulties he finds with regard to land mortgage banks in his district. He said that landowners and agriculturists were not afforded any scope to be on the directorates and managing bodies and that the banks were being stage-managed by a few people. In reply to this allegation I should like to say this. According to the by-laws, Nos. 36 and 37 relating to the land mortgage banks, the disposal of applications for loans rests with the Board of Directors who have discretion to grant or reject applications without assigning any reasons. The Board are also given other powers to manage the bank satisfactorily. It is only the general body that elects the members of the Board, and according to the by-laws, any member or members of the Board may at any time be removed by a resolution of the General Body. If the board forms itself into a clique, it is open to the general body to deal with the board in any way it thinks fit. It is not possible for the Government to interfere in the internal management of the board. If the board does not function properly, the general body has the power to deal with it. Be that as it may, if my hon. Friend brings to the notice of the Government any specific cases of mismanagement, I shall certainly look into the matter.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, made some complaints about a particular officer of the Public Works Department. Unfortunately he was not able to make out any clear case; he only made some vague charges. Unless he is in a position to give me some details, I am afraid I cannot say anything in reply. I shall, however, wait for him to give some details.

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" The hon. Member, Mr. Rajagopal Pillai, referred to the establishment of an agricultural colony for the depressed classes. In this connexion I may inform the House that as soon as the Chintaladevi Farm was wound up, the Director of Agriculture made an offer to the graduates, especially the Agricultural graduates, to put the building at their disposal, if a number of men came forward and started a colony there. He also offered other facilities to them, but these educated men did not come forward. (An hon. Member: 'When was it?') A year ago. (Mr. Arasu: 'Was it published in the papers?') Yes, a report of it was published in the papers. Such being the case, when even educated men found it difficult to utilize an offer of this sort, I do not know whether it will be possible for the Government to start a colony for the depressed classes. However, if Mr. Rajagopal Pillai brings forward a constructive scheme, the Government will consider it very sympathetically.

3-45 p.m. " There is one other point which has to be answered. It was raised by the hon. Member, Mr. Davis, in connexion with the appointment of the next Inspector-General of Registration. There is no likelihood of any vacancy occurring soon. I can assure him that, when the vacancy occurs and when it is to be filled up, it would be given to the most deserving candidate, in the words of Mr. Davis himself. He said that the next vacancy should be given to an Anglo-Indian. With reference to this appointment, the Government do not apply the communal Government Order. The appointment is given to the seniormost man and on his merits. If there is an Anglo-Indian sufficiently senior and duly qualified, certainly his claims would be considered. I am only sorry that I have been deprived of very useful suggestions from hon. Members for want of time; if they will kindly make those suggestions to me in connexion with the departments under my charge, I shall certainly consider them."

* The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Sir, I propose to deal briefly with the suggestions made by hon. Members concerning the departments under my charge. Hon. Members, Messrs. Ellappa Chettiyar and Nanjappa Bahadur wanted to know what became of the scheme to give water to Salem. I have already assured them while replying to questions on the floor of this House and outside also, that every endeavour is being made to push forward this scheme. It has reached an advanced stage. The only point to be decided is whether we should adopt electric or hydraulic power. I hope, before the end of the Budget session of this Council, to be in a position to state definitely when it would be possible to sanction the scheme.

" My Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, mentioned to me the case of L.I.Ms. trained by the School of Indian Medicine, and said that they to should be placed on a par with other medical practitioners. I shall days certainly look into the matter and give my best consideration to his Chettiyar-tion.

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"My hon. Friend from the Nilgiris, Mr. Muniswami Pillai, stated that the Ootacamund Municipality has taken a loan of Rs. 1½ lakhs for electric and drainage schemes; it proposes to divert it for the purchase of radio sets. This loan was granted to the Municipality to augment their general revenues which have been originally diverted for electricity and drainage schemes. Hence I am afraid that the Government will not be in a position to object to the expenditure for the purchase of radio sets, if it is sanctioned by the Council.

"My Friend, Mr. Davis, has protested against the report that Government propose to retrench all the I.M.D. Officers in the Medical Department. Some time back, I had a personal discussion with him and I gave him an assurance that there was *no such proposal before* the Government and I am really at a loss to know what further assurance he expects from me.

"My Friend, Mr. Arasu, stated that Government are wasting their money on the construction of palatial hospitals. Probably he is ignorant of the real conditions in the hospitals, of the inconvenience to which patients are put to on account of the limitations of accommodation and the desire of the authorities not to refuse admission. He also said that 70 per cent of the Budget allotment for the Medical department goes towards the salaries of doctors. If the allotment under civil works for medical buildings is taken into consideration, I think the establishment charges would not exceed 50 per cent of the total allotment. As regards the employment of honorary doctors, Government are appointing them wherever possible, both in the city and in the mufassal. Government are also trying to experiment of staffing an institution, the Royapetta hospital, entirely by honorary men. It is too early to say whether this experiment will be a success. I am afraid it will not be possible to give effect to this policy all at once.

"Several hon. Members have spoken about the present financial difficulties of local bodies and the necessity for increased grants for medical relief, rural water-supply, prevention of epidemics and upkeep of roads. No one is more conscious than myself that a great deal still remains to be done in these directions. Government are doing their utmost within the funds available. This year large sums have been allotted for urgent Part II schemes. For the Medical department, twenty-one schemes have been budgeted for—recurring expenditure of Rs. 42,000, non-recurring expenditure, Rs. 52,000. Provision has been made for nine schemes for the Public Health department—recurring expenditure, Rs. 7,300, non-recurring expenditure, Rs. 5,29,100.

Civil Works—Grants-in-aid—6 schemes—Rs. 50,30,500.

Loans and Advances—2 schemes—Rs. 10,00,000.

I might also mention that at the last Council meeting in January this House has voted Rs. 2,37,300 for Public Health and Rs. 5,21,800 for Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.

" It has been stated that no provision has been made for the upkeep of village roads. I feel, Sir, that this suggestion requires careful and serious consideration by Government. As regards grants given for village communications by Government, they are entirely earmarked for capital works, for the construction of new roads. I find from the Act that it is not possible to divert any of the resources of the Village Development Fund for the upkeep of village communications. I am, therefore, examining the question of suitably amending the Act so as to permit local bodies to spend some amounts from the Village Development Fund for the upkeep of roads.

" Some of the causes which have been responsible for the financial difficulties of local boards apart from the general financial depression, are the constitution of the Village Development Fund and the loss of toll revenue. Allusion has been made in the speeches of many hon. Members of this House to the re-imposition of tolls on bullock-carts. Herein lies one of the remedies. These remarks will help me in bringing forward definite proposals before the House.

" Before closing my remarks, I will have to make a reference to the speech by my hon. Friend from Kistna, Mr. C. K. Reddi, the other day. He has referred to the change in the Election Officer made recently. He considers it has been done for political purposes. The real fact of the matter is that the previous District Election Officer who has been on special duty in this job for the last two years and who has not been confirmed as Deputy Tahsildar has requested the Inspector for permission to revert to the regular line, as according to the rules of the service, a man on foreign service cannot be confirmed. The Inspector has, therefore, permitted him to revert to the Revenue line and the Collector has been asked to select another officer to take his place. If I understood my hon. Friend, Mr. C. K. Reddi, correctly, I think he made some charges against the present Election Officer, and he says he is not satisfied with the impartiality of the present officer. Consider, Sir, that if the hon. Member has any remarks to offer in the administration of Local Self-Government, it is open to him to make those remarks against the Minister in charge, viz., myself. If he feels any satisfaction in making personal attacks, it is open to him to attack me, for I believe, I can defend myself. But I consider it is very objectionable that hon. Members of this House should take advantage of their privileged position and make irresponsible and unprovoked attacks on members of the services, who are not here to defend them-
p.m. selves. I appeal to you, Sir, and other Members of the House that in the interests of the morale and efficiency of the services, such practices should not be allowed to continue.

" As regards the elections in the Kistna district, I have received a report from the Inspector that he proposes to fix the date of the poll for the 5th April 1933.

" My Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, has stated that the Corporation is generally neglected by the Government in the matter of grants and

loans for the water-supply scheme. He is no doubt aware that a Conference was recently held of members representing all the interests concerned, and it has been decided that the proposals put forward should be referred to the Chief Engineer. Government are certainly aware of the importance of the water-supply scheme to the City, and after further examination, necessary arrangements will be made about the supply which is to be earmarked for the use of the City and the supply which is to be allotted for the second-crop irrigation.

"In conclusion, I wish to state that it would not be possible to make any general allotments under the heads I have already mentioned, i.e., medical, public health, loans and advances, etc., nor any further additions; and if any hon. Members bring to my notice any urgent scheme, I shall bestow my best attention thereon. This year my task has been made very easy in replying to the points raised in the course of the general discussion, as naturally the attention of the Members of the House has been focussed on the important question of land revenue. But I am not saying this with a sense of relief; for I hope, when we come to the detailed discussion, that helpful and constructive suggestions will be made to guide me in the administration of my departments."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES :—" Mr. President, it has sometimes been suggested—and I think that some of the speakers to-day have also repeated that observation—that this preliminary discussion of the Budget which we are now about to complete for this year is a needless labour and waste of time. Well, although I admit that the time allotted is perhaps not always utilized to the best possible advantage, I do not altogether share the view that the discussion itself is useless or wanting in value. Occasions do arise such as the present one, when broad outstanding issues come up for discussion; and on this occasion, although I have been myself the target for vigorous attacks on the part of most speakers, I should like to say that the discussion has been welcome as giving to the Government an opportunity of appreciating and gauging the feeling of the House on the broad issues arising from the Budget proposals which have been placed before it.

"Before going into any detailed discussion of the individual speeches of Members, I should like to try to remove certain misconceptions which seem to have prevailed as regards my own attitude in the matter, in reference more especially to my having expressed regret in my Budget speech that a sufficient opportunity had not been given to me to address the House on the resolution moved on the subject of the 12½ per cent revenue remission brought forward by my Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar. One speaker expressed the idea that I had refused to recommend the suggested relief to the Government on account of some personal pique, because the House had, on that occasion, adopted the closure. Well, Sir, I should be very sorry to think that any Member should suppose that I entertained so childish a view of the case or so extremely erroneous a conception of my duty as Finance Member towards either this House or to the Government itself. If the Member

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in question was serious in his suggestion, I can only suppose that he was judging me out of his own bushel; I prefer to suppose that he intended a jest. The other matter was a remark of, I think, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, who accused me of 'poking fun' at the mirasidars of Tanjore, evidently because I referred to them as 'our friends, the mirasidars.' Well, Sir, if by this he meant to convey that I was treating their request or their representation with undue levity, I can only say that nothing is farther from my thoughts, nor can I find anything in my speech which justifies such a conclusion. I can assure the speaker and the mirasidars that the Government do realize their difficulties and that their representation is made in all seriousness and sincerity; we do not regard it as frivolous or trifling, even if we have not seen our way to accept the precise remedy they put forward.

"Now, Sir, the discussion which has since taken place during the general debate, after hearing what I had to say in my Budget speech on the subject of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cut in land revenue, has undoubtedly indicated that there exists on all sides a desire that some relief in the matter of land revenue should be given. While on this question of land revenue, more especially on the question of remission, I would like to refer to the admirable way in which it has been dealt with to-day by the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Thorne, deputising for my Colleague, the Revenue Member; and I am sure the House will join me in complimenting him on the excellent and able speech he made to-day. ('Hear, hear.')

"Well, Sir, as regards the $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent revenue cut, I indicated in my Budget speech that the Government are examining the question attentively and that whatever the proposals in the Budget as presented may be, they possess freedom, owing to the flexible character of the land revenue administration, to afford relief when, where and in such manner as they may find necessary. They are considering this question carefully in the light of the latest price returns and other available data and in the light of the views expressed in this House; and we hope to arrive at a final decision in a few days after the return of my hon. Colleague, Sir Archibald Campbell, whose absence at this time, on being summoned to Delhi, is, I regret to say, unavoidable. What I have tried to indicate in my Budget speech was that the Government have not been able to accept the precise remedy which was pressed upon them by the resolution, viz., an all-round reduction of two annas in the rupee in every district, regardless of the varying conditions in different parts of the Presidency and in parts of each district. They have a free hand as regards the giving of any remedy, if they consider that such remission should be given. Mr. President, I do not think I can say more at present regarding this, the main topic of our discussion in this debate.

"Turning now to some of the speeches made and the arguments used by different Members, my Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, during the course of his remarks, quoted a number of figures which

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showed that between the beginning of 1932–33 and the end of 1933–34, the revenue will be yielding something like Rs. 2 crores more than in the previous years. I think those were the very words reported. That, Sir, is a remarkable statement, and I can only wish it had been true. Mr. Hood and myself have been unable to discover how these figures were arrived at. I may say that Mr. Hood had a discussion with the hon. Member, but that did not result in any elucidation of his calculations. The actual facts are, that the actual receipts in the Revenue account in 1931–32 were Rs. 1,685·37 lakhs; the Revised estimate for 1932–33 is Rs. 1,688·79 lakhs or an increase of 3·42 lakhs. The Budget Estimate for 1933–34 is Rs. 1,726·71 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 41·34 lakhs only over 1931–32. I have been unable to discover on what my hon. Friend based the extraordinary statement that there has been an increase in the 'yield' of the Province of over Rs. 2 crores in two years. As I said just now, I would only wish it were true. The increase, as I pointed out already in my Budget speech, is mainly due to improvement in respect of abkari revenue or excise revenue; but, except I think in regard to ganja and bhang on which during the period the duty was somewhat raised, there has been no enhancement of excise taxation. It is due to an increased *yield* of revenue from taxation; but surely it is quite erroneous and misleading to describe this as 'increased taxation.' Under land revenue there has been what may be described as increased taxation—owing to the introduction of resettlement in the Godavaris, Kistna and Malabar. The total amount, for two years, in these districts works out to about Rs. 9 lakhs. On the other hand, from the ryot's point of view, we have reduced taxation; for, it may be worth mentioning that the effect of the removal of tolls on carts has been to confer a not inconsiderable reduction of tax on agriculturists whose carts and bulls use the roads—and that is perhaps one reason why I believe hon. Members are not willing to vote for the restoration of tolls on bullock-carts. So far as I have been able to make out, on an examination of Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar's remarks, it would seem that he had in mind the increased balances which he confused with the revenue surplus. The increase in the balances is mainly due to retrenchment of expenditure.

"I think Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar declared that the 4
increase in companies registered was all in mass insurance schemes or P
insurance companies and not in others or in trading and commercial concerns. The facts are that in 1930 out of 108 companies registered, 6 were provident insurance companies and the others banking or manufacturing concerns. In 1931, out of 111 registered concerns, the corresponding figures were 15 and 96, while in 1932 out of 124 registrations, the corresponding figures were 24 and 100 respectively. It will be seen from these figures that there has been an increase in other kinds of business also. But I do not wish to lay enormous stress on that particular feature. There it is, and I have given it for what it is worth.

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"*Mr. Hameed Khan urges that we should follow the example* of Bombay in the matter of retrenchment and abolition of posts. As *regards this suggestion, I may submit, Sir, that I do not think Madras has very much to learn from Bombay (hear, hear), in respect of retrenchment. The amount of savings due to retrenchment at various stages was as follows:—*

	LAKHS.
Budget estimate for 1932–33	218·16
Revised estimate for 1932–33	223·02
Budget estimate for 1933–34	186·13

The great bulk of this is recurring. Of course, these figures do not include further savings on account of the reduced pay scales for new entrants which the House will shortly have an opportunity of discussing. Very roughly we anticipate, if these pay scales are accepted and when they come into force fully, a saving of something like 60 lakhs a year.

"My Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, again said that when the stamp duties were increased in 1922–23, promises were given to cut down taxation and that these pledges were not honoured. Some other hon. Members also raised that point, I think. Well, Sir, as a matter of fact, on the 1st of January 1928 the registration fees were reduced to the scale in force prior to 1922–23, while a reduced scale of court-fees was prescribed with effect from December 1927, although these latter were not exactly those levied prior to 1922–23.

"Mr. Raman Menon referred, I think, to the implied promise to the ryots that no unnecessary taxation would be imposed on them. I am not aware of any promise implied or otherwise not to impose taxation. Of course, it is a generally accepted principle that Government should not levy taxation at rates higher than it is necessary. Whether the rates are now high or not is a matter of opinion, but it is not a question of pledges. He also suggested that the ryots should be relieved before any expenditure is incurred on nation-building activities. That point, I think, was also raised by various other speakers. Well, Sir, you may do without nation-building activities but I am not sure, if the choice is left to the ryot as to whether he would have nation-building activities or relief, what his answer would be. Many of these nation-building enterprises are undertaken with the direct intention, and I hope also with the result, that they should assist the ryot to a higher standard of living.

"Mr. Shetty and Mr. Ellappa Chettiyar have pleaded for further and more extensive assistance to the district boards. We are in the unfortunate position of having many district boards and limited funds for distribution. In particular, they want assistance for communications, education and public health. I may draw their attention to the fact that provision has been made under these heads for considerably higher expenditure than was the case during the two previous years.

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" My Friend, Mr. Langley, in an eloquent speech on which I may congratulate him, approved of the restoration of the pay cut but declared that so far from there being any improvement in trade and in business, things were now worse than they have ever been. He also wants that the rents on plantation lands should be revised, citing in particular the case of lands taken for rubber plantations. Well, Sir, judging from the general state of affairs so far as they exist at the moment and the recent pronouncements on the trade position here and elsewhere, I cannot say that the picture that he drew of the trade prospects is quite so bad, although I admit it is dark enough. As Mr. Thorne observed, I do not think there is anything gained by drawing too gloomy a picture of the present economic conditions. Then, as regards the rubber plantations, the point has been dealt with by Mr. Thorne and I suggest that his remarks place the matter in a somewhat different light. Mr. Langley hoped that the British administration here might end in a blaze of glory, and urged me to acquire glory at the termination of my service by granting the proposed concessions. A similar exhortation was, I think, used by Mr. Pannirselvam. I have no particular desire to acquire glory by leaving my successors under the new Constitution with a depleted treasury and inadequate revenues and considerable deficits with which to run the new Government. Of course, if it is absolutely necessary to give relief, one may be justified in doing so, but I need scarcely remind those present here, many of whom have held office during the past few years as Ministers including my present Colleagues, under how severe a handicap they have suffered on account of the proverbial want of pence that pinches public men. I realize that it is an extremely difficult position for them to take up office under such conditions. If I may, I would like to pay a tribute to all of them for the very loyal manner in which they have co-operated in the very hard task of obtaining economies. My hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, with whom I had the honour of serving, was one of them. I regard it as most important that we should, if possible, start the new Constitution with comfortable finances and not, with an embarrassed revenue and a depleted banking account.

" Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar criticised the proposals in the Budget as going back on the scheme of the Retrenchment Committee. I think this attack can scarcely be maintained. The Retrenchment Committee decided that a standard of 16½ crores was the revenue and expenditure limit at which we should aim; that figure was worked out after leaving out of consideration on both sides of the account, the revenue and expenditure on account of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, road development subventions and recoveries of expenditure. Now, if you take the Budget for 1933–34 and analyse it on the basis contemplated by the Retrenchment Committee, the position would be in result this (I do not want to inflict on the House all the details of these figures). The total revenue as in the Budget for 1933–34, including Part I and Part II, is 1,726·71 lakhs. Making those deductions which I indicated, the net revenue comes to 1,663·82 lakhs. And the expenditure

after making similar adjustments comes to 1,659·50 lakhs. Now th is very near, almost identical with, the figure of $16\frac{1}{2}$ crores contei plated by the Retrenchment Committee. Taking the expenditure *1,659½ lakhs which I have just given as the suggested expenditure ai distributing it between recurring and non-recurring heads on the bas of the Committee's classification, they contemplated that 92·2 per cei ought to be recurring expenditure and 7·8 per cent should be non-recur ring* expenditure, that is, 1,530·06 lakhs and 129·44 lakhs, *respectively on the basis of a stable Budget. Distributing that amount wit reference to the above classification we find that whereas the Committee contemplated 92·2 per cent recurring expenditure, we have actually provided, for the year 1933–34, for 1,499·79 lakhs, that is, our recurring* expenditure is less than that contemplated by the Committee. On the other hand, the Committee contemplated 7·8 per cent as the expenditure on non-recurring heads, but our figures work out, on the Budget for 1933–34 to 9·6 per cent. We have therefore provided a little more under non-recurring and something less under recurring. That, I submit, is a safe thing to do. The portion of recurring total expenditure is less; and we are proposing to utilize the improvement in revenues mostly for non-recurring expenditure, with the result that, should the financial position unexpectedly deteriorate, it will be possible to meet the situation by retrenching non-recurring expenditure (which stands at a higher percentage than that recommended by the Committee) and is much more easily curtailed.

" I do not know if I should say very much as regards the decision of the Government on the pay cut more than what I said in my speech introducing the Budget. My impression of the general discussion on that topic is that on the whole the House has not expressed marked dissent and is inclined to accept it. Some Members have definitely said so. One or two have gone to the opposite extreme and said that there should be no restoration. I do not think I have much to add to what I said in my speech on that subject. The larger majority of the officials affected are men on low pay, of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 and under, and the House will realize that for these men the pay cut is a big consideration, and the remission means much to them. It is not the case that we are giving remission to the majority of people who have been described to be drawing fat salaries. Apart from this, the Government attach much importance, for the reasons given in my Budget speech, to the redeeming of their pledge now that they are in a position to do so without crippling administration in other directions.

30 m. " There is only one other point that I need mention. It is not possible to deal with all the points raised by the various speakers. The Leader of the Opposition—I think Dr. Subbarayan—definitely mentioned and other speakers raised the fear that the existence of large balances may prejudice the Madras case in the event of any scheme of ' Provincial contributions ' being introduced. Well, Sir, thirty or forty years ago, this would have been possible, and I believe actually happened

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when there have been occasions when the Government of India looked at the Government of Madras for relief. I think about fifty years ago my own father had trouble with the Government of India and had to go to Calcutta to meet the Viceroy and his Council on that subject, with the result that a very heated discussion took place. (Laughter.)

" Well, Sir, I believe the position now is rather different. We have certain revenues assigned by law, and the balances are our property. Of course, it is possible that the Province which is in a favourable position may not get such a charitable treatment as a Province which is badly off. But I do not think that that is a consideration which should guide us in frittering away our revenues or disguising the real state of affairs. Of course we shall resist as we have all along been doing any proposals to resuscitate in any form the ' iniquitous impost,' as it was called in the Press. I believe the latest proposals of the Round Table Conference do not contemplate directly ' countervailing contributions.'

" I think, Sir, those are the various points which I should touch upon with reference to the general discussion on the Budget." (Cheers.)

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th March 1933.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 627 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1933, page 292 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of S.S.L.C. holders and Intermediates enlisted as police constables during 1930 to 1932.

Year.	S.S.L.C. holders.	Intermediates.
CITY POLICE.		
1930	1	Nil.
1931	3	Nil
1932	5	Nil.
MUFASSAL POLICE.		
1930	47	Nil.
1931	* 84	1
1932	51	Nil.

NOTE.—* Includes one who has passed Part II of the Intermediate Examination.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 11th March 1933.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Archibald.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Raja of Bobbili, The hon. the
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Beyahani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. F.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Jones, I.C.S., Mr. C. E.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Krishnaiah Choudari, Mr. P. V.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Nachiyappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Peddiraju, Mr. P.
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Venkatachala Reddiyar, Mr. K. C. M.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

I.—*QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.*

STARRED QUESTIONS

Law and Order—General

Shooting incident at Chintamani in Sankarankoil taluk on the 24th March 1931.

* 636 *Q.*—MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that as a result of the Police shooting at Chintamani in Sankarankoil taluk on 24th March 1931, a large number of persons were injured and killed;

(*b*) if so, how many persons were injured and how many were killed and what the nature of the injuries was;

(*c*) what the circumstances were under which the firing was done and under whose orders was the firing opened;

(*d*) whether any charge-sheets were laid before the Magistrate's Court against those responsible for the rioting, if any;

(*e*) if so, how many were convicted and how many were acquitted;

(*f*) what the findings were of the trying Magistrate;

(*g*) whether a copy of the judgment of the Magistrate who finally disposed of the case will be placed on the table; and

(*h*) what action the Government took or propose to take consequent upon the findings of the Magistrate against those who were responsible for the loss of innocent lives?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Five were killed and seven injured. Details are not available as to the nature of the injuries.

(*c*) The facts are set out in the judgment of the Subdivisional Magistrate which is placed on the table of the House.

(*d*) Yes; before the Joint Magistrate, Sermadevi.

(*e*) All the accused were acquitted.

(*f*) & (*g*) Copies [a] of the judgments of the Joint Magistrate, Sermadevi, and the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly, are placed on the tahle of the House.

(*h*) The finding of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly, who finally disposed of the case, was that stone throwing was indulged in, that some of the official party and processionists were hit by stones, that the situation was serious and menacing and demanded firing. In these circumstances the Government have taken no action and do not propose to do so.

MR. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I ask, Sir, whether the hon. the Home Member has himself perused this judgment and whether he has come to the decision or not that there was sufficient cause for the firing on the innocent mob? "

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 428—457 infra.

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The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I believe I have gone through the judgment which will be evident from the answer itself."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I wanted to know from the hon. the Home Member whether he has perused the judgment and satisfied himself that there was no sufficient cause for the firing?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I have satisfied myself that the firing was justified."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I request the postponement of the consideration of this question to Monday in view of the fact that it is a very long judgment running through 4 or 5 pages and that we had only half an hour at our disposal?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think we can postpone consideration of the question. If more time is wanted hon. Members can give notice of their questions."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On Monday?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On any day."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the hon. the Home Member has read the judgment which says that the prosecution evidence is not convincing on this point where it is said that there should have been some sudden unexpected event or immediate cause? If the prosecution evidence is not convincing, how was it that the firing was justifiahle?"

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I have gone through the judgment. I have nothing to add to what has been said in answer to the question."

Police

Recruitment to the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 637 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons recruited for the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police in each year from 1925–26 onwards and the communities they belonged to; and

(*b*) on what basis these selections were made?

A.—(*a*) A statement[a] showing the number of persons recruited as Sub-Inspectors of Police from 1925 onwards and the communities to which they belonged is appended.

(*b*) In 1921 the Government directed that equal opportunities should, as far as possible, be given to all communities in the matter of appointments to the public service. Up to 1931 recruitment to the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police was made in accordance with the above principle and also on a language basis. Since 1931 the selection has been made by the Madras Services Commission in accordance with

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 458 infra.

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the statutory rule that so far as qualified and suitable candidates of each community are available, candidates shall be selected for admission to a subordinate service in the following order:—

One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Muhammadan.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.
One Brahman.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One member of any other community (including depressed classes).
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Muhammadan.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.
One Brahman.

Improvement of the standard of traffic control.

* 638 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken since 1st January 1932 to improve the standard of traffic control; and

(*b*) whether additional staff has been employed for this purpose and if so, in which districts?

A.—(*a*) Owing to the need for economy no special steps have been taken for the improvement of traffic control since 1st January 1932, but the question of increasing efficiency in this direction has been receiving the constant and close attention of the officers concerned. It is proposed to sanction from 1st April 1933 a scheme for the reorganization of the Madura Town Police including provision of additional strength for traffic work. There is also a proposal to supply stop watches to fifteen districts where motor traffic is heavy for regulating the speed of motor buses.

(*b*) No additional staff has been employed during the period in question.

Prisons and Prisoners

Oriya political prisoners and their diet.

* 639 *Q.*—B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of C class Oriya political prisoners from the Ganjam district now kept in the Bellary Central Jail;

(*b*) the number that is till now kept on mixed diet; and

(*c*) whether they know that the prisoners referred to above come from respectable families and are not accustomed to ragi diet?

A.—(*a*) Eleven.

(*b*) Seven.

(*c*) The hon. Member is referred to rule (3) on page 122 of the Madras Jail Manual.

Local Self-Government

District in which elections to the District Board have been postponed.

* 640 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the districts where the Government postponed the elections to the District Board since he assumed office of Minister; and

(*b*) the reasons which prompted the Government in each case?

A.—(*a*) Nellore district.

(*b*) In connexion with certain election appeals, the High Court issued an injunction restraining the holding of elections in the taluks of Kavali and Kandukur in the Nellore district, on the date originally fixed, viz., 12th December 1932. As the elections to district and taluk boards in every district are usually held on the same day, it was considered undesirable to make a departure in this case and hold the election in a portion of the district alone on the date originally fixed.

Postponement of the elections to the District Board, Nellore.

* 641 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the date on which the election of members of the Nellore District Board was to have taken place according to the original programme; and

(*b*) the reasons why the Government have thought it necessary to postpone the date of election?

A.—(*a*) 12th December 1932.

(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 640.

Complaint by the President, Taluk Board, Saidapet, against the President, District Board, Chingleput, for alleged irregular action.

* 642 *Q.*—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the President, Taluk Board, Saidapet, complained to the Government against the present President, District Board, some time ago for throwing the furniture of the taluk board outside the office premises; if so, the orders passed thereon?

A.—*Early in August 1932,* the Vice-President in charge of the Saidapet Taluk Board reported to Government that the President, District Board, Chingleput, entered without notice the Taluk Board office situated in the Panagal buildings and with the help of his peons cleared the records, furniture, etc., to the adjoining portion of the room, throwing the records, etc., into confusion and requested Government to accord sanction under section 227-A of the Madras Local Boards Act, for action being taken against the President, District Board, in a court of law. The Government did not see sufficient reason to comply with the Vice-President's request.

Transfer of the midwife attached to the Tiruvottiyur Panchayat Board, Chingleput district.

* 643 *Q.*—Mr. C. Basu Dev: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the President, District Board, Chiugleput, transferred a midwife from Tiruvottiyur Panchayat Board to Valarpuram without consulting the President, Panchayat Board, Tiruvottiyur, contrary to the orders of the Government;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the President, Panchayat Board, Tiruvottiyur, reported about this to the Government and that the President, District Board, was directed by the Government to cancel the order of transfer;

(*c*) whether in spite of the Government Order, the President, District Board, failed to cancel the transfer order; and

(*d*) if so, what action do the Government propose to take?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

Insecurity of service of the employees of the Chingleput District Board.

* 644 *Q.*—Mr. C. Basu Dev: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whetber the Government have received petitions or memorials from the employees of the Chingleput District Board whose services have been dispensed with after the present President took charge of his office; and

(*b*) what special measures the Government propose to adopt to ensure the permanency and security of services of the employees of the Board?

A.—(*a*) Yes, from certain employees, against termination of services.

(*b*) The rules relating to punishment of local board servants issued by Government already provide for safeguards against arbitrary punishments by the presidents of local

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether the Government will consider the question of provincialising all the employees of municipalities and local boards?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"There is no question of provincialising all the employees of the local boards."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that it is highly necessary and just that the municipal employees of at least certain grades should be provincialised?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, if the hon. Member means by provincialising that the employees should be placed on a par with the employees of the Government, I do not think it is the intention of the Government to go so far. Government are considering other means by which greater protection could be given to local fund and municipal servants."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I ask whether definite proposals will be placed on the table before the matter is finally decided?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I cannot say when the proposals will be ready."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government are aware that, in spite of the rules framed, several of the employees are still very insecure with regard to their service?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The Government are aware of the circumstances. They also feel that, as far as possible, something has to be done to afford further protection to these employees."

Acceptance of tenders by Presidents of Local Boards.

* 645 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any Government Order has been issued directing the presidents of local boards to accept lowest tenders for works of the local boards; and

(*b*) if so, whether a copy of it will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) The Government have issued instructions to the effect that the lowest tender should not be rejected without adequate reasons.

(*b*) A copy* of G.O. No. 1760, L. & M., dated 14th May 1932, is placed on the table.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it or is it not the case that some tenders were accepted the rates of which were higher than the rest?"

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Yes, Sir."

* Printed as Appendix III on page 458 infra.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" So. Sir, may I know what the amount involved is? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" I have not got the information, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Government enquired into the causes or reasons for which the highest tenders were accepted as against the lowest? "

The hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI :—" Yes, Sir, the Government have made enquiries and satisfied themselves that the action of the President was correct."

Preference by the President, District Board, Tanjore, of tenders quoted at higher rates to those quoted at lower rates.

* 646 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether representations have been received by the Government that the President, Tanjore District Board, has accepted tenders for District Board works at higher rates when tenders at lower rates were available, some months ago;

(*b*) if so, what amount the said tenders involved;

(*c*) whether any orders have been passed by the Government on such representations; and

(*d*) whether a copy of such order, if any, will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*) Yes. A petition to that effect was received from one of the unsuccessful tenderers.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) A copy [a] of G.O. No. 3904, L. & M., dated 3rd October 1932, is placed on the table.

Deterioration of roads under the local boards.

* 647 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been made to the Government regarding the deterioration of roads under the local boards;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to help the local boards to improve their roads by paying them the arrears of toll compensation due from the Government; and

(*c*) whether they propose to take any other steps in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) According to the provisions of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the deficiency in toll compensation can be made good in the earliest year or years in which there may be a surplus in collections.

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 459 infra.

(c) The recommendations made by the special officer appointed to examine the financial position of local bodies are under consideration. The Government are also considering the question of re-establishing tolls for non-motor vehicles in municipal areas. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been included in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1933–34 for the payment of additional grants to local bodies for special repairs to trunk roads.

Collection of motor vehicles tax up to 31st December 1932 during the current financial year.

* 648 *Q.*—Mr. F. G. Luker: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total collections under the Madras Motor Vehicles Act up to 31st December 1932 for the current financial year; and

(b) the number of (1) buses, (2) cars and (3) lorries which have paid the provincial tax in the first, second and third quarters respectively of the present financial year?

A.—(a) Rs. 29,57,973-5-7 (inclusive of arrears of previous year for which a separate account is not maintained).

(b) A statement[a] is laid on the table.

Public Health

Eviction of the people in Harpanahalli on account of the prevalence of plague.

* 649 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state for this year—

(a) the villages in the Bellary district that have been so far affected by plague;

(b) those which were ordered to be evacuated by the Collector;

(c) the arrangements made by the Collector for (i) accommodation and shelter of the people to whom eviction orders were issued, (ii) water-supply, (iii) watch and ward of the camps;

(d) the amount spent under each of the above heads in clause (c);

(e) the number of families for whom shelter was provided under clause (c) (i) above; and

(f) whether orders of evacuation have been issued to the people of Harpanahalli of Bellary district regardless of the fact whether or not they had got themselves inoculated within six months prior to the date of the order of evacuation and, if so, the authority under which such a general order was issued?

A.—(a) Please see the attached list.[b]

(b) All the villages noted in the list except 17, 18 and 19 of Harpanahalli taluk and No. 2 of Hadagalli taluk were ordered to be evacuated.

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 459 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VI on page 459 infra.

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(c) (i) Sites for health camps were selected by the District Health Officer in respect of some villages and Tahsildars or Deputy Tahsildars were directed to select sites for others. The Tahsildar, Harpanahalli, and the Deputy Tahsildar, Hadagalli, were authorized to incur an expenditure of Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 respectively for the supply of hutting materials to the needy poor.

(ii) Only such sites as have water facilities were selected.

(iii) The talaiyaris of the concerned villages. Also temporary police watch the camps in Harpanahalli.

(d) (c) (i) An amount of Rs. 233 has been spent in Harpanahalli town for hutting materials; Rs. 100 in Hadagalli.

(ii) As sites with water facilities have been selected, there was no need for spending any money on this item; an amount of Rs. 13 has however been spent for baling out water from G. Basappa's well in Harpanahalli town.

(iii) Information has been called for.

(e) 215 families have been provided with shelter at Government cost.

(f) No; the order of evacuation did not prevent persons who had had themselves inoculated within six months prior to the order, from remaining in their houses and producing evidence of exemption if wrongly prosecuted.

Survey of filariasis.

* 650 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any survey of filariasis has at any time been made; and

(b) whether the necessity for such a survey has been urged by the Director of Public Health?

A.—(a) The following are the details of the surveys already made:—

Cochin was surveyed in 1912–13 by Major Cruikshank and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright. In 1921–22 a statistical survey was made in Saidapet by Major Cruikshank, Major Cunningham and Doctor T. Sitapathi Ayyar. In 1927–28 a field survey was made in Saidapet by Lieutenant-Colonel King, Doctor Pandit and others. In 1929 Doctor Sundara Rao from the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, collected sample from Cochin under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association.

(b) In his annual report for 1931, the Director of Public Health has stated that it will be desirable to make a survey of this disease as soon as opportunity permits.

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Registration

Promotion of Muslim clerks in the Registration Department as sub-registrars.

*651 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of unpassed clerks in the Registration department who have passed the Registration Test prescribed for sub-registrars in the Presidency and the community or religion to which each one of them belongs;

(*b*) the number of clerks promoted as sub-registrars during the years 1930–31, 1931–32 and up to date; how many of them are Muslims;

(*c*) the number of unpassed clerks who have passed the test prescribed for sub-registrars and promoted as sub-registrars during the years 1930–31, 1931–32 and 1932 and up to date; how many of them are Muslims;

(*d*) whether the unpassed clerks who have passed the Registration Test have been given acting chances of sub-registrars along with the qualified clerks without any distinction; if so, in how many cases, and, if not, why not;

(*e*) the number of permanent sub-registrars who are educationally unqualified but exempted in the Presidency and the number of unpassed clerks in the upper division on Rs. 60—4—80 in the Registration Department including the office of the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths and Marriages, Madras; and

(*f*) How many of those referred to in clause (*e*) above are Muslims and what their service in each case is?

A.—(*a*) There are 111 unpassed clerks who have passed the Registration Test. Of these, 30 are Non-Brahmans, 69 are Brahmans and 12 are Muhammadans.

(*b*) The number of clerks promoted as sub-registrars during the years 1930–31, 1931–32 and from 1st April 1932 up to date is 8, 7 and 6 respectively; of these, 3 are Muhammadans.

(*c*) During the period in question only one was promoted as sub-registrar and he is a Muhammadan. He was exempted to hold the post of sub-registrar before the issue of the Statutory rules.

(*d*) No. The Statutory rules prohibit the appointment of unpassed clerks as sub-registrars.

(*e*) Four permanent sub-registrars are educationally unqualified but they were exempted.

There are two unpassed clerks in the upper division (Rs. 60—4—80) or Rs. 65—4—85 in the Registration Department (including the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages).

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(*f*) Of the four sub-registrars referred to in clause (*e*) above two are Muhammadans. One of them has put in a service of nearly 25 years and 3 months and the other a service of 19 years and 3 months. Of the two clerks, one is a Muhammadan with about 23 years' service.

UNSTARRED QUESTION

Civil Law

Appointment of a Kazi by the Collector of Kurnool.

652 *Q.*—Mr. A. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Kurnool has appointed a 'Kazi' for Chagalmarri village in the Sirvel taluk;

(*b*) if they have no information whether they will call for a report; and

(*c*) whether the Government have appointed a Kazi for the entire Sirvel taluk?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Under section 2 of the Kazis Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), Kazis are appointed by Government. A Kazi has accordingly been appointed for Chagalmarri village.

(*c*) Yes.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR 1933-34.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I beg to move—

'*that with a view to the constitution of a Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year* 1933–34, *this Council do proceed, on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President to elect seven members to be members of the said Committee*'."

The hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I beg to second it."

The motion was put and carried.

III.—FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1933–34.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I beg to move—

'*that in accordance with resolution No. 2 passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 8th August* 1929, *regarding the constitution of the Finance Committee, this Council do proceed, on a date to be fixed by the hon. the President, to elect eight members to be Members of the Finance Committee for the financial year* 1933–34'."

·e hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I beg to second it."

(*b*) notion was put and carried.

on. the PRESIDENT:—" In accordance with the Regulations

Public Accounts Committee by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time within which notice of nominations should be given to the Secretary. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies, viz., seven, there will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Monday the 13th instant.

"In accordance with the Regulations framed under Standing Order No. 80 for the purpose of election of Members to the Finance Committee by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. to-day as the time within which notice of nominations should be given to the Secretary. If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, viz., eight, there will be an election between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Monday the 13th instant."

IV.—REVISION OF SCALES OF PAY FOR SERVICES.

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I beg to move—

'*that the question of the revised scales of pay in respect of which notes have been placed*[a] *on the table of the House be taken into consideration.*'

"I have one or two preliminary observations to make in making this motion. The first point I wish to emphasise is the expediency of the question which is before the House and the urgent necessity of effecting reduction in the very large cost of the establishments which the Government employ. On the question of general necessity I may refer to the remarks of Sir George Schuster before the Simla Conference of Provincial Representatives' Committee which sat on the subject in 1931. He pointed out in that address which he gave to the Provincial representatives that the maladjustment of expenditure and revenue which was the common feature of the Central and Provincial Governments alike was due to the drastic fall in commodity prices, especially prices of agricultural produce which has taken place during the past two years and more. He emphasised that, while Governments are committed to a standard of expenditure based upon the post-war level of prices, the rates of pay throughout the Government service, for instance, having been stabilized, about 1920–21, when prices were at their very highest, the purchasing power of the people upon which the revenue of Government depend, is now back to, or even below its pre-war level as a result of the fall in prices. A sitnation of this sort while calling for immediate action by way of emergency cuts under temporary economies of the nature of postponement of civil works, and reduction of grants, with a view to meet the immediate difficulties calls also for action of the long-range varieties with a view to forestalling the difficulties of the future.

"In this connexion, he expressed the opinion that the only big thing to do is to effect reduction of the salary bill, and he says 'as for that reduction, the whole question of the revision of the rates of pay should be considered in the very first place.' With that general position, the Government are in agreement, and they have therefore and in response to the mandate of the Retrenchment Committee and of this House, 11-15 a.m.

[a] Placed on the Table on the 24th January 1933 and 11th March 1933

considered it necessary to tackle the matter in earnest and with as much speed as possible. They have accordingly appointed, during the last twelve months, a Special Officer with a special establishment, to work out the extremely complicated calculations and other questions which are involved in this matter of general reduction of salaries of future entrants to Government service. The House, I think, have appreciated the notes and the very elaborate statements which have been placed before them, and seen what an amount of labour that examination has entailed. I am sure they will join with me in complimenting the Additional Secretary, Mr. Jones, and the staff which has worked under him, for the extreme ability and the energy with which they have met the task. I am sure that the House will agree with me in saying that they deserve our thanks.

" Now, to turn to the general question, I have alluded to the phrase, the rather happy phrase in my opinion, which Sir George Schuster used when he said that what is wanted is ' action of the long-range variety.' The proposals which have been put forward and which are now for the consideration of the House are emphatically of that nature. They are, in their ultimate effect, calculated to save the tax-payer something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 55 to 60 lakhs a year, and when our present condition is remembered, I think the House must agree that that is a most important and most desirable achievement, if it can be realized. In some quarters, I have seen it said that the present budget, which I presented to the House a few days ago, is a prosperity Budget. I have never regarded it as such, and I do not think that it is proper so to regard it. The position we are in now is no doubt that we are able to anticipate a surplus in the current year, 1932–33, and also for 1933–34. But this is very largely due to the result of the efforts which the Government have made in the last eighteen months for the reduction of expenditure. The fact that we contemplate on having these surpluses in no way implies that the necessity has disappeared for action of a ' long-range variety ' already alluded to. Of all possible long-range measures which one can conceive of, I consider that this question of revising the salaries bill is one of the most important. Unless something of this kind be achieved it seems to me that in future years the progress of this Province, in the absence of additional taxation, must be hampered, if not actually checked. The Retrenchment Committee dealt with the implications of this question in paragraphs 146 and 147 of their report, to which I should like to draw the attention of the House. They observed:

' The total pay bill of the Presidency amounts in round figures, to about Rs. 7 crores. The dividing line between the " highly paid " and the " low-paid " is never very clearly drawn. It would probably accord with the popular view, however, to place all the members of the All-India Services in the former category and all the ungazetted officers of the Subordinate Services in the latter. Gazetted officers of the Provincial Services may fall partly in one category and partly in the other; but for the sake of argument, they may all be placed in the former. The total cost of the All-India Services may be put at about Rs. 85 lakhs a year and the total cost of the Provincial Services at about the same figure. Out of the total of Rs. 7 crores, therefore, about 5¼ crores represents the pay of those servants of Government whose remuneration, so far from being amenable to reduction, should, in the popular view, remain untouched or possibly be increased.'

" They then go on to classify and distribute the Rs. 7 crores under different heads of salaries, and say that in salaries of Rs. 100 and under, even if these were held to be incapable of reduction, the result will still be that nearly Rs. 4½ crores out of the Rs. 7 *crores* will have to be excluded as outside the possible range of retrenchment. They then address themselves to the idea which prevails in some quarters that the reduction of the better-paid men would bring in a large saving without having recourse to the reduction of the pay of the others, viz., low-paid men. They say:

> 'If, as is often further suggested, the pay of the low-paid section were to be increased rather than diminished, little or no retrenchment would be possible at all, for an increase in their pay would cost as much as could be saved by almost twice as large a reduction in the pay of the remainder. A reduction of even 25 per cent in the pay of the All-India Services, even supposing such an extreme course were practicable, would not produce more than Rs. 21¼ lakhs, while a 5 per cent increase in pay below Rs. 80 would cost Rs. 20 lakhs. It will thus be seen how baseless are the hopes of those who profess to believe that the whole financial situation of the Province could be solved by abolishing a few highly paid officers. We do not desire to establish the conclusion that no panacea is to be found even in a large reduction of the pay of the superior services.'

" They add:

> 'In saying so much by way of introduction, we do not mean to imply that there is not ample scope for substantial economy; but before coming to the details of our proposals, we must give some general account of the grounds on which we consider that they can be justified. Any employer of labour may justify a *reduction in the pay of his employees on one or both of two general grounds*—either that he cannot afford to pay as much as before, or that there has been a fall in prices, with the result that a smaller number of rupees possesses the same purchasing power as a greater number before the fall occurred. In the present circumstances we believe that Government can rely on both of these grounds; and it is important that the second should not be overlooked. That there has been a fall in the cost of living is generally admitted. Government do not maintain official statistics from which the extent of the fall could have been more or less accurately measured; but, from such information as was placed before us, we gather that the general fall in the cost of living may safely be placed at not less than 10 per cent. It is possible that the figure should be even smaller for the upper, and perhaps rather greater for the lower classes. There has been, for instance, little or no reduction in the level of house rents, the cost of higher education and servants' wages; and these are items which account for a greater proportion of the middle or upper, than of the lower, class family budget. The latter, on the other hand, must have benefited from the fall in the price of food-grains. We merely mention these facts to show the sort of considerations that must be taken into account in approaching the whole question. We certainly do not agree, as will be seen later, that they afford any argument for permanently reducing the emoluments of the lower-paid classes by a greater amount than, or even by as great an amount as, those of the more well-to-do.'

" As regards the last observation, I think it will be found that the proposals that are put forward do not go contrary to the view they have set forth.

" With this preliminary observation as to the absolute necessity of reducing the salaries bill in view of the future of this Province, I would commend these proposals to the consideration of the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I beg to second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" There are two methods by which such questions have been discussed in this House. One is to take up the consideration of the main motion first and dispose it of, and later on take up the amendments one after another and vote upon them

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separately. The other method is to take up the main motion also without disposing it of at once, allow the other amendments to be moved and have a general discussion on the main motion as well as on the amendments, and in the end put the main motion and the amendments one after another to the vote of the House. Whichever method is desired by the House, we shall adopt. (Voices: the latter.) Then I will adopt the second method."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I am not clear, Sir, as to the second method. If there should be a general discussion on the motion and on the amendments and then they are to be voted upon, I confess that it would be rather difficult to know which motion or amendment the House is voting on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The second method I am proposing is this. Immediately we proceed on to the amendments and discuss them one after another, and then we put the first motion to the vote of the House, namely, the main motion which the hon. the Finance Member has moved, and aferwards the amendments one after the other. The amendments only cover a few of the details of the proposals placed before the House. It is therefore desirable to have the consideration of the main question also kept open, so that hon. Members who have not got anything to say on the amendments may still have something to say on the main motion. I, therefore, adopt the second method. I may also intimate to the House that I am not prepared to receive any further amendments, as I want to avoid complication and confusion. If there are any amendments given notice of by the common consent of all the groups or parties, I shall have no objection to receive such amendments."

·30 m. * Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Mr. President, I move the amendments standing in my name. The first is—

'Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion*—

"*and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the proposed scales of pay for new entrants shall not be applied to persons who had been appointed to Government service and had been either acting, temporary or on probation on 1st April* 1933 *either by direct recruitment or by promotion.*"'

"The second amendment is:

'Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion*—

"*and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the minimum salary of all clerks in the subordinat service be fixed at not less than Rs.* 50 *in the City of Madras and Rs.* 45 *in the mufassal.*"'

"Sir, I shall make but one speech in support of both the amendments and therein I shall also briefly indicate my suggestions in general about the revised scales of pay. I quite appreciate the position that has been taken up by the hon. the Finance Member that there is urgent

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we should see that a position which cannot be supported later on is not taken up. In paragraph 10 of the notes that have been placed on the table of the House it has been stated as follows:—

'It has also been decided by Government that a person who, though not the substantitve holder of a post, has completed or is deemed to have completed his probation before the 15th August 1931, or where no probation has been prescribed, has officiated either for a continuous period of two years or for a period of two years out of a continuous period of three years before the 15th August 1931, will be *entitled to the existing rate of pay. In other cases including new* entrants to services after the 15th August 1931, the revised scales will apply.'

"When the revised scales are to be given effect to only on the 1st April 1933, why has a date far in advance of it, viz., 15th August 1931, been fixed to be the date on which the revised scales would apply? That antamounts to giving retrospective effect to the proposals in certain cases. How came the 15th August 1931 to be selected? What are the reasons for accepting that date? My submission is that it is an arbitrary date. The fixing of a date in that manner has resulted in many hardships. I am aware of an instance where an officer who is now drawing Rs. 750 or Rs. 800 will have to go back to Rs. 650. We also find that candidates who have been recruited at the same time would be differently treated. To illustrate my point, in the year 1927, 26 candidates were selected for appointment as District Munsifs, and though a majority of them will be entitled to old scales of pay, quite a number of them will, for no fault of theirs, be receiving only the revised scales of pay. Again, the Government have ignored the fact that, because the period of *probation is not the same in the different departments under Govern*ment, some departments like the Co-operative department, where the period of probation extends over two years, will be adversely affected.

"There is another and a weightier reason why my amendment *should be accepted. The hon. the Finance Member in the course of his* Budget speech said—

'In the interests of the public service, it is essential that the sense of security which is the principal consideration that attracts good men to the service of Government should not be impaired.'

"May I ask the hon. the Finance Member, has not that sense of security been impaired by the position Government have taken up, and why that principle has been cast to the winds in this particular instance? The persons who would be affected had no notice before the 15th August 1931 that there was going to be any reduction in pay; and if the argument of the hon. the Finance Member is that entrants to service after the 15th August 1931 had notice, my point is that they had no knowledge of what was going to be the scales of pay.

"The Government have also not realized that persons who would be most affected by the position taken up by Government are persons belonging to communities which so far have been unrepresented in Government service, because these persons were only recently recruited to service. So much about my first amendment.

"My second amendment is based on the following statement in paragraph 8 of the notes:—

'The Government have decided that the initial pay of clerks should be Rs. 30 for future entrants.'

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"This statement reminds me forcibly of what Mr. Lloyd George said in a recent speech. He said 'And thirty pieces of silver have always been the symbol of every great betrayal in history.' I do not know whether the Government have examined the question of living wages of clerks, whether they have taken into consideration the actual requirements to keep body and soul together. May I for the information of the hon. the Finance Member give him an idea of the budget of a poor clerk who has but a wife to be supported. I put it like this for a month:—

Rice, Rs. 5 per month.

Ghee, Rs. 2 per month.

Milk, Rs. 4–11–0 per month at half a pint per day, i.e., 2 annas 6 pies.

Curd, Rs. 1–8–0 (I have allowed curd thinking that clerks are to be treated differently from C class prisoners).

Coffee, Re. 1.

Sugar and jaggery, Re. 1.

Gingelly and coconut-oil, Rs. 1–12–0.

Vegetables at 2 annas 6 pies, Rs. 4–11–0.

Dholl, 8 annas.

Salt, 4 annas.

Mustard, 8 annas.

Kerosene oil, 8 annas.

Dhoby, barber, etc., Rs. 2–8–0.

Clothing at Rs. 20 per head for a year comes to Rs. 2–8–0.

House rent, Rs. 12.

The total comes to Rs. 40 and odd. But here no account is taken of medical charges, of an aged father and mother to be supported, and of unemployed brothers and sisters. I would also bring to the notice of the hon. the Finance Member that a coolie now-a-days gets 12 annas a day with the additional advantage that every member of his family is also an earning member.

"These are the observations that I have to make in support of the amendments. The hon. the Finance Member may turn round and ask: Look here, how are you going to effect savings then? My answer is that all salaries beyond Rs. 1,000 must be cut down still further. There is great disparity even now between the higher and the lower salaries in India. Nowhere else in the world we find such disparity.

"Mr. President, with reference to my suggestions in general about retrenchment proposals, may I invite the attention of the House to paragraph 7 of the notes where it is said—

'The Government have decided that the recommendation of the Committee not to effect any reduction in the pay of officers on Rs. 25 and below need not be accepted, as these classes of officers have also derived great benefit from the fall in prices and that proposals may be worked out for new scales of pay with a moderate reduction.'

"Whenever it suited the Government, they have buttressed their proposals with the authority of the Retrenchment Committee. Sir, why has the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee been

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given the go-by in this instance? The notes say that though the reduction in existing cost is only 4·8 per cent the savings will amount ultimately to 2·31 lakhs per annum. That is a figure worked out on paper by arithmetical calculations, but not based on the sad realities of life.

" I am also of the view that the Government should not have reduced the pay of judicial officers. Weighty reasons were urged some years back for increasing the pay of these officers. Those reasons stand good even now.

" Sir, there are some distinctions which I am unable to follow. A district registrar, a gazetted officer, is to start on Rs. 150, whereas an assistant surgeon, who is allowed to supplement his pay by private practice, is to start on Rs. 175. The district registrar, in the matter of his starting pay, is placed on a worse footing than an officer in the subordinate service, for example, a tahsildar. Again, the new scale for Deputy Inspectors-General of Police is Rs. 1,100—100/2—1,300, whereas the scale adopted in the case of Superintending Engineers, officers with technical qualifications, is Rs. 1,000—100/2—1,200.

" Mr. President, these are some of the more important points that I wish to urge, and I trust that they will receive the careful consideration of the Government."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" I second it."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" Sir, I rise to move—

' Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion*—

> ' *and on such consideration this Council recommends to the Government that the revised scales of pay in all departments of the Provincial Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, shall not apply to persons who have held posts either in a temporary, acting, probationary or officiating capacity by virtue of direct recruitment or promotion prior to the* 1st *April* 1933.'

" Sir, all my Friends would be thinking that this amendment is exactly the same as the one that has been moved by my Friend from Malabar. I beg to point out, Sir, that it is not so. The vital question involved in both the amendments is whom the Government is going to consider as new entrants, whether persons who are already appointed either to temporary, acting or probationary posts or only those persons who have been confirmed some years ago before the operation of these two Government Orders, 810 and 542. I find, although we have not had the authorized report of the Reorganization Committee of the Government of Bombay, they have stated that whatever proposals they might make ought not to apply to existing services or those servants who are already doing service under the Government. They did not make any distinction between those people who have been confirmed and those who have been merely on a temporary, acting or probationary tenure of office. I would therefore say that that is the only reasonable position. The new scales of pay which have been proposed just a month or so ago,

ought not to be made applicable to persons who are holding posts, whether permanent, temporary, acting or probationary or officiating, whatever that may be. I have made out a difference between the 11-45 a.m. amendment of Mr. Nambiyar and that of mine. The difference between the amendment of Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar, and mine is this: He has stated ' persons who have been apointed to Government service,' while, I say ' those persons who have held posts in any capacity whatsoever ' it may be by direct recruitment or by promotion. The greatest hardship will be felt by persons who have been long in service in some cadre or other expecting promotion. There are persons who have acted for four years even and drawn increments in the existing scale and there are numerous others who have acted for three years, two years and so on. It is these persons who will be most affected if it is now decided that all persons who have not been confirmed before 15th August 1931 should be brought under the operation of the new scales of pay.

" Sir, there are in the Judicial department, in the Education department and in other departments, which it is not necessary for me to mention, persons who have acted for five years and have not yet been confirmed. It is a fact that could not be denied that the Government employees when they enter service in a particular department always look forward from stage to stage for their promotion to earn more and more salary. Even so, all those people who have not been confirmed on the 15th August 1931 have also been looking forward to enhancement in their salary, enhancement in their cadre and in their status. That being the case, I do not see why August 15th, 1931 should be fixed arbitrarily to bring the new scales of pay into operation. It is not also, Sir, reasonable for the Government to decide that these people who have put in a continuous period of acting service for two or three years or have acted for more than that period with some break in service now and then, should not have the benefit of the existing scales of pay. It might be that a person has put in only a continuous acting service of one year and nine months, or it might be that a person has within, say, three years, had a continuous service of only two years. I do not know what equity should prevail in denying to them the scales of pay they are already drawing. It seems to me to be palpably absurd that a man who has been drawing a certain salary for years together has adjusted his way of life and status on that basis and has made commitments suitable to his income, should now be asked to content himself with a lower scale of pay. I say, Sir, such an absurdity has not been and was not the intention of the Retrenchment Committee to perpetrate. It cannot also be the intention of this House which appointed that Retrenchment Committee.

" Sir, it may he said that some date has to be fixed for bringing the scales of pay into effect. Certainly there should be some date and the date which is most reasonable will be the first day of the financial year. Let us have it from the 1st April 1933. There then be justification enough for it. The Government employees have enough notice that they are not to expect more than vised scales of pay offered.

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"Again, Sir, the Government of India have not yet come forward with revised scales of pay for their employees. Of course the Government of Madras have always been far in advance of others—even so are the people—and that is why probably they have brought in the revised scales of pay in such post-haste. However, I fail to see any sanctity attached to 15th August 1931. If any particular date has to be fixed for this purpose, I would say, it stands to reason and commonsense, it should be so fixed as to suit all persons concerned.

"Sir, there has been much discussion and dispute and legal disquisition as to what exactly is meant by appointment, whether only direct recruitment should be called an appointment or whether it should include also promotion. I would say, as I have already pointed out, promotion from one post to another should not be brought under the definition of the word 'appointment' in so far as revised scales of pay are concerned. The revised scales of pay are meant only for new entrants and no one who has been already in service, whether he was directly recruited or promoted from the service, should be called a new entrant. Sir, the hon. the Finance Member might say that if the revised scale of pay is not to apply to persons who are only in service on acting or temporary basis, the saving effected will be very little. After all, I find from the report of the speech of the hon. the Finance Member that what is going to be saved would be available only after all the present employees have been replaced by new men. Then only the saving that is pointed out will be realized. That will take a period of roughly 25 to 30 years. So, if the whole saving is to be realized only after 25 or 30 years, after every man now in service has been replaced by new entrants to whom the revised scales of pay will be applicable, the loss the Government would suffer by the new scales of pay not being made applicable from 15th August 1931 but only from 1st April 1933, will not be appreciable. The loss would be only a few lakhs which the present financial position of the Province can well bear.

"That apart, I was surprised to find the hon. the Finance Member advancing, for the revision of the scales of pay, the same reason which he advanced against the remission of the land tax. He stated that the purchasing power of the rupee had largely increased. I may point out that that argument is equally applicable to the Government who have to receive money from the landowners, from the ryots and agriculturists who are to pay kist to them. If the Government receive money the purchasing power of which has increased they should give credit to the tax-payer by remitting at least a certain proportion of the land-tax. If that argument is applicable for the revision of scales of pay, it ought to be equally applicable for the remission of land-tax. I do not find in any other Province so much haste in bringing a new scale of pay into effect. In fact, in some Provinces they have not thought of it at all. It is only in this Province that we have gone on in a very hurried manner. The Government of India have not yet come out with their proposals. For these reasons, I would urge that the arbitrary date about which there is no sanctity at all, the 15th of August 1931, should not be the crucial date on which the new scales of salaries should come

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into force. They should come into force only from 1st April 1933. This will be more equitable and more just from the point of view of the employees and of the Government, particularly from the point of view of those who are already in service and who could, on no account be treated as new entrants. It may be all right in the case of those who will be hereafter seeking employment and who will be getting appointed after 1st April 1933. It is these people alone that can be brought under the new scales of pay. I therefore move my amendment."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—" I second the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed. To me, Sir, the fixing of 15th August 1931 for the introduction of the new scales of pay is ununderstandable. It might be that, at the time the revision of scales was contemplated by the Government, they thought they could finish the whole thing in a very short time and so pitched upon this date as the date on which the new scales should come into effect. It is a fundamental rule to which the Government also cannot take exception that no rule or law should be given retrospective effect unless there is very strong reason for such a course and a very special case has been made out. While that is the general principle, it is really difficult to understand how the Government thought it fit that in the year 1933 people should be told that though they entered service three or four years ago, they would be considered as new entrants from a particular date. To treat people who have not completed their probation before 15th August 1931 as new entrants is to do violence to ever so many persons who were either probationers or acting or temporary officers before the 15th August 1931. According to the statement in paragraph 10, no power is reserved even to the Government to grant exemption to persons who would have well nigh completed their probation on the 15th August 1931. It may be that a man is short of one day for completing his probationary period on 15th August. Even in such hard cases I do not find in the report any power given even to the Government to grant exemption. When the Government issued rules as regards the method of retrenchment, there was some provision made to enable them to exempt hard hit persons from the operation of this arbitrarily fixed date for bringing the new scale into effect. I do not find in this statement that necessary provision. If the reason for fixing the date as the 15th August 1931 is consideration of finance, I fail to see how materially the Government will profit by it and not so profit by having either 1st April 1933 or some other future date. These scales of pay are fixed to enable the Government to run the administration cheaper. After all, the gain to the Government by bringing them into operation two years earlier would be trifling when compared with the inequity which they will be perpetrating by giving retrospective effect to the new scales of pay. I know there are very many cases in which persons have spent large sums of money and have undergone great sacrifices basing their hopes on the scales of pay which were in force at the time they entered service.

" If the entrants had known at that time that there was no stability the offers made by the Government, they would not have undergone such sacrifices. I know of cases in which some persons went to

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England and qualified themselves at their own expense and a few others at the expense of the Government. The question now is, should this rule be applied to such persons also? The whole question must be viewed, not from the standpoint that the Government is an all-powerful organization and that the officers are persons who have no other go but to accept whatever the Government give them, but from something else, viz., that the scales of pay that prevailed at the time, when these persons entered the service, should be regarded as offers made by the Government and that these persons must be considered to have accepted those scales of pay subject to the condition that, if they proved inefficient during the period of probation or otherwise disqualified, they should be discharged from such probation. Subject to that probation I would ask the Government to look upon this as a concluded contract. An offer was made by the Government and it was before the people. On the strength of that offer, people qualified themselves and entered the service having given up other walks of life in which they could have had better prospects. No doubt, there is this consideration, viz., that the Government have reserved to themselves the power of ceasing the probation. But that is only under certain contingencies in which certain persons prove themselves to be inefficient or disqualified. Subject to that condition I maintain that it is a concluded contract and, if the Government recedes from it, it is really a breach of contract. I may however assure the House that I am not at present dwelling upon the question whether the officers who will be asked to accept these new scales of pay have a right of action against the Government or not. What I do urge on the Government is they should not look upon this question as to whether the officers will be able to launch upon civil suits for enforcing their claims in courts of law but that they should consider the inequity that they are perpetrating by giving effect to the revised scales from a date which was two years before this matter was actually considered.

"Another matter which I would like the Government to bestow its attention upon is that, whatever the date might be from which these revised scales of pay should come into operation, some provision should be made enabling the Government to give relief to cases of hardship. As has already been pointed out, there are many cases of hardship. For example, there was a case in which there was only a shortage of a few days before the completion of the required period. There are other cases in which public money was spent by the Government for sending officers on deputation to foreign countries and they went and returned at Government expense. If these new scales of pay are to take effect from this new date, they will have no other go but to resign their appointments and seek for their livelihood elsewhere. In such cases all the money that was spent by the Government is a huge waste.

"There is one other point that I would just place before you in this connexion. Neither the Government of India nor many of the other Provincial Governments have done anything of this sort. I do not see why this Government should have been so hasty in giving effect to the revised scales of pay retrospectively. As a matter of fact officers of

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this Government consist of men belonging both to Provincial and Imperial Services. Therefore, there must be some kind of uniformity in introducing these new scales of pay in the case of these officers. The result of this hasty action of the Government will be that you will find certain number of persons who are in the Imperial Service side by side with certain other persons who are in the Provincial Service drawing higher salaries than others. It is not only that the different scales of pay that will affect these men but there are also other considerations which have to be taken into account. I would illustrate my point by one example to show as to how these different scales of pay will work a great hardship in the case of those men who are doing the same kind of work but are drawing different scales of pay. Take, for instance, the appointment of a District Judge. We find that the pay of a District Judge is put at Rs. 800. On the other hand there are District Judges—of course they are Indian Civil Service men—who will be drawing Rs. 2,000 and more. Both these District Judges do the same kind of work and there is absolutely no difference in their work. I am not for one moment saying that there ought not to be any revision of salary or anything of the kind. But what I do say is that in giving effect to these new scales of pay, it must be the object of the Government to maintain some kind of uniformity and to avoid such inequalities as mentioned above. That two persons who do the same kind of work should draw different scales of pay looks rather ridiculous and very iniquitous too. So the Government should try their best to avoid such ridiculous situations. Of course I quite realize that it will not be within the power of the Madras Government to set right these inequalities. But, what I submit is they should take steps to consult the Government of India and the Secretary of State before their revised scales of pay are given effect to. I would urge upon the Government the necessity of fixing a date with reference to the revision of salaries, if any, of men belonging to the Imperial Service and the Indian Civil Service. Otherwise to give effect to the revised scales of pay with regard to men belonging to subordinate services of this Province only will work a great hardship.

"Another point on which I would just like to say a word is the way in which some departments have been treated in this report. For instance take the Educational Department. I do not know whether it is the Retrenchment Committee or officers who are responsible for this report or the Educational Department itself that are to be blamed for such a drastic reduction in that department. Whatever it is, the effect is there. If you compare the scales of pay that have been recommended for the officers of the Educational Department with those that have been recommended for the officers of the Excise Department, you will find that the difference is appalling. I do not want to go into details, but if the Government will compare these two scales of pay, they will find that my statement is fully borne out. I would just remind the Government that, if they carry out their proposals as regards the pay of officers in the Educational Department, the result will be that, sure and certain, they will not be able to get the best men. If the efficiency of the

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Educational Department is affected, I say that the whole machinery of the Government will be affected. Unless you have got the best men in the Educational Service, the products of the educational institutions cannot be efficient, and it is only these inefficient men that will be manning the Government and the efficiency of the whole administration will come down. This is a matter which has to be seriously considered. I was told that this matter was being discussed by one of the responsible officers of the Government and it was said 'well, the only question for the Government to consider is whether the scales of pay which they offer will get them men who will be able to do their work.' Certainly even if they offer a lower scale of pay men will be forthcoming. I do not deny that. But what will be the quality of the persons coming forth for these lower scales of pay. Certainly Government cannot expect best men to come forward and accept these low scales of pay. Particularly as regards the Educational Department, I would just remind the Government of the Government Order that they have now passed. They want only first and second-class Honours men for the college classes. Now, compare the scales of pay which they have prescribed for these Honours men and those that have been prescribed for officers in the Excise Department or the Police Department or some other department which has been more favourably treated by the Government. The question should not be whether the Government will be able to get men for lower scales of pay or not, but it should be whether they will be able to get men with the necessary efficiency for the scales of pay which they have prescribed. I certainly say that in the very nature of things they cannot get. On the very same principle of 'Supply and Demand,' I say they will not be able to get the best men for these lower scales of pay.

"Another department which has been badly treated is the 12-
Judicial Department. The reduction of the pay of the munsifs is not P
at all justifiable when we take into consideration the scales of pay of the other departments. No doubt, candidates will be available to fill these posts for Rs. 250 and even for Rs. 200, but the Government should see that these officers who have to discharge very responsible duties and decide matters connected with the sacred rights of the people are kept above want, so that they may maintain the necessary efficiency and integrity. I for one, strongly feel that the reduction in the pay of the munsifs will seriously affect the efficiency of the future recruits to this cadre. As regards the probationers, the remarks I have made with regard to the probationers in other departments apply to those in this department also.

"There is one other matter to which I should like to refer. It has been stated that the Retrenchment Committee recommended the abolition of selection grades and that the Government propose to accept that recommendation. But I find that the Government have not given effect to their proposals in the scales of pay as revised at present. Something in the nature of a selection grade persists even in the new scales of pay, but instead of calling it selection grade, the Government call it by some other name. For instance, so far as the Deputy Inspectors of Schools

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are concerned, according to the report placed before the House, there are to be two scales—a junior scale and a senior scale—and only 20 per cent of officers on the junior scale can be promoted to the senior scale. I want to know the principle by which the Government have been guided in instituting these two different scales. I thought that a selection grade was a meaningless thing and that the Retrenchment Committee did the most proper thing in recommending its abolition. But I do not see what principle has guided the Government in fixing a junior scale and a senior scale for officers doing the same kind of work. When there is no difference in work, why should there be a difference in the scales of pay? If promotion to the senior scale follows automatically as a result of seniority and experience, why should you restrict such promotion to the lucky 20 per cent? Why should not all the officers in the junior scale have a chance? If the principle of selection is abandoned, promotion should be by seniority and as such all the officers should have equal opportunities, not merely the lucky 20 per cent to which I have referred. But the most satisfactory thing will be for the Government to have a uniform time scale of pay throughout and abolish selection grades or senior scales. Of course, if the work expected of the people in the senior scale is of a different character and involves greater responsibility, there may be justification for the senior scale. But I do not think that argument will hold good in the cases that are put before us to-day. The same work is done by all the officers, but only some of them—20 per cent of them—are allowed to get a higher scale, while the remaining get a lower scale. I do not think such a proposal is justifiable on any principle.

"I have got to say one word with regard to the proposal of the Government that these new scales of pay should be given effect to from 15th August 1931. At present in the service, there are many persons who did not complete their probation on 15th August 1931, but completed it a little later. Many of them have drawn increments of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 in the old scale. If the Government were to enforce the new scales of pay with regard to these persons also, it would amount to this, that these officers will have to forego the increments they have already drawn and henceforward draw a lesser rate of pay than they have been drawing these two or three years. For instance, there are cases where persons who have been drawing Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 will have to draw only Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. If the Government had thought of giving effect to the new scales of pay in such cases, they ought to have withheld the increments. On the other hand, these officers have been drawing their old scales of pay all these years, and now, it is most absurd for the Government to come forward and say that they must revert to a pay which they were drawing three or four years ago. I do not know how the Government thought of lowering the scale and cutting off the increments drawn by these people. Of course, if the Government do not cut off the increments drawn by these people, there will be no saving for them so far as these officers are concerned. But I submit, it is a most iniquitous thing to do to cut off the increments drawn by these officers for the last two or three years. The Government ought to abandon the arbitrary date they have fixed, and as one of the

amendments suggests, they ought to fix some date in future in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Government of India with regard to the time when they propose, if at all, to fix a new scale for the services under their control. The Government should not bring into force their new scales of pay before the Government of India and Secretary of State fix a lower scale of pay for the services under their control. Otherwise, there will be very great discontent and heart-burning among the officers affected by these new scales, which, I am sure, the Government do not want to create."

"Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I move that the following be added at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion:—

'*and on such consideration this Council recommends that the revised scales of pay shall not apply to employees in the non-gazetted services of the Province and that a Committee of three officials and four non-officials be constituted to investigate and report upon the justice or necessity for revising the scales of salary for the non-gazetted services in the Province.*'

"The object of this motion is to ask the Government to take into consideration the large amount of discontent that prevails among the non-gazetted subordinates of the Government. For over a decade now the non-gazetted servants have been agitating for a revision of their scales of pay and for other privileges. But the Government have not paid any heed to their representations and their grievances remain unredressed. Now all of a sudden a drastic reduction in the scales of pay is proposed. I find that in very many cases there is no justification for the reduction of the scales of pay for the non-gazetted services whatever might be said with regard to the gazetted services. The non-gazetted servants are always overworked and underpaid. Clerks in the Secretariat and other departments have often to attend office from nine or ten in the morning till seven or eight in the evening. For the salary they receive they are overworked, and it is very unfortunate that their case has never appealed to the Government although, in my opinion, it is a very just one. The Non-Gazetted Officers' Association and their various branches in the Province have been demanding from the Government an enquiry into the position and status of the non-gazetted servants—how many of them are indebted to usurious money-lenders, how many of them have lands worth the name, how many have houses to live in, what their commitments are, what exactly is their wealth and how many of them die of starvation and their children out of sickness and so forth. If the Government or the Retrenchment Committee had gone carefully into the exact economic position of the non-gazetted servants and proposed these new scales of pay, then there might be some justification for them. The Non-Gazetted Officers' Association and the non-gazetted servants are even to-day prepared to face any open enquiry instituted by the Government into their economic position. If as a result of the enquiry the Committee came to the conclusion that there was justification for a revision of the scales of pay, they would be perfectly prepared to abide by their decision. What

my amendment asks for is a certain amount of fairness on the part of the Government in their treatment of the poorly paid subordinates of theirs. After all, the Government are the ma-bap for these poorly paid and overworked employees who have appealed to them for consideration.

"The whole position, as I see it, is this. These scales of pay were fixed long ago—of course, they have been revised now and then—and they have been in existence for a very long period. I submit that unless the Government find sufficient justification for a revision, it is not fair for the Retrenchment Committee to suggest revision and for the Government to carry it out in such a drastic manner as they have done. What I am urging on the Government is, in any event, whether the new scales of pay are brought into force on the 1st April 1933 or any other date which might be agreed upon by this House, they should not be made applicable to the non-gazetted officers, unless an enquiry of the kind I have described is held and the Committee comes to the conclusion that there is justification for the revised scales of pay.

"There is one other point which I want to mention. The Government have no doubt proposed different scales of pay for the city and the mufassal. But the city scales of pay are not commensurate with the high cost of living of officers living in the City. There should be a much higher scale for people employed in the City. The higher scales should apply not only to Madras, but even to such cities as Madura, Trichinopoly and so on, which have become as costly as Madras. Those
12-30 p.m. cities also should be treated as urban areas. I would therefore urge that there is enough justification for a committee being appointed, to go into this matter and report upon it. Until then these proposals should be kept in abeyance and should not be made applicable to the non-gazetted officers."

* Mr. V. T. Arasu :—"Sir, in seconding the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, I think you will permit me to make a few observations on the other amendments also. At the outset I should like to associate myself with what has been said by the hon. the Finance Member, about the Additional Secretary to the Finance Department. He has done his best within the time that he has been on special duty to go into this matter. I should like to congratulate him on the very lucid statement he has placed before the House. At the same time I must point out that he has not gone into the question in such detail as it requires to be done. For, in all cases you will find that there has been a general levelling down of the scales of pay. But the Retrenchment Committee has given a definite lead to the Government that greater uniformity should be introduced in the scales of pay not only in the higher, but also in the subordinate services. To achieve that end, there should not only be a levelling down, but a levelling up as well in some cases. But I am sorry the Additional Secretary has not contributed anything in that direction.

"In support of my statement, I would point out the grave inequalities that exist in the scales of pay for different branches of the subordinate and menial services. I take, for instance, the menial servants

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of the Excise Department. The peons—as they are called—of the Excise Department are proposed to be started on Rs. 12 and end with Rs. 17. A constable in the Police Department, the nature of whose duties is perhaps the same, or even less onerous than those performed by the Excise peons, is also proposed to be started on Rs. 12. But he goes up to Rs. $21\frac{1}{2}$. Forest guards also may be considered to perform similar duties. They have at present a starting salary of Rs. 15 going up to Rs. 23. Though the duties performed by the peons of the Excise Department are as onerous as, if not more onerous than, those performed by the constables of the Police Department or by the guards of the Forest Department, I do not see why the Government should not bring the scales of pay for these subordinate services to a uniform scale.

"With regard to the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar, I have to make a few observations. I have always held the view that, if the Government require an efficient labour corps, the labourer should be paid a decent salary so that he could maintain a decent standard of living; because, efficiency of labour always depends upon its standard of living. Therefore, unless the Goverument come forward and enable their servants to lead decent lives, I am sure that the efficiency of their services would deteriorate. But I cannot go to the extent my hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar would, when he wants that the minimum salary should be fixed at Rs. 50. It is the outcome of a very generous heart. Every one of us would like to be generous, if we can, when other people's moneys are concerned. I would have the minimum salary fixed not at Rs. 50 but at Rs. 100. But other considerations—considerations of expenditure—require that a reasonable scale of pay should be fixed. My hon. Friend, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar, in support of his motion that Rs. 50 should be fixed as the minimum salary, produced a family budget which I am constrained to say, is based not on facts, but on his own imagination. My Friend pointed out that a family consisting of a husband and wife has got to purchase rice for Rs. 5 a month. According to the present rate of eight measures of rice for a rupee, for five rupees one can get 40 measures. I cannot understand whether a family consisting of a husband and wife can cousume 40 measures of rice in a month. The same is the case with other items of the budget. I could have understood if such a preposterous family budget had been placed before the House by one who is not aware of the conditions in rural areas. My Friend, Mr. Nambiyar is, if anything at all, not a carpetbagger. I can very well understand my Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, saying that. For he does not know the condition of the agriculturists and the lives they lead. He is in touch only with people in urban areas and therefore it is natural to expect him to come forward with the preposterous suggestion that clerks should be started on Rs. 50.

"As it is, the pay bill of the Madras Government out of a total revenue of about Rs. 17 crores, comes to Rs. 710 lakhs. It is a sum which would bend the back of any Government. Therefore it must be admitted that the scales of pay have got to be revised; but they should not be reduced to the extent proposed by the Government or raised to

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the extent suggested by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Narayanan Nambiyar and Basu Dev. I think the Government would do well to retain the present scale of pay, namely, Rs. 35 in mufassal areas and Rs. 40 in the City of Madras and in certain other important towns like Madura and Trichinopoly.

"There is another suggestion that I have to offer to the Government and it is this: they would do well to abolish the lower and the upper grades in the ranks of the clerks. The Government propose to divide the clerks in the Secretariat and in A class offices, into two grades, one starting on Rs. 40 and going up to Rs. 70, another starting on Rs. 60 or Rs. 65 and going up to Rs. 150. In view of the fact that the Government propose that only graduates should be recruited to the Secretariat and A class offices, the Government should fix one scale of pay, starting with Rs. 40 and going up to Rs. 100 or thereabouts gradually. To have two divisions—lower and upper grades—for clerks recruited for the Secretariat and A class offices, would lead to unpleasantness. Why should any distinction be made between one graduate and another?

"As regards some of the gazetted officers, I have to offer one remark. Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Medical Department are proposed to be started on Rs. 175. The District Registrar who is a gazetted officer is proposed to be started on Rs. 150. While the District Registrar cannot hope to make any money by legal means, the Civil Assistant Surgeon is at liberty to make any amount of money by means of private practice and it must be admitted that any Civil Assistant Surgeon can make at least Rs. 75 a month from his private practice. If we take credit for the amount of money that he is able to get from private practice, he would get a salary of Rs. 175 plus a sum of Rs. 75 from private practice. Thus while a Civil Assistant Surgeon would get about Rs. 250 to start with, a District Registrar is proposed to be started on Rs. 150. These are some of the inequalities which I find in regard to gazetted services.

"As was pointed out by some hon. Member, if you want to keep the high standard of efficiency of the Judicial Department, we must pay the officers of that department decent salaries. For instance, a District Munsif is proposed to be started on Rs. 250. A pay of Rs. 250 for him is too low to keep him above temptations. Therefore, I would suggest that the present scale of pay in the case of District Munsifs should be retained. In the case of the District Judges also, I would suggest that the existing scales of pay should be retained. We must keep the Judicial Department above corruption. If you want to keep them above corruption the officers of that department must be paid fairly decent salaries. I would submit that the proposed scale is far too low.

"In seconding the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I have to say that the Government would do well to abandon their present proposals altogether and to leave it to the Reformed Government to take up this particular question—scales of pay for the services. At any rate the Government would do well to constitute a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to go

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into this matter in greater detail. I hope that the hon. the Finance Member would accept the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" Sir, I do not propose to move my amendment. I propose to speak on the main proposition and the amendments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The hon. Member will wait until all the amendments are moved and seconded."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move:

> ' Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion*:—
>
> " *and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that all permanent Government servants who were promoted to or holding higher posts prior to 15th August* 1931 *should be allowed to draw the old scales of pay.*" '

" Before proceeding further, I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member and the Members of the Retrenchment Committee who have successfully laboured to devise the revised scales which are now placed before us for our consideration. This is a step in the right direction and I believe it will considerably lighten the future burden on our revenues. Though the Government have not thought fit to continue the cut in the salaries, we should be thankful for at least this measure of retrenchment.

" The gist of my amendment is that the people holding permanent posts in Government service and who were promoted to or holding higher posts on 15th August 1931, must be allowed irrespective of the completion of their probationary period by that date, to draw the old scales of pay. The period of probation varies in length in the different departments, from six months in some, to one or even two years in the others, according to the importance attached by the Government to the particular post and its requirements. The Government Order No. 810, dated 5th August 1931, states:—

> A person who has completed his period of probation before 15th August 1931, or where no probation has been prescribed, has officiated either for a continuous period of two years or for a period of two years out of a continuous period of three years before 15th August 1931, will be entitled to the existing rates of pay. In other cases, including new entrants to services after 15th August 1931, the revised scales will apply.

" Now, the man with six months' probation could complete it within 12.
that date, while the officer with two years to put in could not do so P.
within that time. Though the latter might have put in six months or even more, he is not allowed to draw the old scale of pay which is permitted to the former. That a permanent servant should not be allowed to draw the scale which is in force when he is appointed or promoted, irrespective of the past record of his service, is opposed to justice. It would be more fair, Sir, if the Government had laid down

a uniform period of probation or service for all, instead of fixing a different date by which they could complete it. I consider it would be only just under the circumstances for the Government to give the benefit to all promotees from permanent posts irrespective of probation or service put in by them.

"There is another reason also why we should give this concession to these permanent men. Having put in fairly long service in the departments, they have been living in the hope of being promoted to higher posts within a certain length of time. They have also framed their family budgets according to these expectations. If, all on a sudden, they are deprived of their hopes and the prospect of getting the old scale is removed, it would be a bitter disappointment to them, and their 'morale' is bound to suffer. This is a consideration which must weigh with the Government in coming to a final decision on the matter.

"Sir, it would be wrong to compare the position of the man directly recruited with that of the permanent man described by me. The Government too have recognized this difference in their proposals. The fresh recruit may be given the revised scale, but I urge, Sir, that the benefit of the old scale must be given to the permanent men who have put in a long service.

"Sir, I only want to urge one other consideration in support of my amendment. The financial commitment to the Government in accepting it will not be considerable; for, after all, the number of such Government servants will be very small. With a very little additional money, justice can be done to all those men who have faithfully served the Government for a long time.

"With these words, Sir, I move my amendment."

Mr. G. R. Premayya:—"I second it."

* Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that the following be added at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion—

> '*and on such consideration this House is of opinion that the new scales of pay for the officers of the Legislative Council office need not be fixed for the present.*'

"In moving this amendment, Sir, I wish to state that I was a Member of the Retrenchment Committee, and that I do not wish to underrate the value and importance of the work turned out by the Members of that Committee, and in particular, Sir, of the very valuable work and the energy and the sincerity with which that work was done by the hon. the Finance Member, the able Secretary, Mr. Tottenham (who was then in charge of this work), and Mr. Jones, who has now been put in charge of the revision of scales of pay. Sir, the work was really a tiresome one. Most of the Members of the Retrenchment Committee said that but for their help, the Committee would not have been able to carry out its work in the way it had done. And I am sure hon. Members will not grudge paying them and Mr. Jones, in particular, the tribute which they deserve.

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"I wish now to point out that the work of the Retrenchment Committee bears upon it, if I may say so, marks of what I call the retrenchment psychology. With the frame of mind that we were in at that time, facing as we did the prospect of a continuous Budget deficit, we naturally were tempted to go in for certain recommendations, which otherwise we would not have done. Now, to my mind, it seems to me, that some of the recommendations that we made then were really unduly severe, which certainly we did not want to be carried out except in times of bad finance. This is one of the reasons which prompt me to move this amendment. In fact, this reason will also apply to the other amendments that have been moved by various Members of the House. I am sure the hon. the Finance Member will agree that he too was of the same frame of mind, even as most of us were at that time. And I am sure he will see that some of the amendments moved and several suggestions made by hon. Members will be seriously examined and considered. And here I appeal to the other Members of the Government to give full consideration to these observations; and I am sure, if only Government will pay heed to our representations they will find them not unreasonable.

"As far as my amendment goes, I want to press upon the hon. Finance Member and this House the necessity for leaving this question of revising the scale of pay not merely of the officers of Legislative Council office but of the entire staff for some time to come. It will be better if it is done after the introduction of the Reformed Constitution. In fact a subject like this ought to be left over for consideration at a future date, when the Legislative Council Department will be separated from the Government departments altogether and the Legislative Council Department will stand on its own footing.

"Then, Sir, on the merits of the case, I submit that it is very necessary that the officers of the Legislative Council Department ought to be paid their present salary and not the revised scale the Retrenchment Committee has suggested. In fact the officers of the Legislative Council, when once they have entered service here, can proceed to no other department. You see what multifarious and what great volume of work is being turned out by them, and all this with what quickness; and so it is but just that they should not be treated in the way proposed to be done. Moreover, as I said, their career is practically closed with the Legislative Council, and it is very necessary from the point of view of efficiency that the officers of the Legislative Council Department should not look to Government for any further favour or be looking out for better jobs. Further, in order to keep up the tradition of the Legislative Council, it is very necessary that officers, when once they are appointed, ought to be kept there instead of trying to secure jobs elsewhere, necessarily in their own advancement.

"Moreover, except in the case of a few Provinces like our own, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, in all other Provinces we have as officers of the Council, men from the Indian Civil Service cadre; and most of the officers, who occupy the position of Secretary to the Council,

draw a much higher pay than that of our officers here; in fact th salary of our officers here cannot bear comparison at all with that o those officers.

" With these words I move my amendment."

* Mr. C. Basu Dev :—" Mr. President, Sir, there are two amendments standing in my name of which the one relating to the officers of the Legislative Council office has just been ably and eloquently moved by my hon. Friend, Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj. Of the other amendment, the major portion of it is embodied in the amendment already moved by Mr. Nambiyar. Before I say anything further, I must express my sincere thanks to my hon. Friend, Mr. Jones, for having tackled so vast, so complicated and so thankless a task as that of revising the salaries of Government servants. If only he could know the volume of resentment and dissatisfaction with which his report is received by the bulk of Government servants, I am sure he would regret the necessity that forced him to set his hand to this unpleasant task. Whatever may be the kind of reception his report has received, I am sure the Retrenchment Committee has to share it with Mr. Jones. I am also sure that to the solution of this task, Mr. Jones brought a sympathetic, unbiassed and sober mind though he could not quite divest himself of the ' panic ' which influenced the Retrenchment Committee in their decisions.

" With regard to my amendment about the pay of the Legislative Council officers, I do not want to repeat the arguments already advanced but would content myself by saying that with the prospect of enlarged Councils with the consequent increase of work, it will not be in the fitness of things for us now to consider revision of their salaries. To my mind, Sir, it seems that the new proposals are for giving remuneration not directly proportionate to the weight of work, but in the inverse ratio; that is somewhat strange.

" My Friend, Mr. Nambiyar, has eloquently pleaded for a decent living wage to the ministerial subordinates of the Government service and read out a family budget in support of his case. Some time last year, I had the privilege of sending to the Members of the Cabinet the family budget of a clerk on Rs. 80 per mensem. Therein, there was a deficit of Rs. 20 per mensem. This was when the Government were considering the question of the salary cut. I am sorry that Mr. Nambiyar did not include in his amendment the case of the menial servants. They also are sadly in need of relief. I know, Sir, the problem of giving a decent living wage to the servants is a difficult one. There is an impression that the fall in the cost of food-stuffs has markedly reduced the cost of living. I know it is not true, but I do not want to enter into any discussion on that matter now. But I earnestly request the Government to kindly start an inquiry into the living wage and I will content myself by inviting the attention of the Government to this supreme fact, namely, that if we want India to rise in the estimation of the peoples of the world, we must raise the standard of living of the Indians and the best way the Government can effect this is by ensuring means of decent living to their servants.

"With these words, Sir, I move the latter portion of the second amendment standing in my name."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may move the second portion of his second amendment." 1 P.M.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"With your permission, Sir, I move the second portion of my second amendment, namely—

'Add *the following at the end:—*

"*And on such consideration this Council is of opinion that in no case the salaries of the menial service be lower than Rs. 30 in the City of Madras and Rs. 25 in the mufassal and that the proposed revision of salaries shall not affect men already on probation, acting or temporary*".'"

* Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—"Sir, I second the motion. My hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev, has no reasons to think that I have been unmindful of the lot of officers on Rs. 25 and below. In the course of the speech that I made in support of the amendments that I moved, I have earnestly pleaded their cause. Perhaps my hon. Friend was not in the Council chamber then."

* Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I shall read the amendments standing in my name—

'Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion:—*

"*And on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the salary of Rs.* 600—50/2—800 *in the Madras Registration Service be paid not to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration but to the Senior District Registrar,*

and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the salary of the Chief Secretary and the Members of the Board of Revenue be fixed at Rs. 1,750 *per mensem and that the salaries of heads of departments other than Collectors, District Judges, Director of Fisheries, Chief Inspector of Boilers and Chief Inspector of Factories be fixed at the minimum of the scale proposed for them in the statement tabled in the Legislative Council on* 23*rd January* 1933; *and that the savings be distributed among the lower paid officers of the departments concerned;*

and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the proposals regarding the revision of the salaries of Provincial Services be not given effect to until the receipt of corresponding proposals regarding the revision of the salaries of All-India Services".'

"Sir, I shall, with your permission, deal with the main question first and then go into details. As pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Basu Dev or Mr. Siva Raj, it is not very clear why this idea of

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retrenchment of all salaries was started. It was apparently started at a time when we were in a state of panic and it was thought necessary that somehow the Budget should be balanced. The position is somewhat different now. The wheels of Government move very slowly and within the three years during which this matter has been under consideration the situation has changed. And now it is proposed to make recommendations which will not have their full effect till 30 years have lapsed. What may happen at the end of 30 years we do not know. And if I may quote the words, I believe, of Mr. H. G. Wells uttered in a similar case, the Government should not adopt 'a cheese-paring policy, grinding the face of the poor, retrenching the salaries of staff yielding to a panic and inflicting in the meantime incalculable misery on people.' I admit that it is necessary to retrench the cost of administration. Abbe Du Bois more than a hundred years ago said that the British administration was extremely efficient but extremely costly. Even now that is the case. But I myself fail to understand why in order to retrench the cost of administration Government have concentrated on the reduction of salaries. Have the possibilities of retrenching the cost in other directions been fully explored? Is it not possible to effect retrenchment in cost by reducing the number of men working in the various departments. I should say that until all these possibilities have been explored, the question of reduction of salaries should not be considered. However, if salaries have to be retrenched, they should be retrenched at the top and not at the bottom. It seems to me to be inconsistent to say that the standard of living of the people should be raised and in the same breath to urge that the salaries of the menial servants and low-paid clerks should be reduced. With all respect to the Members of the Retrenchment Committee, I think they have not shown sufficient imagination and perhaps sufficient knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the Province. It is often usual to save time by having a sort of uniform cut by reducing, say by 10 per cent or so. I realize that the difficulties of the Retrenchment Committee were very great and that their work was very good. But unfortunately it seems to me that they have shown great lack of imagination and great lack of sympathy in trying to reduce the salaries of menial servants and low-paid clerks.

"Another point which strikes one is, what is the great hurry for the retrenchment of the salaries of the Provincial Services while the question of the salaries of the all-India Services remains decided. The result of the present retrenchment will be that you will have in a certain district two kinds of officers, one belonging to the Provincial Service and the other to the all-India Service, drawing different salaries. It has been said that even if we reduce the salaries of all-India Services, there may not be much saving, but if we reduce the salaries of the peons and clerks there would be considerable saving. I am sorry to say, Sir, that this is a very inhuman point of view. I think we should not consider merely the financial effect of what we are going to do. And it strikes me that even though by the reduction of the lower paid salaries, much ultimate saving may not be effected, you

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must consider the moral effect of this retrenchment. The moral effect of having a few men paid very high salaries is extremely bad, and it strikes me that this retrenchment should be a thorough one and that the retrenchment of salaries must proceed from the point of view whether retrenchment is necessary and whether eventually much retrenchment will be effected. As a matter of fact, as I have said, there is no immediate cause for retrenchment of all salaries, and it is desirable that all other possible sources of retrenchment should be explored before the salaries are touched. That is the reason why I suggested that any recommendations which may have been made in this matter may not be given effect to till we receive the recommendations in regard to the all-India Services. Men of the all-India Services are different from those of the Provincial Services, because the former are highly intelligent and highly cultured, and they will not submit to any wrong being done. For instance, take new entrants. Is it right to reduce the salaries and prospects of men who entered service under entirely different conditions? I think the answer is that, so far as the present grade is concerned, they will rise to the top of the grade, but when they enter into the higher grade they will have to submit to the new scale. Is even that fair? I myself think that, whatever may be done, no one who has been in office as from a prescribed date should be affected by the new scale and that the new scale should only apply to persons who entered service after that date. I think principles of this sort will be laid down when the question of the all-India Services is considered. And that is one reason why I say we should defer the consideration of these proposals till the proposals in regard to the all-India Services are received. Of course, the position of the clerks is very difficult. I myself am a retired officer and I worked on Salaries Commissions myself and have gone into family budgets and so on. And I know the extreme difficulty of the life of a clerk. It is extremely difficult for him to save anything. One great need of a clerk is not so much as an increase in his salary but a provision for his family, something in the nature of the widows' and orphans' fund. This provision is very desirable in the case of a clerk, when admittedly it is desirable in the case of officers. These are some of the directions in which we can improve the prospects of clerks; there is no time for me to go into all the details. But what I would say is that it is a mistake to consider the question of salary retrenchment in a matter of this kind. Let us not perpetrate an injustice in the name of economy. If we think retrenchment necessary, let us reduce the number of workers but not reduce salaries without very important compelling reasons. I myself think that some efforts should be made to reduce the staff. It may be said that reduction of staff in various offices may cause an increase in unemployment. But that is not the point of view from which we should approach the question. To provide for the unemployed, we must seek other measures but we must not perpetuate existing offices which are thought unnecessary. There is also another method by which we can effect retrenchment and that is by increasing the number of working hours. It has been said that most of the clerks work for

more than the prescribed period. If so, there is no hardship in prescribing an extra hour of work in a day. As a matter of fact this question has been considered in many parts of the world. In Ceylon the hours of work have been increased by one, and I do not see why what is done in that country cannot be done here also. In proposing an increase in the number of working hours, the Commission which considered the matter also recommended a corresponding reduction of staff, and the staff has been reduced accordingly and no evil has happened there. And this may be done here also and the same principle may be adopted. In my opinion it is quite possible in various offices to reduce the staff. This need not be done in such a way as to affect the existing men, but when vacancies occur, they may not be filled up.

"Coming to the details mentioned in the motions I have read out, one is that the proposed special salary should not be given to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration. The selection grade has been abolished. But there are three or four District Registrars drawing Rs. 600 to Rs. 800. The salary attached to that selection grade is not now being paid to the Personal Assistant. The Personal Assistant is not necessarily the most senior man in the service. He requires qualities which a District Registrar may not possess and it seems to me that the head of the department may like to have as his personal assistant a junior man with whom he can work smoothly. The result of this would be that the senior man would be deprived of the chance of getting the higher salary. As a matter of fact, I believe, in every department, the personal assistant is a junior man, and there is no reason why in the Registration Department only the personal assistant should be paid a higher salary. Moreover, I believe this higher salary cannot be given to the personal assistant and the post cannot be converted into a sort of special post without amending the Act. Therefore, I suggest that this salary should be given to the senior District Registrar, or let it be given to the most efficient man. It may be said that it may become a sort of consolation prize. But we must in the circumstances of the case choose the lesser of the two evils.

"Then I come to the other question of detail. That is the question of lowering the salaries of the heads of departments. As it is, there is a large gulf between the salary of the head of the department and that of the man below him. I do not see why there should be such a wide gulf. I shall take one case to illustrate my remark. The Director of Public Instruction is to be on the scale of Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800. The Deputy Directors and some Principals of colleges are to get from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. Therefore there is practically a difference of 100 per cent between the minimum of the Director's and that of the Deputy Directors. I shall not go into other cases now. Other cases may not be equally bad; but my arguments would apply to them also. The reason why there is so much gulf may be due to historical reasons. Formerly heads of departments were Civil servants. Now the tendency is for the heads of departments to be recruited from the departments themselves. If so, there is no reason why out of two or three equally

able men, one who happens to be senior by perhaps a few months, should draw a salary which is almost 100 per cent higher than the salary of the others."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment falls through for want of a seconder."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"I beg to move—

'Add *at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion, "and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that those who receive a salary of Rs.* 30 *or below per month at present be not included in the revised list of scales of pay* ".'

"Several Members who spoke before me have laid special stress on the conditions of employees who are receiving a salary of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50. If those amendments are accepted, I may not press my amendment. But at the same time I would like to point out that the Retrenchment Committee started their labours with a view to lower the salaries that were excessive and luxurious knowing well the miseries to which people who are receiving salaries of Rs. 30 and below would be put, if their salaries were to be reduced. For instance, people who receive salaries of Rs. 30 and below happen to be peons, attenders, compounders, forest guards and such menial servants. As already pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Nambiyar, who described their family budget, if the Government were to insist on reducing the salaries of these people, their lot would become very hard. Let us take it that these families have three members each—a man, his wife and a child. They have to feed them, clothe them and give them the ordinary necessaries of life. I think a small salary of Rs. 30 will hardly be enough for such people and their plight will become pitiable by reducing their scales. Taking into consideration the manual labour these people do, I think the amount saved will not be in the right direction. Moreover in the hilly districts like the Nilgiris and other places where the people have to go about and get the necessities of life, it is not an easy thing if their salaries are reduced. I think they will be put to a lot of inconvenience. Moreover, we ought to try to keep the low-paid people mostly contented. Now by reducing their salaries I am sure these people will have to take a further burden in their life. In these circumstances I move the amendment standing in my name."

Mr. P. V. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI:—"I second it."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I beg to move—

'Add *at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion—*

"and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that the new scales of salary proposed for the Judicial and Education Departments are highly detrimental to the administration of justice and the interests of education in the Province and recommends that the existing scales of salaries should not be reduced by more than 10 *per cent* ".'

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"Sir, I do not want to repeat the arguments that have already been advanced by my hon. Friend for keeping the official service above temptation and corruption. I thought the Bombay Government had set a good example in having one single cadre for sub-judges and district judges and that our Government might have considered that and improved upon that. Instead of that, what they have done is something which is very deplorable. Sir, the munsifs to start with have been on the scale of 300 to 600, and they have to rot for not less than seven or eight years before becoming sub-judges. Even after that they have to wait any number of years before if at all, they are to be promoted as district judges. The sub-judges start with Rs. 550 and end with Rs. 700. I think the hon. the Finance Member is not unaware of the unlimited powers given to the sub-judges in the administration of courts. There is no limit to the money jurisdiction of the suits the subordinate judges can try. I would just invite him to imagine that he has to decide a case of a crore or fifty lakhs. When such big sums are involved, even if the subordinate judge with such a low salary decides according to his own conscience, on account of the low salary there will be suspicion enough that he has been brought under some influence or other. I want that the Judiciary which has commanded the greatest confidence in this country ought not to be disturbed. On the other hand, we ought to see by every manner possible to keep up the prestige if it is not possible to enhance its prestige. The munsifs are now placed on the same scale as deputy collectors and there is a lot of difference in the work of the two. Munsifs certainly, in my opinion, transact much more work than deputy collectors. In their case it may be justified that the present scales of salary are adequate. But in the case of judicial service as a whole the salaries of the district and subordinate judges cannot, in any sense, be said to be commensurate with the confidence the public are expected to have in them. If a munsif is appointed on Rs. 250 it takes him 33 years, Sir, to become a district judge if he proves himself to be satisfactory and efficient and if he is promoted in the ordinary course from grade to grade. For him to reach the maximum in the munsif's cadre he has to spend 11 years and wait for seven years until he goes to the district judge's cadre. If he is to get the maximum of Rs. 1,500 it will take not less than 33 years according to the present scale. I think, it is not in the interests of the Judicial service that we should go and touch their salaries. Even as they are, they are poor. To make them poorer is not in the interests of justice. I would, therefore, say that the present scales of salary should be retained. The Retrenchment Committee proposed that in all departments of service the minimum should be a 12 per cent reduction and the maximum 30 per cent. But what do we see in the Judicial department? In the case of the district judges, it is 33·5 per cent, subordinate judges 23·9 per cent and munsifs 18·9 per cent. If at all there is justification for retrenchment in the case of the Judicial service let it be at the minimum prescribed by the Retrenchment Committee and which the Government say they have accepted, namely, 12 per cent. Even 15 will be more. Therefore, in the interests of the public and

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the large body of litigants who seek justice, they should be kept above all reproach and all temptation. The efficiency of the service and the proper disposal of the cases that are pending are all more important than monetary considerations. Monetary considerations should not weigh with the Government, at any rate in the judiciary.

"With regard to the Education department, I have to say that it has not been treated as it ought to have been. The general qualifications in the Educational department have always been higher than in any other department."

At this stage, the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Sir, I was referring to the other part of my resolution concerning the scales of pay for the Education department, in both provincial and subordinate services. I was saying that in the Education department the Government had always asked for a higher standard of educational qualifications than in the other departments such as the Revenue, the Excise or the Police. It will certainly be unfair if we should be paying more to the third-class graduates than what we are going to pay for the first-class or honours men. On that ground, the revised scales of pay in the Education department are not justified. In other countries like Russia and in newly-formed countries like Czecho-Slovakia, I find even to this day that the Education department is shown better consideration, and they are better paid than in the other departments. After all, Sir, the Education department is serving one of the vital needs of the country, and it will not be fair that their salaries should be reduced as has been done. The Government by the present revised scales of pay will bring the Education department into greater and greater contempt. Already, there is not much attraction for people to go into the Education department, because the prospects are not so bright there as in other departments. If you are going to cut down the salaries further and further, then the attraction will be far less. I may say this, of which the hon. Members are not unaware, that the Muslim community has had no attraction for the Education department on account of the absence of bright prospects. If the scales of salaries are to be reduced further, I think it will be a great set-back to Muslim education and to the Muslim community taking to the Educational service. On that ground, I will strongly urge that, if it is necessary to revise the scales of pay, it should not exceed a cut of 10 per cent of the present scale of salaries.

"Again, one or two years ago, when I was in the Finance Committee, the Government put forward certain proposals for the reorganization of the Educational service. I am yet to know whether final orders have been passed on the reorganization of the superior Educational service. If final orders have not been passed with regard to the proposals placed before the Finance Committee, there is still less justification that

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we should go into the question of reducing the scales of pay as has been proposed. In the Educational service, I find that there are only four specified posts, as they are called. I should say that these posts are very few, and it would have been better if these posts have been increased in number. The difficulty has been that when one man got into one of these specified posts he has to continue there for his life. There are no other posts outside to which he can be promoted. These four posts are only in the city. For instance, the post of the Principal of the Presidency College means that a man who holds such a post should continue for life in the Madras city, and he cannot be shifted from there to any post in the mufassal, to which he can be transferred; so this works as a hardship in the case of deserving men. The three-year rule or the five-year rule cannot be applied in the case of these specified posts. I would therefore urge that the specified posts should be increased so as to give greater opportunities for deserving men in the department.

" With regard to the subordinate service in the Education department, even there the proposals do not command my approval. I would urge that they should also be not touched by more than a cut of 10 per cent on the existing scales. If we compare the percentage of reduction in the subordinate service with the reduction in the Police department or any other department, it is palpably very great. For instance, in the Police department the percentage of reduction is only 4·6, but in the Educational Subordinate service, the percentage comes to 22·1. Even with regard to the secondary grade school mistresses, their salary is reduced by 44·6 per cent, and in the case of the elementary school mistresses, it is 31·4. Also, the elementary grade teacher is now made to draw the same salary as we are paying for a peon in the Corporation of Madras. Already, in the local boards and taluk boards they have not been able to keep up to the Government standard of pay and I know of taluk boards who pay only Rs. 14 or Rs. 15, and the maximum pay is Rs. 18. If the Government themselves reduce their scale to Rs. 19, the local boards will be compelled to pay even less. That will not conduce to the growth of primary and elementary education which has now been made compulsory in the local board areas. After all, in spite of all that is now being spent by the local boards and municipalities, education has not made that amount of progress which it should have, in this Province, mainly on account of the discontented and dissatisfied service. If the primary school teachers and secondary school teachers are going to be made more and more dissatisfied on account of the low salaries, there will certainly be no educational progress made for years to come.

" The collegiate branch also has suffered very much in the revised scales of pay. They are to start on Rs. 100 and go up to only Rs. 200 by bi-annual increments of Rs. 10. Sir, there has been a lot of agitation on the floor of this House when Dr. Subbarayan was the Minister, with regard to the enhancement of the pay of school assistants and collegiate branch lecturers. But now the proposal has gone to the extent of reducing their present scales of pay, and I can say that if these

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scales of pay are to be reduced, they will prove ruinous to higher education in the Province. The Government have always been considered to be a model employer, and if the Government itself is going to make these people start on Rs. 100, there is no doubt that higher education will seriously suffer. According to my conception, the Government should take upon themselves the sole responsibility of educating the people. Instead of that, if we are going to make the services more discontended, it will not serve the interests of education at all. The money spent which is even now considered to be a waste will become a greater waste, if the services are not kept contented.

"I would therefore urge that both with regard to the judicial department and the Education department, the percentage of cut, if at all it is deemed necessary that there should be such a revision of scales, should not exceed ten per cent. I may make one other observation with regard to the Judicial service. In the Judicial service, it is the subordinate judges and district munsifs that are affected very much by the reduction. I would suggest that the subordinate judges and the district munsifs should be paid a better salary, a more decent salary, and they should also be invested with criminal powers. I do not know whether the Retrenchment Committee or the Government considered the possibility of entrusting at least the subordinate judges with criminal powers, so that they might also do more work for the salary that might be paid to them, and so that there might be a corresponding reduction of sub-magistrates and divisional magistrates.

"For these reasons, I would commend my amendment to the acceptance of the House."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Mr. President, in seconding this amendment moved by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, I desire to state only a few reasons that are necessary to support it. They are these. The Government have really made a distinction between service and service by stating that some are security services and that some are not so. It may be that the difference is something which might warrant such a distinction. But with regard to the Educational service, the Government think that it is not of the same category as the other services which the Government consider as security services. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact, that the Educational service should also be considered a security service, whether the pay and emoluments should be the same or not as they are now. It is often said that the teacher's lot is a very sad one. Perhaps, this is so in many countries. It is much more so in the case of India. But at the same time, there must be something like a fair sense of proportion in these matters.

"I feel, Sir, that if the Educational service is to attract a hetter type of men, it should be paid a little more generously. While we appreciate and thank the Special Officer for the great care with which he has drawn his scheme of pay for the subordinate services, I feel that the subordinate Educational service has been very badly treated. Even in the higher department there are not many prize posts, and in

the lower department the pay is so low that it will not attract the best minds. What I find is, the pendulum has swung right round. Some time ago, there was a feeling that some of the higher posts in this department were over-paid with a view to attract better type of men. The Government of India had what were called A class and B class, but that distinction was not a real distinction because the better class of men were not attracted even to the higher posts. Now what has happened is, the pendulum has swung to the other way. At least in the case of the subordinate service, the emoluments are not fair.

" With regard to the Judicial service, it has been pointed out that this service should be considered as one which would attract the best men, men of learning and character. The sub-judges and district judges are now given jurisdiction to try cases of unlimited jurisdiction. I feel that if the subordinate judiciary should be above reproach and above suspicion it should be paid well.

" In the note circulated, I find one of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, which has not been accepted by Government, is with regard to the overlapping of the grades of pay. That was a point on which the Retrenchment Committee felt very strongly. They held that in the case of some of the services, to avoid injustice being done to particular cases there should be such overlapping. Take, for example, the case of a tahsildar and that of a deputy collector. Owing to various circumstances, for example, on account of the principle of communal rotation and other principles, it is not possible for every member of that service to get higher appointments. A man may be considered quite good and capable, but he may not have a chance of promotion because certain other considerations stand in his way and he will have to wait for a long time. In some cases it happens that he does not get his promotion at all before he retires. To obviate injustice being done in such cases it was suggested that there should be an overlapping of pay with regard to this service.

" According to the present arrangement I find that a deputy collector is to be given a pay of Rs. 250—50/2—700, and a tahsildar who is placed in the subordinate service is to be given a pay of Rs. 175—15/2—250. My suggestion to the Government would be, that the tahsildar's maximum pay should be something like Rs. 400, and that the deputy collector might be made to start on Rs. 250 and go up to Rs. 700. Such a system obtains in the Indian Civil Service. I find that in the explanation of Government as to why they did not accept the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee on this point it is said that in the case of the Indian Civil Service, the lower appointments are what are called feeder posts but in the case of Provincial Services, such a rule does not apply. I submit, Sir, that that distinction is not quite clear; it is not logical. It sometimes happens that a person who occupies the post of tahsildar may not be able to get promotion as deputy collector and that for no fault of his. So, I suggest that, if this system of overlapping is adopted in all the services, it would allay to some extent the discontent

which would otherwise be felt; for, if a person does not get promotion, he would at least have the consolation that he would draw a pay which is commensurate to the service he has rendered. I therefore commend to the Government once more the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee on this point.

" Before I sit down, I should like to make my position clear with regard to some of the observations made by hon. Members of this House. We have to congratulate the Retrenchment Committee and the *Retrenchment Officer on the able manner in which they have discharged* their duties. It is not for the House now to say ' We do not want a cut in the salaries.' We felt that the administration was top-heavy and asked for lowering in salaries. So we should be stultifying ourselves if we now said that the retrenchment should not have gone on in that way. All I want is that certain inconsistencies which have arisen in giving effect to the schemes put forward by the Retrenchment Committee should be obviated."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the motion that stands in my name runs as follows :—

> ' Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion*—
>
> > " *and on such consideration, this Council is of opinion* (1) *that the number of specified posts be increased to include all the posts that are at present included in class I of the Madras Provincial Service; and* (2) *that the lowest minimum salary of a teacher be Rs.* 30 *and that the higher scales of pay to teachers of secondary and elementary grades be raised proportionately* ".'

" The object of this motion is to express our opinions with regard to certain fundamentals. The first thing that we have to consider is whether it is not necessary that we should revise the scales of salaries that now obtain in the administration of this Province. We have been asking for reduction in salaries not only on account of the fact that we are faced to-day with the depression which is prevailing all over the world, but also on account of the fact that our salaries compare very unfavourably with salaries that are obtaining in other parts of the world. For these two reasons we have come to the conclusion that we must revise the scales of salaries. On account of the opinion expressed in this House and elsewhere, the Government have come forward with new scales of salaries for new entrants. We must see whether the Government have followed any principle in arriving at these results. I am afraid the Government have not followed any particular principle, or kept up any uniformity in regard to these revised scales. Particularly with regard to the Education Department, I am afraid that that department has been treated rather in a step-motherly fashion. Whereas in the Police, Engineering, Registration, etc., departments, it is possible for persons belonging to the Madras Provincial Service to get salaries up to Rs. 700 and even to aspire for higher posts carrying Rs. 1,800, the number of such posts that are now reserved in the Educational Department is very

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limited. I think the Government have decided to include in the list of specified posts only the Principal of the Madras Presidency College, the Principal of the Teachers' College and the two Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, whereas in the other departments there are a large number of such posts.

"Further, with regard to the salaries of elementary trained teachers, I find that it is proposed to start them on the paltry sum of Rs. 19 in the mufassal. I do not think that it will be possible for any teacher, however humble his life may be, to live on that sum, even in the mufassal. Another thing that has to be considered is, why the Government make such a difference between the teacher and other classes of employees. A secondary trained teacher is certainly a better qualified man than an ordinary Matriculate or S.S.L.C. man who starts as a clerk in any other department, and certainly gets a higher salary, though he has not the additional qualification which the teacher has. We ought to increase the salaries of the secondary trained teacher and the elementary trained teacher so that we may attract a better type of men to this profession. On account of the fact that we are paying very small salaries to these men, the schools are not manned by efficient men and we are wasting our money in maintaining these schools. I therefore suggest that the Government would consider the fixing of the minimum salary of a teacher in the mufassal at Rs. 30 a month. That I consider as the minimum salary, appropriate for a teacher.

"The Government say that they have accepted the recommendation of the Committee in abolishing selection grades; but I am afraid they are introducing a similar thing, though under a new name, by having what are called specified posts and things like that. The retrenchment proposals have retained the two grades, higher and lower. These scales or grades affect certain minorities very adversely. I do not think it is necessary that we should retain these different grades among the subordinate services, the clerks. What happens is that if a person belonging to a particular community, puts in a number of years' service and is the seniormost in that grade suitable to be promoted to the higher grade in his office, considerations which are not desirable, prevail in the promotion, and the officers who are all in all in that office, keep that person out and do not select him for the higher grade. The higher post is given to somebody who belongs to the community to which the higher authority belongs. This is done on the plea that the selected person is more efficient than the seniormost person in the lower grade, the truth however being the fact that the unlucky person belonged to a different community. That is the danger of having various grades among clerks. I would therefore suggest that there should be only one scale for clerks from the lowest to the topmost ranks.

"With regard to the Police department the Government have not considered the difference that exists between the salary of a sub-inspector and that of a sergeant. We have been agitating in this House times without number that this disparity should not exist. A sergeant should not get a higher salary than a sub-inspector. We have been

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agitating against this and yet it still persists. I do not know for what reason persons who are not as qualified as the sub-inspectors, persons who are not able to write their diaries correctly, should be given higher salaries than the sub-inspectors who are some of them graduates and persons belonging to very high families. A gentleman who was a soldier in some Regiment or other is posted as a sergeant and he gets a much higher salary than a sub-inspector. This disparity should be removed. I do not think hereafter we will be justified in retaining this racial discrimination with regard to salaries."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" Mr. *President, this morning's* proposals with regard to the cut in the salaries of the Provincial Services are in refreshing contrast to the hon. the Finance Member's speech on the Budget. If the hon. the Finance Member had been the target of criticism and attack on the latter occasion, he is now the idol of admiration of all sides for the meritorious work he has undertaken and has done very successfully. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Hear, hear.) Sir, I venture to hazard the opinion that the future Government ought to be grateful to him for having undertaken this unpleasant work and having also accomplished it. I should think the Members of the Retrenchment Committee are also entitled to our appreciation for the indication of many proposals which have naturally emboldened the Government to formulate their definite schemes on. The reason for the urgency of these proposals is undoubtedly the unfortunate economic depression that is persisting all over the world and particularly in this country. I am glad that in the matter of cutting down salaries, either of Provincial Services or others, the economic condition of the country has been fully recognized and the salaries have been regulated on that basis. It has always been a complaint that the services in this country are very highly paid. I think a well-informed person on these matters said that of all the countries in the west, Great Britain paid the highest salaries to its services, and that, even above that scale India pays her services though she is the poorest country in the world. I am glad that some attempt is now made to rectify that grave injustice under which we have been suffering. I have no doubt, Sir, that the pay of the Provincial Services was fixed on the basis of the scales of pay which the British services were getting. But the British Services are unfortunately protected from any interference by the people or the people's Government. They were made protected services with the result that their pay cannot naturally be touched by the Provincial Governments. It is doubtful even under an Indian Government whether such an interference will be possible. That is the reason why some of my Colleagues consider that the cuts that have been now proposed in the pay of the Provincial Services are very drastic. A comparison of the new scale of pay with the standard of pay which the Englishmen are receiving for similar services under the protected system would lead one to no other conclusion. However, we could no longer live in this kind of luxury simply because another service which is not within the reach of the popular Government enjoys privileges to which they are not entitled and which are not really just having regard to the finances

of this country. So, I would rather like, Sir, that the so-called racial discrimination might exist in this matter so long as that discrimination is in favour of the finances of this Government.

" It is easy, in speaking on these comprehensive proposals, to point out certain discrepancies or certain acts of injustice either in this service or in that service; but, on the whole, I should think that there has been a fair distribution of cuts over the various departments. But one cannot but be struck with the prominence which the Police Department on the one side and the Education Department on the other side get under these proposals. The Police Department seems to be the most favoured department even under these proposals. The percentage of cut in the pay of that department is certainly very much below the percentage of cut in the other departments. The worst sufferer seems to be the Education Department. I do not know what made the hon. the Finance Member or his able Secretary Mr. Jones, think that the Education Department should bear the brunt of these drastic cuts. I do not think, compared with the salaries which persons occupying responsible offices in other departments draw, that persons holding similar responsible offices in the Education Department will draw under the new scales. I do not know what they have done to deserve a bigger cut in their salaries. This discrepancy almost becomes significant and prominent when we take the case of persons in the lower grades of that department. Head-masters and teachers of educational institutions seem to suffer a large cut in their pay. Probably the Government's particular attention has not been drawn to this aspect of the question. I hope, Sir, if the hon. the Finance Member desires to be fair to all departments, whether Education or Police, he would at least consider the necessity to restore at least a portion of the cut that has been proposed in the Education department.

" With regard to the Police, probably the percentage of cut is small on account of the supposition that they are the protectors of public peace and order in this country. Sir, nothing can be farther from the truth than the belief that the Police are able to keep peace and order in this Province. I expect the Government not to trust too much the advertised efficiency of the Police system in this country and to deal with that department in the manner in which they would deal with any other department. In this connexion I would like to mention that the institution of head constables is simply worthless. I think he is the fifth wheel in the coach. As such I would suggest to the hon. the Finance Member's earnest consideration whether really the pay that is given to the head constables is recompensed by the service they are rendering to the public and to the Government.

" As I said, the services in this country are very highly paid and, unfortunately, that is having a deleterious effect upon other walks of life as well. No other profession is able to earn as much as Government service under the present circumstances. For more reasons than one I should like that the Government service is made the least attractive of the professions.

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" Several hon. Members who preceded me in speaking upon this motion have no doubt referred to the cuts as being rather unjust in some cases. As I said, the standard we are taking for comparison is unfortunately the standard fixed for the English public servants under the Indian Government. In this connexion I would like to quote from the speech of my hon. Friend, Sir Annepu Parasuramadas Patro, before the Services Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference:

'The difficulty with regard to the provincialization of services is that in comparison with the All-India Services the scales for the Provinces have had to be fixed, not altogether equal to that of the All-India Services, but in a certain approximation thereto. In Madras we have provincialized the Agricultural Service, dispensing with the All-India basis, but there was such an amount of protest from the people concerned that their emoluments ought not to be cut down or their conditions worsened, that it has been necessary to make two classes, called the A and the B classes. The A class has been allotted a scale very little below—a few per cent below—that of the All-India Services. It has also claimed special privileges. The members of the B class have also claimed a higher ratio in proportion to what they were getting. Therefore, by dispensing with the All-India basis and provincializing the service, being desirous of getting the best men possible for the Provincial Service, we have not been able to effect any great saving.'

" Sir, I merely cite this quotation from his speech, but I am not able to infer therefrom whether he is really in favour of the cut proposed by the Finance Member or whether he wants the Provincial Services being given the same pay as the All-India Services.

" I should like to make one more remark before I sit down and that 3 is with regard to the acting appointments. There seems to be an element of unfairness in dealing with those persons who occupied acting or temporary appointments. I submit that persons who are in the Government service, although they held acting posts, should be treated as if they were permanent. The technical difficulty that they bad not been made permanent should not deter the Government from treating them as if they had been permanent. Moreover if Government were to adopt such a course it is not going to cost them a good deal of money. Nor will it be a violation of any principle on which the hon. the Finance Member might lay great stress upon.

" Several hon. Members have complained that 15th August 1931 is an indefinite and arbitrary date. I am told that that is the date of the announcement of the intention of the Government to effect economies in the services. But there seems to be more reasonableness in fixing the date from the beginning of the new financial year instead of from the middle of the financial year. Probably the hon. the Finance Member may be disposed, after hearing these criticisms and observations, to advance that date and fix it, say from 1st April 1932.

" There is still one other matter which I would like to make mention of and that is with regard to the initial salaries of clerks. I do not want to put it as high as Rs. 50. But I should certainly think that the figure proposed by the Government is a hit too low. It will not keep up the position or at any rate help the Government servants from being pestered by several distractions and considerations of their families if they should be kept on Rs. 30. So I would request the hon. the Finance Member to pay some consideration in regard to these appointments also.

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"With these few words I have great pleasure in not only secondin the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Hameed Khan, but also con gratulating the hon. the Finance Member and his able Secretary an Assistants for the valuable work they have done and I hope that h will receive similar congratulations more profusely on a later occasio when the Council has got to deal with another subject."

* *Rao Sahib* V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I beg to move the amend ments that stand in my name which run as follows:—

> 'Add *the following at the end of the hon. the Finance Member's motion:—*
>
> > "*and on such consideration this Council is of opinion that in recruiting persons holding temporary appointments at present to permanent cadre in any branch of service they must undergo the usual tests of the Madras Services Commission as to the qualification and must be subject to competitive examination prescribed by the Madras Services Commission*".'

"Sir, the reason for my bringing in these amendments is this. On pages 7 and 8 of the Supplemental Note that has been circulated to hon. Members you will find that certain officers who have been placed on a temporary arrangement in the Electrical department are supposed to be made permanent from 1st April 1933. I find that these officers who have been recruited have had certain qualifications and I do not know if the Government have accepted those qualifications. I know many of these officers. There are some who have been directly recruited and with them the Government have entered into a contract, especially the heads of the department, Major Howards and the Resident Engineer Mr. Trusscott. I do not like to say anything about them, because they have the expert knowledge and had been specially recruited for certain schemes that have to be carried out in this Presidency. But taking the list of others—I mean the Chief Engineers and others—for certain operations of Pykara projects and other schemes, I do not know whether the qualifications possessed by these officers have been accepted by the Government and on what basis the scales of salaries that have been fixed for them have been fixed. Since these appointments find a place in the list they must also be subjected to certain tests and qualifications. Taking into consideration the electrical enterprises that have been started in our Provinces in recent years, it is enough if persons who have had experience in electrical enterprises are recruited, but the qualifications which have been fixed as the basis for their permanency must be scrutinized by the Public Services Commission. I know as a matter of fact that there are many officers both in the Presidency of Bombay and Mysore fully qualified for taking up electrical jobs and I do not know whether the qualifications that are obtaining there have been taken as the basis for such appointments in this Presidency.

"Speaking the other day about the report of the Public Services Commission the hon. the Revenue Member pointed out, when some of

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facilities as far as their qualifications are concerned, that we had to qualify and make ourselves efficient and that it is up to the depressed classes to rise to the occasion. I would like to know whether these men have been taken on a temporary basis and those who are proposed to be made permanent have attained the necessary qualification. I think in fairness that since the salaries of the officials find a place in the schedule of salaries, they must pass through certain tests of the Public Services Commission and also must be subjected to the qualifications and examinations prescribed by the Public Services Commission.

"With these few remarks I resume my seat and I hope the hon. the Finance Member will give due consideration to the salaries fixed for these appointments and do justice to those communities that were not able to join this temporary cadre."

* Mr. R. M. Palat :—" While seconding this amendment, I should like to say a few words on the amendments which have been brought forward by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Nambiyar, Basheer Ahmed and others. A lot of criticism has been levelled against the Government by the Movers of those amendments that hopes had been raised in the minds of the officers of Government that they would be getting a higher salary after a certain number of years, that they had certain rights—so to say—of getting a certain scale of pay in the course of a certain number of years and that it is against the spirit of the contract to do anything which would go against their hopes. If this kind of argument is put forward, there can be no end to it. Similar arguments can be put forward saying that hopes were raised in the minds of the Indian Civil Service people that they would be given such appointments as Executive Councillorships and so on and that those hopes have been unduly interfered with, especially when the Reforms are given to India and so there could be no Reforms in India. It would be against the national interest to give any encouragement to such hopes and the sooner such hopes are dispelled from their minds the better it is for the nation. The new scale of pay is in my opinion too high. There should be greater reduction. The proportion of the scale of pay should be in proportion to the national income and not based on an artificial standard which has been adopted with a view to recruiting persons from abroad. That principle should be strictly adhered to. The higher scale of pay was fixed in the case of those men whom we cannot get in this country and whose cost of living is comparatively higher than ours. Inasmuch as our standard of life is comparatively cheap, the scales of pay also should be fixed in accordance with our standard of living. I believe I read somewhere that the Prime Minister in Japan gets a pay which is less than or about that of a District Judge in South India, although there is no comparison about their respective positions.

"Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed said that other Governments had not yet started revising the scales of pay obtaining in their Provinces. Somebody must start and it might be as well that we start it, because Madras is the poorest Province in the whole of India and it is up to us to give a lead in these matters. Again I have already seen in the papers that

Bombay has actually introduced a new revised scale of pay. Even from that point of view he is not quite correct in what he said. In fact, I should say that these revised scales of pay should not only take effect from 31st August 1931 but from the very beginning.

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Pocker, said that many of these people qualified themselves with the hope that they would be getting the present scale of pay. That is always the case. The plea that they had hopes of getting the present scale of pay must not in any way bind us down to give them the same pay for ever and ever.

" In the case of the Educational service there has been a lot of criticism. I believe that in the European Universities the professors get much less than what they do in India, in proportion to the national income of those countries.

" As regards the suggestion that the present scale of pay of Imperial Services for the same work is too high, it is an excellent argument in favour of provincializing the whole of the services, and to reduce the number of Indian Civil Servants serving in this Presidency. When we are able to get a man from the Provincial Service Cadre for the post of a District Judge for a much lesser pay, why should we pay Rs. 2,000 to a Civilian Judge who is doing the same kind of work? Logically it would follow that as we are able to get more and more Provincial Service men who are able to do the same kind of work which the Imperial Service men or the Indian Civil Service men do, we will be able to get rid of the latter services completely from this Presidency.

" Then I think it was Mr. Siva Raj who said that it was retrenchment psychology that was responsible for fixing this low scale of pay. I believe that we are suffering from a want of this kind of retrenchment psychology. We should have made these retrenchments long ago. We are living far beyond our means, so much so we are starving our nation-building services. The whole country has been existing for the maintenance of these costly services. Therefore the earlier the lower scales of pay come into force, not only from 31st August but even earlier if possible, the better will it be for the country. That argument is again reinforced by what Mr. Sreshta said, viz., that to have the full effect of the introduction of this revised scale it would take some 30 years more. My only answer to that is ' let us start with these new scales of pay for all men straightaway.'

" As regards the remark that the Judiciary on account of their responsible work require a high scale of pay I may say that they did excellent work even at a lower scale of pay. Their pay was increased only a few years ago; before that the District Munsif was started only on Rs. 200. It is only suggested that they should go back to the old scale. I do not believe and I challenge any member of this House or anybody outside to say that the judiciary of those days were more corrupt and less honest than the judiciary of our time. I submit that they were as honest as those of our day although they got a lower scale of pay to start with.

" We are now agitating for a reduction of the assessment on the land. We cannot ask for a reduction of the income of the Govern-

services. We must either increase the assessment on the land or we must become bankrupt. We cannot have the cake and eat it too. From every point of view, I submit the reduction in the scales of pay is justified. We must approximate our scales of pay to those prevailing in other countries and keep them commensurate with the average man's income in our country. We must abandon the maintenance of artificial standards, although it may be necessary in the case of persons imported from abroad."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The main motion as well as the amendments are for the discussion of the House."

* Sir A. P. PATRO:—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has rightly won the appreciation of this House and of the Province for his businesslike and lucid exposition of the financial condition of this Province. For the first time, in the last three or four years we have been able to find a surplus available for expenditure on the nation-building departments of the Government. It is a very gratifying matter. But what do we find in the resolution placed before the House to-day? All that he did to improve the financial position of the Province has been taken away by the amount of discontent created by his proposals. Everyone in this House and outside will agree that there should be a *reduction in the charges of the Government, not merely of the salaries* but in every other expenditure. If you begin to analyse the Budget figures of Expenditure with regard to the Reserved and the Transferred Subjects, you will find that with regard to the reserved subjects there is an increase, possibly unnecessary, of expenditure. I will not now take up the time of the House in supporting my statement with details of Budget figures, because they will come up when we discuss the various grants, but for the present, it may be sufficient for this House to know on what basis the Government have proposed the revision of the scales of pay. It is said in the note that the fall in prices is one of the main reasons that induced the Government to take up this question immediately. Is it then a case of retrenchment, or is it a case of a general revision of salaries for the financial improvement of the Province? If it is a question of retrenchment, as it is in other Provinces, it is an emergency problem. If it is an emergency measure taken with a view to balance the Budget, then we have to consider why a permanent alteration of the scales is necessary, because unlike other Provinces, we are now asked to consider a permanent reduction of the scales of pay. It is therefore wrong to call it retrenchment for emergency purposes. It is pure and simple a general revision of salaries with a view to effect savings which may be available for other purposes. If it is a general revision, as it surely is, I want to ask, is this the proper time to take up this question? Of course, the prices are low now, but as the hon. the Finance Member indicated in his Budget speech, they may rise gradually in the course of a few years. If the prices so rise, will the Government be prepared to raise the scales of pay? That is a point which must not be lost sight of. If you reduce the scales of pay on account of the fall in prices, it stands to reason that you must be

prepared to raise the scales of pay when the prices rise. Are you prepared to pledge yourself to such a course? That is a position which must be considered very seriously.

"Then again, you have to consider whether this revision does really bring in any large savings to the Government at present. It is admitted that for some years to come, the finances of the Government will not improve materially on account of these reduced scales of pay. The benefit will accrue only gradually when members of the Provincial and Subordinate Services retire and their places are taken by officers on lower scales of pay. At any rate, for the next 10 or 12 years, there will be no appreciable benefit to the finances of the Government, and it will take 25 to 30 years for the full effect of the reduced scales to be felt. The position is, as is explained in the note by the Finance Department, the finances of the Government will benefit to the extent of Rs. 50 to Rs. 57 lakhs if everything goes on well for a period of 25 or 30 years. It will be instructive if the House and the public know to what extent the finances of the Government will be benefited in the next five or ten years, that is to say, how many officers on the old scales will retire and how many of them will be replaced by officers on the new scales and so on. If we know the practical problem, namely, that officers on the old scales of pay will retire in the course of the next few years and they will be replaced by officers on the new reduced scales of pay, we can estimate the amount of saving to the finances of the Government. In the absence of those details, we are in the dark as to the exact effect of the retrenchment proposals.

"I quite appreciate that retrenchment is very unpopular always and that this unpopular task has been done very ably by the Finance Secretary. I shall deal with that later on. But let me say that in spite of the great intelligence and energy shown in working out the details of the revision of the salaries, there are many defects which require very serious consideration and revision. Therefore the problem is not free from difficulties. Hence time must be taken in order to consider each department and see how the scales of pay may be readjusted. We should not rush through in this manner, especially in the face of the vast amount of discontent that we may be creating. If an irresponsible Government takes this step now, it may be that the responsible Government that is coming will revise the salaries to their old level. It is very desirable that time should be taken to consider the effect of the various proposals so that the future also may be ensured. We are, as it were, preparing scales of pay for the future. Do we know what posterity will do? When this Council is dissolved and a new Council is constituted, what new standards will they adopt for the revision of the salaries? The fall in prices, which is the main ground of the revision undertaken at present, may disappear later on when the new Government undertakes a revision of the salaries. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that it is precipitous and that it is not desirable that such an important problem as this should be brought before this House and the public in a haphazard way. They feel unsafe when they see the proposals before them.

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" Sir, there is a very effective way of doing this business. The hon. the Finance Member quoted the speech of the hon. Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member of the Government of India, as supporting him in his proposal to reduce the salaries of the Government servants here. But it is forgotten that the Finance Member of the Government of India was all the time referring only to the immediate necessity caused by the present situation. He was not planning new scales of pay to be applicable for ever for posterity. He only proposed a cut of 10 per cent and we all know very well the result of that proposal. Protests came from high and low and even in Parliament questions were asked as to how long the cut would continue and when it would be removed. A strong and forcible agitation was set up even against the 10 per cent cut made by the Government of India. But look at what we are doing here with reference to the officers under our control. The Retrenchment Committee recommended a reduction of 20 per cent with regard to the Provincial Services and 10 per cent with regard to the Subordinate Services and that recommendation the energetic Finance Secretary has carried out in obedience to the mandate of the Retrenchment Committee. When it is said with regard to a 10 per cent cut in high salaries that it has had a very disastrous effect, that covenants have been violated and that things have been done in a manner in which they ought not to be done, what can be said of a cut of 20 per cent in the case of the Provincial Services and of 10 per cent in the case of the Subordinate Services without any consideration for the condition of things in the Subordinate Services? Even the poor menial servants are not excluded.

" After all, what happens is this. The Services Bill comes to, as is stated here, about Rs. 710 lakhs, against a total expenditure of Rs. 1,625 lakhs. Deducting the cost of the All-India Services and the cost of the village officers, the cost of the other services comes to about 500 lakhs of rupees. Now, what is the effect of the new scales of pay? The saving that will ultimately be got at the end of 25 or 30 years is Rs. 50 lakhs. What proportion does it bear to the whole service bill of Rs. 710 lakhs? Compare with this small saving at the end of 25 or 30 years the large amount of discontent and disloyalty that prevails in the rank and file of the service. It is true, that the unpleasant work of retrenchment has been undertaken by an irresponsible Government, that the nuts are being drawn out from the fire by the irresponsible half, for the benefit of the future responsible Government. But we must consider whether it is worth while doing this unpleasant task, when after all the savings that will accrue to the Government at the end of 25 or 30 years will only be about Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 57 lakhs out of a Services Bill of Rs. 710 lakhs and a total expenditure of about Rupees 1,700 lakhs. For this purpose, you have to effect retrenchment in the salary of every person.

" I wish to refer to another point which I mentioned to the Secretary who went into the question of the revision of salaries and it is this. The Government of India are very solicitous in the matter of reduction of salaries in the Provinces. When we ask the Government of India

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whether people who have put in 30 years of service under this Government, can be asked to retire, they say ' No; you cannot send them away; you should not retire them after 30 years of pensionable service; you must keep them till they complete their 55th year.' Does this contribute to retrenchment? You can find out from this how far the action of the Government of India is bona fide, how far they are earnest about it. If a person is asked to retire at the end of 30 years of pensionable service, much saving can be effected by his retirement and a junior man taking his place. In that way much retrenchment can be effected. Yet this Government did not press the matter further: they first moved in the matter in connexion with the Medical Department and the matter remains there. If this Government are really earnest about retrenchment, the foremost thing they should do is to press upon the Government of India that those people who have put in 30 years of pensionable service should be asked to retire and junior people should be appointed in their places. That step would bring in a large saving to the Government. This matter was not pressed upon the Government of India and yet the hon. the Finance Member has quoted from what the Government of India have stated in support of retrenchment in this province.

" With regard to All-India Services, it will be interesting to note from page 3 of the first report, that the Government say that they consider that the completion of the provincialization of services would not be possible for some years to come. What the Governmet say is this; they have agreed with the Retrenchment Committee that it is desirable now to fix the pay of such posts which will apply only when the provincialization of these services takes place. Until that time comes, the pay and emoluments of the All-India Services will be regulated by the orders of the Secretary of State. These are the exact words used by the Government. ' The revised scales of pay in respect of such posts therefore merely express the intention of this Government and may not come into force for several years to come until the services are completely provincialized.' Here is the confession of this Government that they do not advance an inch about the replacement of All-India Services by provincial men. The Government simply say that they are only expressing their intention in this matter and that the revised scales of pay may not come into force for several years to come. This is the answer to my hon. Friend for the City of Madras who has quoted from my speech at the Round Table Conference (Services Committee). This is what I mean. The provincialization of the services will not take place easily and it must take time. Therefore there will be no saving in this connexion.

" The second point which I wish to refer to is that retrenchment works very hard in the case of the subordinate services. While the effect of the whole retrenchment will be a saving of Rs. 50 or Rs. 57 lakhs, the subordinate and menial services contribute to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs. Only a saving of about Rs. 17 lakhs would be effected by the revision of scales of pay for the higher services. The cut in the scales of pay for the subordinate services will give a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs.

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"If you turn to page 15 of the first report, you will find the following:—

	Existing scale.	RS.	Revised scale.	RS.
Peons in the mufassal establishment.	First 3 years	12	First 4 years	12
	Next 3 years	13	Next 4 years	13
	Over 25 years	18	Over 25 years ..	17

"The reduction on existing cost is 4·5 per cent.

"My hon. Friend for the City of Madras was very eloquent in condemning the recommendation of the Additional Secretary with regard to the Police Department. He said that the Additional Secretary was partial to that Department. I would draw my friend's attention to page 17, Madras Police Subordinate Service. A constable starts on Rs. 16–8–0. While under training he draws only Rs. 12. After $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of service, he will get Rs. $16\frac{1}{2}$. After $16\frac{1}{2}$ years of service, he will get Rs. $19\frac{1}{2}$. From the 18th year onwards he will get Rs. $21\frac{1}{2}$. This is the scale of pay for the Police constables. You cannot do without them. Most of them are hardworking people. How is it that they are treated in such a miserable fashion? I ask 'is it human to reduce their salaries?' There is much need of these services to the country; you want their services and you must pay them decently. The Government seem to say: these scales are fixed at our sweet will and pleasure; if people like, let them come in; or else let them go home. It would work very hard indeed in the case of those who have to work hard from morning till night, who earn a pittance of one rupee a day and who have to maintain their families. I say it is not human, it is not fair. The Police work night and day; if you want to maintain peace and order, you have to pay for it well.

"If you turn to page 26, you will find that revised scales of pay are given to Madras Engineering Subordinate Service—Maistris, gate-keepers and canal clerks. Those coming from rural areas know how useful these subordinates are. The canal clerks manage locks in the canals and they are responsible for letting in sufficient supply of water for irrigation of the crops; they are discharging responsible duties; What is the pay they get? You want to reduce it still further; these services are miserably paid. For the valuable services they render to the Government, the Government want to reduce their scales of pay.

"On what ground is the present retrenchment based? On the ground of fall in prices, as if the same ground will continue for ever; it may not continue two years hence. The ground that is urged in the note for revising the pay of the services, is the fall in prices. In paragraph 7 at page 4, the Government say that they have decided that the recommendation of the Committee not to effect any reduction in the pay of officers on Rs. 25 and below need not be accepted as these classes of officers have also derived great benefit from the fall in prices and that proposals may be worked out for new scales of pay with a moderate reduction. I ask 'is this a safe ground or justifiable ground for reducing the salaries of the subordinate services?' As I pointed out, the expenditure of this province is Rs. 1,646 lakhs. We have to find out what are

the reasons for this high expenditure. The expenditure made by various departments will have to be scrutinized. Fresh grants are asked for now and then; the question that has to be examined is whether these grants are utilized to the best advantage of the country. Are they utilized in full? If it is ascertained if proper use is made of the various grants voted by the legislature, then some saving might be effected, and not by cutting the salaries of a poorly paid service. The revision of the salaries will not effect any retrenchment for the next 10 or 12 years. If I am wrong, I would like to be corrected. I want to know if any appreciable amount of savings will be effected within the next 10 years.

"I would also like that this Government should press upon the Government of India the question of retiring those officers who have put in 30 years of service. I would also like that the subordinate services who are drawing salaries below Rs. 30 or Rs. 25 should altogether be exempted.

"Another point which I wish to press is this. It is stated by the Government that those persons who were appointed or promoted after 1st August 1931 have been informed that they would get the revised scales of pay. Still it is very hard that those people who have completed their probation or who have been acting and who have been drawing the present scale of pay should be deprived of it. These proposals may come into effect from April 1933. They should not affect those who are already in service permanently or in an acting capacity.

"Whatever remarks are made in this House they will have no effect on the decision of the Government. Ultimately it is the Government that will decide the matter. Whatever remarks are made by individual Members in this House will not influence the decision of the Government. In the end the Government will consider the matter and at their sweet will and pleasure fix whatever scales of pay they think would be reasonable; they will leave the House in the cold; this House loses its responsibility. We cannot influence the Government either by the vote of the House or by suggestions of individual Members. If this is to be the effect of our discussion of the matter in this House, I have nothing more to say."

* Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not think that we can get away from the fact that there has been a cry for cut in salaries, because the salaries bill has been going up all the time. Perhaps it is time that the Government realize that expenditure will rise with the coming of the new Reforms and that some retrenchment should be effected in the scale of salaries as obtains now in this Province. I hope the Madras Government, when coming to their final conclusion about the two security services of India, will reiterate the suggestion made by them to the Simon Commission in the year 1928, if I remember right. The Madras Government suggested then that all the services working under the Provincial Government should be provincialized, because they felt that there should be no super-imposition of any

services on a fully autonomous Provincial Government. Then perhaps the objection that my hon. Friend, Sir Parusuram Das, has put forward, will lose some of its weight. No doubt we shall have to wait a long time before all our services could be provincialized, because we must provide for the men of the security services serving in this Province; therefore the scale of salaries would be kept fairly high probably until the last man in the All-India Services list retires on pension. Still we shall be fulfilling this object, that is, there should be no super-imposition of any services on a fully autonomous Province either by the Secretary of State or by the Government of India.

" Coming to the specific proposals made by the Retrenchment 4
officer, who has taken a great deal of trouble, no doubt, in arriving at the conclusions he has arrived at, I would like to point out specially in regard to the Educational services, with which I was connected for some time, that the scale adopted does not seem to be fair to them. I have worked out some figures, and I find, compared to the reductions in the Police services, which is 4·6, the reduction in Educational services works to 22·1. It may be said that the Police are doing arduous duties. I am not for reduction of pay in their case; but at the same time I would like to point out that the members of the Educational service are doing equally valuable service to the State; they are specially educating the future citizens of the State. They should not suffer for that reason.

" To give a specific example, I find, for instance, the salaries of secondary trained school mistresses are reduced, by the proposals now made, to about 44·1 per cent; and if you take the men and women lower grade trained teachers, the reduction made comes to 22·1 per cent. The proposal is to start them at about Rs. 18; for them to rise to Rs. 28 it will take about 15 years. And do you think that you can get a contented staff on a salary like the one proposed by the Government? I hope I am not traversing any ground if I mention that a number of men have been taken in the Provincial Educational service on the revised scale of pay some years back, and at that time they rightly thought that the Government and this House would stick to that scale, and as per that scale of pay, the maximum salary of these people would be Rs. 1,500. According to the proposed scale the maximum salary of the Director of Public Instruction is going to be Rs. 1,500. I am sure the hon. the Education Minister knows that in the colleges we have not taken any one as lecturer except first and second-class honours graduates, and that ordinary third-class graduates in other departments would be better off than these lecturers of colleges. If you take the Budget estimates of Western countries like Czecho-Slovakia and Russia you will find that the educational people are paid more than other people in other departments. Therefore I would like to ask Government, especially when education is being run by the State, as in this country, whether it is not right that you should adjust the scales of salary in such a manner as to attract the best possible people into the Educational service. If standards ought to be kept high and if future University graduates are

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to attain the high standard that the Madras University has been noted for, I think it is but right that these educational people should be paid better than the grades of salaries proposed now.

"The next point I would like to make is about the judiciary. I think it is but proper that our Judicial service should be kept above corruption. As it is at present, the District Judges try cases up to any amount; and when that is the case, I think it is but right that their salary should be kept high so that they may be above temptation. There are already talks about the judiciary being corrupt, which I hope is not true. I hope more temptation is not going to be put in their way. If with high salaries there are rumours of corruption, you can well imagine what will be the condition with low salaries. If you want to put persons in places of responsibility, I think it is but fair that they should be paid a decent living wage.

"I think it was my friend, Sir Patro, who made out the point that the reason given by the Government for reduction of salaries has been the fall in prices. I hope that is not the main reason which has prompted the Government to effect this reduction. Because if that is the case, if the economic position is going to improve and if prices rise high, then will come the cry to raise the salary to its present level. I hope Government will take into consideration before passing final orders the fact that we are at a time when conditions are specially low, especially when countries are going off the gold standard and things like that, and therefore they should make their proposals in accordance with what may be obtaining under normal circumstances.

"I would also like to point out that in the case of the Legislative Council Office, Government should adopt the same scale as they are adopting in the Secretariat, because even though it may be a separate department, there too we have all the officers as in the Secretariat, and they are doing the same kind of work as the Secretariat. I hope Government will adopt the same scale with regard to the Legislative Council as is obtaining in Government departments. Because the Legislative Council is going to play a bigger part in the future, therefore, the officers of the Legislative Council Office should be placed at least on the same basis as other officers of the Government.

"I hope also the Government will take into consideration the holders of temporary appointments, probationers and other such men who held appointment before 14th August 1931. I would also place this suggestion before them, that is, whether the date should not be made the end of the financial year as Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti suggested.

"I sincerely hope that Government will take into consideration the criticisms that have been made on the floor of this House; and in spite of what Sir Patro has said, I hope our cry will not be a cry in the wilderness, that Government will not act as he predicted, viz., 'They will act as Mabap, and do whatever they like, whatever may be the cry of this House'."

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* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Mr. President, Sir, I join my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti in the praise he paid to the work that has been done by the Finance Member and the Retrenchment Committee. The proposals have not come a day too soon. The Retrenchment Committee no doubt was appointed for the purpose of considering what measures could be devised to tide over the financial crisis. But it was also commissioned to draw up a new scale of salaries and to find out ways for the improvement of existing sources of revenue. I was surprised to hear one of the Members of the Committee declare that in fixing the salary scales they were in a panicky mood and in what he called ' retrenchment mentality '. I hardly find any traces of them; I wish they had that mentality. On the other hand, everything shows that they had paid the utmost consideration possible for the future financial position of the province and also the contentment of the members of the services. Various objections have been raised for the consideration of the proposals. I am glad that motions which were tabled to say that these proposals should not be considered, were given up.

" Sir, it has been said that the contentment of the services will be seriously impaired. I know that those who are in service would like to be protected for the future. While securing their future they should not forget that they have to secure the contentment of a still greater class than the services, the mass of the people, the tax-payers. They are already groaning under heavy taxation; and only very recently this House unanimously urged a reduction of the land-tax. In the general discussion of the Budget also, the unanimous opinion from all sides of the House was that *that decision of the House should be accepted* by the Government. If you are really serious, you should fix your attention more on the contentment of the tax-payer rather than on that of the services. Apart from that, Sir, I do not think that there is any case made out for thinking that the contentment of the services is in danger. It has been made clear that those who are already in the service would continue to receive the salary they are already drawing. Regarding those who will be entertained in future, there has been specific notice that, from a certain date, new entrants will get only a lower salary. I do not see how those who are entertained after the 15th August 1931, after due notice had been given them, can have cause for discontent. There is some force in the contention, as suggested in one of the amendments that those who were, before that date, not permanent but only temporary or on probation, should not also suffer. I am sure the hon. the Finance Member would take that opinion of the House into consideration and provide against discontentment even among that small section, and extend the exemption to all non-permanent incumbents, of whatever grade they may be. If this is done and if the new scales are given to future entrants only then I think there will absolutely be no room for discontent.

" My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, said that, after all, in a salary bill of seven crores, what is it that is saved? A sum of Rupees fifty-seven lakhs. I wonder whether he is for a greater cut. Does he want more

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reduction? Does he want more savings? If so, he must wait for the future Responsible Government to carry the cut still further. If he is not for that, then there is no meaning in his remark. He referred also to the question of the fall or rise in prices later on. That is a question which the Retrenchment Committee have taken into consideration, and the report of the Committee. . ."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—" I see, you are responsible for this."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Yes, even as you were in your time. (Laughter.) At page 66, at the end of paragraph 156 the Committee say:

'We therefore think it would be sufficient to lay down that no increase of pay in future, supposing that such a step were to become necessary on account of a rise in prices, should be granted on a permanent basis, as was done after the War.'

" They therefore contemplate such a contingency.

" Then it is said that the salary of the All-India Services is under consideration, and pending that the question of the Provincial Services could be postponed. I think, for my part, it is better the whole thing is taken up at one and the same time. But we all realize that the revision of the salary of the All-India Services is beyond the province of this Government. Therefore there is no reason why, if we lay down reduced rates of pay for future entrants, we should put off giving effect to the reduction scheme at all to a future date. At the same time I think there is an advantage in the fact that the question of reduction of pay of the All-India Services is not yet decided. The Committee considered the question within its province on its merits, as to what scales of pay have to be fixed for Provincial Services recruited from the Province. The Government of India may hereafter decide as to what are the proper scales of pay to be paid to the All-India Services. So that there is absolutely no chance of any possible confusion or inequality occurring between different rates of pay being fixed for recruits from this Province and those recruited on an All-India basis. We have already suffered enough on that ground, namely, Indian provincial recruits claiming and being paid higher salaries on the ground that their All-India brethren were paid more. And I think, Sir, it is a blessing in disguise that the discussions of the Retrenchment Committee have not been side-tracked by the confusion resulting from other issues, but were based purely on merits. It has been asked by some hon. Members, 'what, after all, is this saving of over Rs. 50 lakhs which is to come into effect at the end of thirty years?' But has any hon. Member who criticized the salary reduction scheme given any other suggestion for effecting immediate savings? My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, said that the cut of ten per cent in the salaries gave rise to serious discontent and even questions were put in the House of Commons, and he urged therefore that this present proposal would cause still more discontent. Government, owing to the financial crisis, had to give effect

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immediately to that percentage cut in order to effect savings. I think that at any time the Government can consider the possibility of revising the pay of the Government servants only in such a way as to give effect to it gradually, so that the cut may not be felt as too heavy a burden. This is the only opportunity that can be taken by Government to effect economies and give effect to reduction in the salaries of their servants. This is really not a matter for regret on the part of the Government servants.

"Then Sir, in considering a question of this sort, we, as representatives of the people, ought to consider it purely from the principles that ought to guide us. The first principle is that a service has to be paid so much not because officers are drawing some rate of pay and so they and their successors also must continue to get the same pay and the question to be considered is how far we can get efficient men to discharge the duties which they are asked to discharge at a salary which will keep them contented and loyal. These are matters which the Finance Department are pre-eminently best fitted to consider. They have examined very exhaustively all the circumstances with regard to salaries of other and similar services, services under other agencies, Governments, local boards and private companies. And they have considered what, having regard to the present prices, they could offer as salary for recruits from our Province. They have considered this matter from every point of view. The department is in possession of details which I am sure many of us have not, and we have to give them credit for all this hard work. And, if I may strike a personal note here, Sir, I must acknowledge the thorough, exhaustive and the most impartial way in which the hon. the Finance Member has approached the question he has had to deal with. It is very hard to make him yield. It is very hard to make him to discriminate between one department and another. Before we say that the services are likely to get discontented, we have first to consider what the rates of pay should be for future entrants, so as to attract efficient men. The second question to be considered is about the responsibility and the quality of the work that is expected from these people, and to what extent there may be a variation in their initial pay or otherwise. The last and important thing to be considered is to what extent the tax-payer is able to bear the financial burden imposed on him, having regard to the demands we are making on his resources. It may be that to-day we are not able to see the advisability of this reduction, yet these important aspects ought to be kept steadily in view by this House, in deciding on this question so that when we have a Ministry responsible to this House, it may be in a position to work without much financial burden on the expenditure side. It is all the more necessary that these economies and these proposals for reduction of salaries which have come from the Government to-day should be accepted as fully and as quickly as possible. These have been duly considered and the date of giving effect has been fixed as the 15th August 1931: and the longer we put off these proposals the greater will be the difficulty and the handicap you will be putting on the future Government to deal with this important question. Various

suggestions have been made with regard to the various departments as to the salaries recommended by the Government. I am sure that my friends from all parts of the House will agree that we should give a free hand to the Government to consider all these points and suggestions. I for my part think that it is pre-eminently the duty of the Government to consider to what extent these suggestions can be carried out not only from the point of view of individual cases but also in relation to the services in the various other departments. My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, may think that the Government have not done this rightly, but I have no doubt that the hon. the Finance Member will do his duty and see that justice is done so far as the services are concerned. (Cheers.) "

* Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. the Finance Member and his very able Secretary Mr. Jones. Sir, he is not a minute or a second too early in placing this scheme of reduced salaries before this Council. Ever since the new Reformed Council was formed we have been agitating and agitating for lightening the burden of the top-heavy system of administration. His statesmanship and the courage with which he was able to bring up that scheme before the Retrenchment Committee and this Council are really commendable. Let it be impressed on him that this 57 lakhs saving ought not to be an accumulation for inviting an 'iniquitous impost.' Let it be a saving which would enable Government to revise the land tax; let it be for medical relief; let it be for public health; let it be for solving the problem of unemployment in this country, the unemployment that is staring us in the face. In his own country, there is not a man born that will have to starve. In our country, on the other hand, one out of every hundred is starving to-day. So I request him to solve the problem of unemployment. In England not only doles but also superannuation allowances are granted. Even the ex-Prime Minister Asquith said 'I may lose the Ministership, but I will not lose my superannuation pension.' That is the case, Sir, even for ex-Ministers in that country. Let the Finance Member come forward with a scheme to relieve unemployment, and he will place the country under deep debt of gratitude to him.

" Sir, in all other countries, even in Germany and other places not to speak of England, people think that entering Government service is doing service to the country. Among the Germans, Government employees and even those who go out as captains of big steamers are poorly paid, say Rs. 200 or Rs. 250—English captains, I think, are paid Rs. 600 to Rs. 800—because every German thinks of his country and its Government as his own, and so his country prospers. But here we have got British rule. And, under British rule, the British Government ought to take paternal care of us and see that they make enough provisions for safeguarding the interests of people as they are doing in their own country.

" Now, Sir, in regard to the Education Department I want to say this. The persons employed in this department should not be underpaid, especially those in the Presidency College. We have got there

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as professors people who coach up the scholars for highest degrees in arts and are they to be paid so low as Rs. 200 a month? That is most disgraceful. Again if there is necessity for retrenchment I want you to bring down the maximum instead of reducing the minimum. You may have anything you like as maximum, but you must raise the minimum. Let there be at least Rs. 400 as starting salary for a person employed as professor in the Presidency College. It is a first-grade college, a Government college, and an ideal college they say. The professors of such a college should get at least Rs. 400 a month minimum.

"I heard one of my hon. Friends here compare the Registration department with the Medical department. Can any department be compared with the Medical department I ask? (Laughter). The Registration department is paid low no doubt. Rupees 150 is too low a starting pay for District Registrars. But the starting pay in the Medical department should be restored to Rs. 200. The minimum should not be Rs. 175 as is now recommended. If the medical man is kept contented he can save the lives of lots of people. Supposing your life is in danger, you have to go to the medical man. So the people are under obligation to the medical man from their ante-natal period to their dotage and death. But, when the question of remuneration comes, they nod. Medical man's services cannot be compared to those of anybody employed in other departments. Comparisons are always odious. In this case comparison is very very odious. Therefore let the initial pay of the officers of the Medical department be restored to Rs. 200, but not Rs. 175 as is recommended now.

Honourable Members—some of them who might become prospective judicial officers, say that Judicial officers should be paid more, to prevent them from becoming corrupt. They wanted that the judges should be bribed by the Government so that they may not take bribes from the people and so they must be paid more. I would only request the Government to see that a District Munsif or any Judicial officer selected is not only a man of education, but also a man of character and intelligence. And if these judicial officers err, Sir, strengthen the hands of Sir Mahomed Usman, create more C.I.D. officers and bring the erring officers to book. Generally the judges are honest. There may be black sheep here and there and on that account they should not be suspected as a class.

"Another thing. As for the salaries of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Legislative Council, I do not know why they are not classed with other similar Secretariat officers, and why they should be paid separate scales of salaries. Moreover, it is better that they are left alone, because we know the Council is to be enlarged, and we do not know how much work will be thrown on them. So it is far better to leave the matter to the new Council which is to judge their work and fix their salary. They may say that these officers should be paid much more than they are paid to-day.

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" Another thing, Sir. It will be very hard if these reduced scales of pay are to be given to the people that are already acting, in various appointments carrying old salary and also those that are temporarily employed on those salaries. There are various proposals as to the date on which the new scales should take effect. The Government left it at August 1931. Another proposal was in favour of adopting 1932. But I would request the Government and the hon. the Finance Member to see that this scheme is given effect to only on the 1st April 1933. Only then there will not be any heart-burning. Moreover, those people that have been recently recruited on a communal basis would be adversely affected. By retrenchment, the employees in lowest grade, i.e., most juniors are sent off. As a result, all these people who belong to the various communities recently recruited are sent off. This would result in inequality of representation in the public services among the various communities. And the prescribed communal proportions cannot be kept up.

" Then, Sir, coming to the non-gazetted officers, I wish the Government never touches the pay of these officers. I am very glad that Sir Patro, although he threw cold water on the scheme as a whole, defended the non-gazetted officers, especially the menials and I sincerely thank him for this attitude. I am particularly concerned about the peons and constables getting Rs. 12 to Rs. 18. Such a low pay is really disgraceful not to those people, but it is disgraceful for us, the Legislative Council and the Government, which dealt with them so badly, especially in Madras City. Peons in the Excise department are to be paid Rs. 12, and process-servers, Rs. 12. How can they maintain themselves on this poor pittance? Sir, some of the hon. Members wanted to keep the judges above temptation, but I want the menials to be kept above temptation by paying them a living wage. So, Sir, anyhow, Rs. 12 is not the pay that should be recommended for them. I request the Government to see that these people are not so underpaid.

" As for the Police department, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said that there should be retrenchment there also. But I say, don't retrench the Police department. There was a talk sometime ago that 2,000 constables are to be taken away and let loose upon the country Let us have as much police as possible, as by that means unemploymen will be relieved in the country and the country will also be safe-guarded Let them be taught a little more clearly that they are there to kee peace, to preserve law and order and to protect the person and propert of the people. As for the head constables, now every police station i the city of Madras is under-manned. If there is a quarrel anywher and we send a man to the police station for help, the head constable i charge, who is a very useful man says, ' I am sorry there is no one els and if I come away from this place, there will be nobody at the station. I therefore request Sir Mahomed Usman to increase the police forc as much as possible and reduce the higher posts. For instance, on of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police may be abolishe and thereby we can increase the number of constables. This will serv

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two purposes; it will relieve unemployment and also safeguard the country. Sir, with these few words I once more congratulate the hon. the Finance Member and his able Additional Secretary for the excellent way in which they have worked the scheme and the courage they exhibited in bringing forward such a proposal before the House. As for the pay of the All-India services, I may say, Sir, this is the thin end of the wedge. The wedge will enter now and will work its 4-
way into the All-India services also. Up to a certain number let us P.
have the European element, as I think at present they are a necessity; let them have the same pay as the Indians with the overseas allowance and all other allowances, so that their total pay may come up to their present pay. With these few words I resume my seat."

* The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—Sir, we have had a very long and interesting discussion and I am at a loss, considering the extent of ground covered, to know how to approach the question. I believe the intention now is that the various amendments which have been moved as general resolutions should not be actually moved and therefore there will not be voting upon them. Nevertheless, I think every amendment moved had to some extent focussed particular aspects for discussion. I may first go to these amendments and indicate as briefly as I can the position with regard to specific points raised during the course of the discussion. There were two amendments I think moved by Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar and Mr. Basheer Ahmed, the effect of which was that the new scales of pay should not be applied to persons who had been appointed to Government service and had been either acting, temporary or on probation on 1st April 1933, either by direct recruitment or by promotion. My Friend, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, moved a somewhat similar motion; he was concerned about the permanent Government servants, who might be holding posts prior to 15th August 1931 and that they should be protected from the operation of the new scale. Apart from these resolutions, there were certain other points that came forward in the discussion, that the new scales should be given effect to from the 1st April 1932 as suggested by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Well, as regards that point it is of course very germane to this particular discussion. We have been considering this question and we have provisionally decided to adopt a more liberal view than the criterion which was indicated in the memorandum circulated to the Members of the House.

"I will read out the rules we propose, but I may say that this is provisional and we shall consider the matter again with reference to to-day's debate.

"Protection will be extended to—(a) Substantive holders of posts, and officiating holders of posts (including probationers and temporary post-holders) who began to officiate in such posts before the 15th August 1931, whether or not they were actually officiating on that date, in respect of the time-scales of pay attached to such posts.

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" (*b*) Officers who were in service on the 1st January 1922 and who had officiated in or held temporarily or on probation posts on or before the date of introduction of the revised scales, whether or not they were actually officiating in such posts on that particular date, in respect of the time-scales of pay attached to such posts.

" (*c*) Where the pay of a service or a category of posts in a service has been divided into grades (whether at fixed rates or on time-scales) in lieu of a continuous time-scale, and where the different grades of posts do not carry different degrees of responsibility, officers who are protected in respect of the pay of any grade will be allowed, if they are fit, the benefit of the existing rates of all the ordinary grades. But they will not get the benefit in respect of the selection grade, if any, unless they are specifically protected in respect of the selection grade also.

" According to these final proposals, the only class of officers who will not be protected from the revised scales of pay will be those who entered service for the first time after the 15th August 1931, and others who were not in service on 1st January 1922 and who began to officiate in higher posts for the first time after 15th August 1931.

" Ample notice has been given that, after 15th August 1931, the revised scales, when settled would take effect.

" I may mention that the Services Commission itself have generally mentioned in the notifications which they issued about that time that the scales of pay advertised would be subject to revision. Apart from that, I think it has been perfectly well known that the Government were considering the question of revision, not only to the public and the press, but among persons interested. The Government Orders that were passed were gazetted at the time of issue. So it cannot be complained that Government have not given due notice to the people concerned. I hope that will satisfy the hon. Members, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar and Mr. Basheer Ahmed as a reasonable solution to this question.

" Then, Sir, the next group of resolutions, I should say, were those moved by Mr. Nambiyar and Mr. Basu Dev, about the initial pay of clerks. Mr. Basheer Ahmed also moved a similar one at the same time. Well, as regards that, the first point I have to draw attention to is that, when you are considering the question of effecting economies it is inappropriate to discuss motions to increase expenditure. It never occurred to me that anybody would suggest that. The suggestion that all clerks in the subordinate services should receive Rs. 50 in the city and Rs. 45 in mufassal with a corresponding increase at the top of the scale will cost Government somewhere about 14·20 lakhs over the existing cost. We should forego any saving contemplated and incur 14 lakhs in addition. If the suggestion is that minimum pay only should be raised leaving the maximum where it is, it would cost about 6·36 lakhs. I do not think we can afford that, or be justified in adopting it.

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"Then another suggestion, which I may mention here, was the proposal of Mr. Basu Dev, to raise the pay of menials and peons in Madras and mufassal offices. He supported Mr. Nambiyar and added this. He pressed that we should give an increase of pay to mufassal menials of 9·6 per cent and to those in Madras offices of 12·3 per cent. I do not know whether the hon. Member quite realized what is involved in this. There are about 22,500 peons in the mufassal and it would cost us, if the proposal is accepted, 2·16 lakhs a month. There are about fifteen hundred peons in Madras and the total works to 28·08 lakhs a year. That is a very lump sum. Then we should not be able to refuse similar increase to constables, forest guards, excise peons and others in similar position. I should think the increased cost may nearly come to a crore per annum. That is a suggestion which is clearly incompatible with any scheme of retrenchment. The scales suggested cannot be accepted by Government. The effect of accepting them will be to add to the burden of the tax-payer and not to reduce it. Now as regards the general question of minimum pay to clerks whether it should or should not be reduced, which many speakers dwelt upon, I may say the general question is not a new one. It has been considered in the past several times. Initial pay has been fixed, though not exactly, yet very roughly, in relation to the estimated cost of living from time to time. At the same time Government have never undertaken that the initial pay given to a young man should be sufficient to keep him and his family going.

"The general principle however has been accepted that to a new recruit, at the outset, the pay need not be such as to cover all the expense of himself and his family. A young man starting for the first time in Government service cannot and does not generally expect to be able to do this. This is, generally speaking, the position in most countries in the case of a young man's first entry, especially into a coveted service such as that of Government, which has the attraction of security, a settled career and a pension at the end of it. But never- 4.
theless, the Government from time to time advanced the minimum pay P.
in fairly close relation to the advance in the cost of living. An investigation shows that from 1894 to 1914, the cost of living rose by about 43 per cent and pay was increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, that is by 33 and 1/3 per cent. Then from 1914 to 1921, that is during the war years, the cost of living rose by 77 per cent, and the minimum pay of the clerk was increased, in the mufassal, by 75 per cent to Rs. 35, and in Madras to Rs. 40, representing an increase of 100 per cent. Now, it is a very difficult thing to vary the scale of pay very often according to the rise or fall in the cost of living. This Government does not possess the price recording machinery which the Bombay Government possesses for working out the statistics and their significance as shown by the index numbers of prices. If we take the index figure of the Bombay Labour Department, as a rough guide for our Province, we find that in 1921, at the time when the existing scales were brought into force, the cost of living index figure was 190—100 represents the standard cost before the War—and now the index figure is down to 110

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according to the latest report of the Bombay Labour Department. That is a very great fall. Theoretically, it might be held to justify a very much larger reduction than we contemplate in the Government rates of pay. But, we do not propose anything so drastic as that. It may be estimated that the fall in the cost of living is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 30 to 40 per cent. If that is so, I confess that it does not seem to be unfair or unreasonable that the Government should propose a reduction in the pay of future entrants. The reduction we propose for them is *what is contemplated in the proposals placed before the House. According to the proposed scale, I think the actual reduction comes to 14 per cent over all. In the case of the Madras clerks, we propose a Presidency allowance in addition to the proposed scale, which* works out to Rs. 6–8–0 a month. From the administrative point of view this arrangement is convenient, because it facilitates a free exchange of clerks between the mufassal and the city. I may observe that the Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0 exceeds the amount of Rs. 5 by which the existing mufassal scale falls short of the Madras scale. I pointed out just now that the Government have fixed the minimum pay in relation more or less to the rising tendency of prices. Much of the opposition, which has been advanced this afternoon by many Members to any such reduction as we contemplate seems to amount to this, that, so long as the change is in a downward direction, it is said you should revise it, and when it is in the upward direction it is said you should not do so. That, it seems to me to mean, ' heads I win, tails you lose.' This attitude is totally unjust and incompatible with the interests of the tax-payer which we are here considering.

"Then, with reference to Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed's proposal that the revised scales of pay should not ' apply to employees in the non-gazetted services of the Province and that a committee of three officials and four non-officials be constituted to investigate and report upon the justice or necessity for revising the scales of pay for the non-gazetted services in the Province,' it is not a new one. Something of the kind was proposed to be moved sometime ago in this Council by Messrs. V. T. Arasu and Subrahmanya Bhatt, but the reslution was not reached. In that connexion, the Government have carefully considered this idea, and they have decided that, if they should wait to introduce the new scales till the committee proceeded with its investigation and reported, it would merely mean further and interminable delay. Before undertaking the present detailed examination of suitable pay scales for future entrants, Government have already received the advice and assistance of a Committee of the Legislative Council. A multiplicity of committees will mean further considerable delay in fixing the revised scales and therefore in introducing them. For various reasons it is essential that such delay should be reduced to the barest minimum. *Until the revised pay is settled*, various temporary arrangements have to be made, such as the prevention of the confirmation of officers, and this would cause great administrative inconvenience. Then, there is the uncertainty as to the scales of pay the men will ultimately

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receive. As long as that continues, it will prejudicially affect recruitment. It will have an unsettling effect on the officers who are promoted owing to the uncertainty as to what pay they are going to get in posts to which they are promoted. The sooner the revised scales are settled, the sooner it is that there will be a saving in the salary bill. Lastly, the longer the delay in the introduction of the revised scales, the more difficult it will be to justify the necessity for revising the existing scales. If this resolution is intended to be in the interest of the non-gazetted officers, we have also to consider the interest of the general tax-payer, as was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu. Lastly, with reference to the particular proposal that the non-gazetted establishment should continue on the existing scale till 'the justice and necessity for revising the scales of pay' is examined by a committee, I suggest that if the pay of the non-gazetted establishment is continued on the existing scale, serious inconvenience and injustice will result. The proposal in fact might easily be tantamount to definitely deferring the fixation of the scales to the whole subordinate services, and prove to be a handicap to the Government. While the subordinate services are continuing on the old scale, you cannot have provincial and other services running under the new revised scales of pay. Unless you settle the upward limit in the subordinate services, it is not easy to settle the scales for those above.

"Then, with reference to the proposal of Mr. Basu Dev and Mr. Siva Raj regarding the postponement of any revision of pay in the Legislative Council office, the general idea of this seems to be that in the near future the expansion of the Council with the advent of responsible government will materially add to the importance and so on of the work of the Legislative Council office and of the Secretary to the Council. I do not deny that it is so, but I fail to see why that is any reason for delaying the revision in this office, while everybody else's pay in the other offices is being revised. As regards the posts of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, I think I am right in saying that the fixation of their pay does not rest with the Government but it rests with His Excellency the Governor. That is the position. It is proposed to give them under the new scale the pay of Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,200 to the Secretary and Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 to the Assistant Secretary. (A voice: What about the present incumbents?) The pay of the present incumbents will not be touched, and we hope that the present incumbents will remain in office and grace us with their presence for many years. The proposed scale for the Secretary to the Council is very nearly the one proposed for a District Judge. The proposed pay of the Assistant Secretary starts on the minimum that is proposed for the District Munsif, and goes up to Rs. 450 in eleven years. It is so constituted as to make the appointment to serve as a sort of feeder to the post of Secretary. The proposed pay of the Superintendent and clerks is exactly the same that is proposed for the Secretariat itself. It seems to me that it is both inexpedient and unjust to exempt one office at a time when the scales of pay in other offices are being revised. If after some years' experience when the new Legislative Council has come into

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working, the pay of the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary is found to be inadequate, it will be open to the Government to revise it to whatever scale the post may justify or the finances permit. But that is no argument for leaving the existing scales as they are, especially since, if the existing scale is retained, it will certainly be taken as the starting point for a change which can only be in the upward, not the downward direction.

"There is another batch of resolutions which I received last evening at 5 o'clock, and they are the three resolutions Nos. 8, 9 and 10 of Mr. Sreshta. I understand there was no seconder, and they may not be regarded as amendments. At any rate, I think that the House will allow me if I propose to treat them as part of the general discussion. One of the proposals was that in the Registration Service it is inappropriate to pay to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration the salary of Rs. 600—80/2—800, but that it should be drawn by the senior District Registrar. The objection to that proposal is this. It is tantamount to creating a post on extra pay to be given to the senior District Registrar doing the same work as the others. It is in fact creating a selection grade post, while in my opinion it involves no higher responsibility. I do not think the Government can accept that suggestion.

"Mr. Sreshta has pointed out that it is inappropriate to give so high a pay to an officer who is merely a 'personal assistant' and in fact that it will tend to limit the choice of the head of the department to senior district registrars. There is some force in this contention. What we now propose is that this post on the pay given should be called the post of 'Deputy Inspector-General of Registration' and that it should be filled by selection from District Registrars.

"The second point of Mr. Sreshta was that the savings effected by reduction in the salaries of the higher paid officers should be distributed among the lower paid officers of the department concerned. Well, the actual amount of money that would be rendered available would be about Rs. 45,000. I am afraid that will not go very far to meet the multitudinous claimants in the lower regions. It was said that there was too large a gulf between the top pay of the scale and the lowest pay. That is a point to be looked into.

"The third suggestion was that the revision of the salaries of the Provincial Service men should not be given effect to until the question of the revision of the All-India Services was decided. I cannot conceive, nor do I think, he very clearly explained what exactly the reasons are for the proposal which he made. I think the point has been adequately answered by the able speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I see no reason why we should wait in that way. The All-India Services are entirely different from the Provincial services. As long as they are All-India services on the present basis (the post of the District Judge and District Collector being listed posts), they are not Provincial posts at all. They are under the orders of, and their emoluments are fixed by, the hon. the Secretary of State.

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In other words the top section of the scales going up to the post of the Member of Board of Revenue, will not to that extent be effective until the pay and the future organization of the pay of the Civil Service post are settled. That is no reason why in the meantime we should not proceed with the reorganization of the scales of pay of the more junior officers.

" Mr. Hameed Khan made a proposal about the minimum salary of a teacher. I may point out that the increase involved over the existing cost by adopting this proposal will be about 4 lakhs affecting about 750 persons. That may not seem a very large sum, but it would have a repercussion which the Member did not perhaps realise. The local bodies employ a very much larger staff of teachers and they will be pressed to follow suit, and this though they are already in serious financial straits. The suggestion means that we should not only have to forego the contemplated savings of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs but will have to incur further expenditure. That will be scarcely compatible with the general object of our proposals.

" Mr. Muniswami Pillai is the next one who suggested that those who receive a salary of Rs. 30 or below should not be included in the revised list. It has been calculated that this will cost us about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. If this suggestion is accepted, it would mean that the Government savings would be reduced by about 6 lakhs a year. I conceive no particular reason why this class of servants should be entirely exempted considering that they like others must have benefited by the fall in prices to which I have already referred.

" Lastly, Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that persons holding temporary appointments in the permanent cadre should undergo the usual tests of the Madras Public Services Commission. When I saw this, I was mystified as to what he was driving at. It is hardly a matter that arises in connexion with the revision of salaries. The general position, broadly speaking, is that under the statutory rules relating to these services, except in the case of emergency temporary appointments, for periods not exceeding three months, they must undergo the usual tests of the Services Commission and possess the prescribed qualifications in order to continue in their posts. In the case of new appointment in the hydro-electric establishment, I am unable to discover how the proposal is relevant to our present discussion. I would suggest that it is a matter which ought to be taken up separately.

" Now, Sir, I think, I have touched on the actual points raised on the resolution. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Judicial service.) We have had a very large number of points raised in the course of the discussion. I can refer to some of them—I cannot be expected to refer to every one of them. But there is one which my Friend brings to my notice—that is, about the reductions in the pay of the Judicial service. We are told that that service is exercising very wide powers of law and order and that judicial officers have to try cases involving a crore of rupees. I have no desire whatever to decry in any way the importance of the work done by the judicial officers nor the excellent way in which they do it. But a matter like this must be considered in relation to the relative pay of the officers in other services.

The executive and judicial branches of the Provincial Civil Servic have been evolved many years ago, and as the branches of the sam service—the Provincial Civil Service—they have identical or closel similar scales of pay. Now, the proposal is that we should give th Judicial service exceptional treatment because of the importance of it functions. Hon. Members are as familiar as I am with the differences between the work of the executive and judicial branch in order to form their opinion as to whether the judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service requires to be paid more highly, all things considered, than the Deputy Collectors who in the course of their executive duties have highly arduous and responsible duties to perform. The Deputy Collector or Magistrate for instance may be called upon on his own responsibility to go out and deal with a riot, with famine or outbreak of pestilence, to inspect shavi and wastes and so on in all sorts of weather. The scale proposed for the Judicial service has been evolved after very careful consideration and we have carefully weighed the views expressed on the subject. My personal opinion is that there is no real case for exceptional treatment.

"Taking the Educational service, a good deal has been said about the apparent excessive reduction in the Educational Subordinate service. It is pointed out that it is about 22 per cent reduction there, whereas in other cases, say the Police, it is only about 4 per cent. The percentage figure in this case is misleading. The reasons for the special high percentage of 22 per cent reduction in education are, first of all, a number of posts of headmasters and mistresses were relegated to the subordinate service, and these swell the figures of the existing cost. Secondly, the revised scales of women teachers have been made to approximate to those of men teachers. These two factors lead to the rather high percentage. On the other hand, in the police, the majority of the members of the Police subordinate service are constables, and consequently you get a very low percentage of 4·6 per cent when worked out for the establishment as a whole.

"There is one other point which I have to mention. A question was asked as to what would happen to the men on the reduced scales, if the prices hereafter were to go up. The answer is simple. Any contingency would be met by temporary increase of pay. This was actually done prior to 1920 during the war years, but in 1921, the extraordinary mistake was made of assuming that the prices were never going to fall again and the temporary additions to pay were amalgamated with the pay proper in a consolidated scale. The result has been that we have been unable subsequently to effect reduction in the scales. I should hope that in future this mistake will not be repeated, but that we should follow what was done in England, that is to say, the temporary additions to pay which were made in times of emergency are now being reduced when prices have fallen.

"It is now 5-15, and I am afraid I have wearied the House; but I have tried to deal with almost all the points raised during the discussion. I will not detain the House further. I may assure the hon. Members that we shall carefully consider the points raised in this

debate and we have been glad that many points have been elucidated in the course of this discussion. As I said, we would carefully consider the discussion we have had and give our best attention to the points that have emerged therefrom." (Applause.)

The motion of the hon. the Finance Member was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I wish to know if hon. Members who have given notice of amendments are withdrawing the same in view of the general agreement that was arrived at, namely, that they should be withdrawn?" 5– p.m.

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR:—" Sir, I listened with great pleasure to the speech of the hon. the Finance Member and to the assurance that he gave that all criticisms will be carefully considered. I therefore gladly withdraw the amendment moved by me."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" For similar reasons, I also wish to withdraw my amendments."

The amendments were by leave withdrawn.

The amendments of Mr. K. V. Krishnayya Choudari, Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj, Mr. C. Basu Dev, Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai and Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan were also by leave withdrawn.

V.—THE THIRUMALAI-TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I will read the message regarding the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.

Message from His Excellency the Governor.

" I have given very long and careful consideration to the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th of August 1932 and I am not convinced that the proposal for the election of four members of the committee by the Hindu members of the Legislative Council is the best that could be adopted. I would therefore ask the Legislative Council to consider carefully whether a better system cannot be devised. I am inclined to think that the provision for the election of these four members of the committee contained in clause 6 of the Bill may be replaced by the following provision, namely, that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board should nominate two members, that the Collector of Chittoor should nominate one member and that the President of the District Board, Chittoor, should, if he is not disqualified under section 7, be an ex-officio member and in case he is or becomes so disqualified that the Collector should nominate a member from among the Hindu Members of the Chittoor District Board.

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"I accordingly return the parts of the Bill specified below to the Legislative Council under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act for reconsideration together with the amendments, appended hereto, which I recommend:—

Parts of the Bill returned.

Clause 6.

Clause 7.—The words 'election or.'

Clause 8.—The words 'member of the committee.'

Clause 8-A.—The figure and letter '8-A' at the commencement and the words 'member of the committee.'

Clause 9.

Clause 10.—The words 'election or.'

Clause 44 (1) (*c*).—The words 'removing any member of the Committee,' and the words 'or election.'

Clause 49 (1).—The words 'or election.'

List of amendments.

1. *For* clause 6, *substitute* the following clause, namely:—

"6. (1) The committee shall consist of—

(i) three members appointed by the Local Government of whom the Mahant, if willing to serve, shall be one;

(ii) two members appointed by the Board;

(iii) one member appointed by the Collector of Chittoor; and

(iv) the president of the Chittoor district board ex-officio unless he is or becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in section 7, and if he is or becomes subject to any such disqualification, a Hindu member of that district board not so disqualified, appointed by the Collector of Chittoor.

(2) Every member of the committee other than the ex-officio member shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which his appointment is notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:

Provided that a person appointed under clause (i), clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1) to fill a vacancy arising otherwise than by efflux of time shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed:

Provided further that a member of the Chittoor district board appointed under clause (iv) of

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sub-section (1) shall hold office only so long as he continues to be a member of that district board and the president thereof is a person who is subject to any of the disqualifications specified in section 7."

2. In clause 7, *omit* the words 'election or.'

3. In clause 8, *for* the words 'member of the committee,' *substitute* the words 'member of the committee other than the ex-officio member but.'

4. (i) *Omit* clause 9 and *renumber* clause 8-A as clause 9.
   (ii) In clause 9 as so renumbered, *for* the words 'member of the committee' *substitute* the words 'member of the committee other than the ex-officio member but.'

5. In clause 10, *omit* the words 'election or.'

6. In clause 44 (1) (*c*)—
   (i) *for* the words 'removing any member of the committee,' *substitute* the words 'removing any member of the committee other than the ex-officio member'; and
   (ii) *omit* the words 'or election.'

7. In clause 49 (1) *omit* the words 'or election.' "

The returned Bill is expected to be taken into consideration before the present session comes to a close.

The House then adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 13th March 1933.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. [a] *G.O. No.* 298, *Revenue, dated* 14*th February* 1933, *ordering the publication of the notification regarding amendments to rules under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of* 1923.

2. [b] *Supplementary note relating to the revision of scales of pay for services.*

3. [c] *Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of* 1930–31.

4. [d] *Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Madras for* 1930–31 *and the Report of the Accountant-General thereon.*

5. [e] *G.O. No.* 299, *Revenue, dated* 14*th February* 1933, *ordering the publication of the notification regarding amendments to rules under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of* 1923.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
b Printed as Appendix VII at pages 460—571 infra.
c Printed separately.
d Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
e Do. do.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 636 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1933, page 352 supra.]

(1)

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT MAGISTRATE, SERMADEVI.

Judgment in Calendar Case No. 23 of 1931 on the file of the Joint Magistrate of Sermadevi.

Complainant.—Rex, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sivagiri station.

Accused.—Sankarapandia Nadar and 41 others.

Offence.—Rioting, hurt and voluntarily causing to deter public servants from otherwise, etc., under sections 147, 149, 323 and 332, Indian Penal Code.

Finding.—Not guilty.

Sentence.—The accused are acquitted under section 258, Criminal Procedure Code.

Accused—Columns 1 *and* 2.

1 Sankarapandia Naidu, aged about 20, son of Ganga Naidu of Puliyangudi, Hindu, Naidu, agriculture.

2 Balar Chetti, aged about 42, son of Meenakshi Chetti of Chintamoni, Hindu, Chetti, coolie.

3 Pothi Chinna Nayakan, aged about 20, son of Chinnaya Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayak, trade.

4 Piramanyaga Mudaliyar, aged about 25, son of Sankaralinga Mudaliyar of Puliyangudi, Hindu, Mudaliyar, weaving.

5 Karuppiah Mudaliyar, aged about 40, son of Arunachala Mudaliyar of Puliyangudi, Hindu, Mudaliyar, betel trade.

6 Mottai Kudumban, aged about 25, son of Rama Kudumban of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

7 Velu alias Samuel, aged 20, son of Parai Vathiar of Chintamoni, Christian, Adi-Dravida, cultivation.

8 Madasami, aged about 25, son of Viakolava Konar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Yadava, agriculture.

9 Pandia Nayakan, aged about 36, son of Ayyanoo Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayak, agriculture.

10, Balasundaram Mudaliyar, aged about ——, son of Lakshmana Mudaliyar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Mudaliyar, shop-keeper.

11 Pothi Nayakan, aged about 52, son of Arunachala Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayak, trade.

12 Nattamai Renga Nayakan, aged about 46, son of Ganga Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayak, agriculture.

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13 Kuppayandi, aged about 20, son of Senda Madan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, coolie.

14 Chinna Ganapathi, aged abont 40, son of Kallimuthu Kudumban of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

15 Peria Ganapathi, aged about 50, son of Kallimuthu Kudumban of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

16 Ponniah Moopan, aged about 36, son of Arunachala Moopan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Servai Mudaliyar, agriculture.

17 Sudalai, aged about 55, son of Vellaiyan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Dhoby, dhoby.

18 Checcliah Nayakan alias Arunachala Nayakan, aged about 22, son of Ramiah Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayak, rice-mill coolie.

19 Alagiri Nayakan, aged about 39, son of Arunachala Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayak, agriculture.

20 Thirumalayandi Asari, aged about 43, son of Sudalaimuthu Asari of Chintamoni, Hindu, Asari, goldsmith.

21 Arunachala Mudaliyar, aged about 52, son of Vannia Mudaliyar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Mudaliyar, cultivation.

22 Subbiah Tevar, aged about 20, son of Muthiah Tevar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Marava, agriculture.

23 Subbiah Mudali, aged about 22, son of Palani Mudaliyar of Puliyangudi, Hindu, Mudaliyar, trade.

24 Ramasami Nayakan, aged about 32, son of Ayyanoo Nayakan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Nayakar, agriculture.

25 Kanoo alias Paramasiva Chettiyar, aged about 30, son of Muthiah Chettiyar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Chetti, coolie.

26 Sadasivan Mudali, aged about 18, son of Lakshmimana Mudaliyar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Mudaliyar, shop-keeper.

27 Karuppiah Kudnmban, aged about 75, son of Mada Kudumban of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

28 Karuppan, aged about 25, sou of Karuppa Kudumban of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

29 Chitran, aged about 37, son of Mada Kudumban of Chintamoni Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

30 Kottaimalayan, aged about 16, son of Madan Kudumban of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

31 Kavanan, aged about 37, son of Mottiyan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

32 Vairavan, aged about 22, son of Chitran of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, coolie.

33 Madan, aged about 18, son of Karuppan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

34 Thungan, aged about 20, son of Perisami of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

35 Ramasami, aged about 18, son of Sankaran, Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, coolie.

36 Palavesam, aged about 18, son of Madan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, coolie.

37 Raman, aged about 55, son of Raman of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, coolie.

38 Kotti Kone, aged about 30, son of Sankarapandia Konar of Chintamoni, Hindu, Yadava, agriculture.

39 Thiruvoo Kone, aged about 42, son of Vyakolava Kone of Chintamoni, Hindu, Yadava, agriculture.

40 Muthusami Asari, aged about 39, son of Madasami Asari of Puliyangudi, Hindu, Asari, blacksmith.

41 Kuppaiyandi Kudumban, aged about 47, son of Karuppa Kudumban of Puliyangudi, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, grazier.

42 Balar, aged about 35, son of Senda Madan of Chintamoni, Hindu, Adi-Dravida, agriculture.

(2)

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT MAGISTRATE, SERMADEVI.

17th July 1931.

PRESENT:

J. E. MAHER, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Joint Magistrate

In C.C. No. 23 *of* 1931.

This case coming on for hearing to-day, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

This is a case under sections 147, 149, 323, 332, Indian Penal Code. There has been a longstanding dispute between the Nadars and the other castes of Chintamoni village as to whether the Nadar chapram should be allowed through the public streets. This dispute culminated in a riot on 24th March 1931. Hence this case.

2. The last of the many orders in this dispute was passed in the District Court on 10th March 1931. Therein the learned Judge decided that the Nadars were entitled to take their car through the public streets. Accordingly they petitioned for police protection; their petition was granted and the Sub-Magistrate, Sankarankoil, was directed to be present.

3. In the village there is a long street running in a north-south direction. At the north is the Nadar mantapam. South of that is a Nayakar of Chinnam on the western side of the street; south of that the Puliyangudi

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road to the west and the Vellala street to the east, cross the north-south street. South of the junction is the co-operative office building to the north of which is the Brahman street, a continuation of the north-south street. It is about a furlong from the Nadar mantapam to the Nayakar mantapam and about eighty yards from the Nayakar mantapam to the cross roads.

4. A party of reserve police was sent to the village. At about 2-45 p.m. the Circle Inspector (P.W. 1) and the Sub-Magistrate (P.W. 2) arrived at the Nadar mantapam. On their way they had seen many people coming into the village. At the Nadar mantapam there was a crowd of about 700 Nadars and an even larger crowd of people of other castes. The leaders of the anti-Nadars said that they were expecting an injunction from the High Court. It was accordingly arranged that the procession should be postponed till 5 p.m. When P.W. 2 tried to get a statement from the anti-Nadar leaders to the effect that they would not obstruct the procession after 5 p.m. they disappeared. At 5 p.m. no order had been received. P.W. 2 decided to start the procession. He warned the crowd to disperse. Several of the leaders advised them to disperse. Eventually they did so. The Nadars were told that only 20 of them would be allowed to accompany the procession. At about 6 p.m. the procession started. As it passed the Nayakar mantapam a house on the western side of the road was on fire. When it got near the cross roads stones were thrown from all sides. As the mob seemed determined to obstruct the chapram P.W. 2 ordered fire. Five persons were killed and seven injured. The accused before Court were identified as being members of the mob. They were accordingly charged; they pleaded not guilty. They reserved cross-examination till after charge.

5. Before entering on an examination of the prosecution evidence I propose to state the theory put forward for the defence, which is that the accused before Court had not gathered together with the common object of stopping the chapram but that they had been attracted by the fire in the house near Nayakar mantapam and had then become engaged in a fight with the Nadars who had remained in the north; in the course of which stones were thrown. To support their contention the defence rely on two pieces of evidence—first that P.W. 2 told D.W. 1 (Subdivisional Magistrate, Kovilpatti) soon after the occurrence that none of the party accompanying the chapram were injured and secondly on the admitted fact they the dead and all the accused were north and east of chapram and none south and west.

6. P.W. 2's admission seems at first to destroy the case for the prosecution; for it implies that stones were not thrown at the chapram and that the prosecution evidence is false. During the riot P.W. 2's attention would be directed to the accused rather than to his companions. Admittedly some of the injured were in his presence directly after the riot but I do not think that their failure to show him their injuries can be accepted, as proof that they had none. Later D.W. 1 asked the crowd before the Nayakar temple to show him their injuries. No one came forward. There is no definite evidence that the injured

were there. The Police were moving up and down the village. After D.W. 1 had written his report, three injured Nadars were brought to him. D.W. 1 did not ask them how they came by their injuries. He does not appear to have examined P.W. 1. The next day several injured persons appeared before the District Magistrate.

7. I will now take the second contention for the defence. It is clear from P.W. 1's cross-examination that not only were the first stones thrown from the north but that he personally saw no stones thrown except from the north and east. Further the fact that the reserve party fired from the north of the chapram shows the direction from which the stones were thrown. All the prosecution witnesses agree about this. Further P.W. 2, the Sub-Magistrate, says that stone-throwing went on for about 15 minutes before he gave the order to open fire. This statement excludes the hypothesis that there was violent stone-throwing on all sides. It may only imply that the stone-throwing from the north and east became gradually more rapid but it can also be construed to support the defence theory to a fight developing round the house on fire. The procession started at 6 p.m. The car went about 300 yards. The riot ended about 6-35 p.m. This supports P.W. 2's statement that he waited 15 minutes. It is clear that stone-throwing was at first sporadic and that the obstruction if any took place to the north of the chapram which was going south. Further there is no evidence that precautions were taken to keep the crowd of Nadars at their mantapam. It is indeed that they followed the procession after a decent interval. The burning house is certain to attract a crowd.

8. I now pass to the evidence of identification. I entirely disbelieve the evidence of all the Nadar and Pandithan witnesses. The Nadars are interested parties. Their evidence before Court and before the Police was discrepant. Some of them were standing south of the chapram and though the chapram and about 20 persons intervened between them and accused they managed to identify them. Four Pandithans who were south of the car achieved the same feat. There remains the temple pujari, Asaris and an Adi-Dravida. I do not think any great reliance can be placed on their evidence.

9. There is no reason to suppose that the Police witnesses are interested. However they neither gave statements to the Sub-Inspector nor did they attend an identification parade. The defence had no method of testing their evidence. Six weeks elapsed between the offence and the trial.

10. Two other houses were set on fire. The house near the Nayakar mantapam did not belong to a Nadar. No complaint was made. This goes to show that the house-burning was part of a deliberate scheme to obstruct the progress of the car. This would eliminate the defence contention that a fight took place near the burning house unless the fight was started by the Nadars themselves. There is no evidence for this. Nevertheless as there is no evidence to show a conspiracy to commit arson the defence contention, though it is most improbable, cannot be absolutely ruled out. Secondly there is the fact that the main attack

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on the chapram came from behind and not in front. Such do not appear to be the tactics of men determined to obstruct the chapram. Thirdly, there is the statement of the P.W. 2 to D.W. 1 to the effect that no one in the procession party was injured and failure of the injured to appear before D.W. 1. I have explained why in my opinion this is not in itself fatal to the prosecution, yet it must tell in favour of the accused. Lastly the identification was not completely satisfactory. There are thus four defects in the prosecution case and their cumulative effect is such as to entitle the accused to an acquittal. Some of the accused were wounded by bullets which is proof that they were present. I consider them entitled to an acquittal on the first three grounds. It is clear in a case of this nature that if a conviction cannot be had under section 147, Indian Penal Code, it cannot be had under any other section. I acquit all the accused.

(Signed) J. E. MAHER,
Joint Magistrate.

Witnesses for prosecution.

1 M.R.Ry. A. Muthia Mudaliar, Circle Inspector.
2 ,, Seshiah Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate.
3 Ramaswami Nadar.
4 Guruswami Nadar.
5 Guruswami Nadar.
6 Arunachalam Pillai, Police constable No. 850.
7 Krishna Nadar.
8 Vythilinga Nadar.
9 Mariavyagappa Nadar.
10 Vyagappa Nadar.
11 Ayyavoo Asari.
12 Maharaja Nadar.
13 Velayudham Pandithan.
14 Ramaswami.
15 Arunachalam Pandithan.
16 Muthukumaru Pulavar.
17 Duraisami Nadar, Head constable No. 631.
18 Arumugam Pillai, Police constable No. 517.
19 Paramasivan, Police constable No. 501.
20 Solangamuthu, Police constable No. 1227.
21 Chando Nambiar, Police constable No. 707.
22 M.R.Ry. Masilamoni Pillai, Sub-Inspector of Police.
23 ,, Govinda Avargal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
24 Pokkayee, Police constable No. 674.

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Witnesses for prosecution—cont.

25 Srinivasa Doss, Head constable No. 160.
26 Shunmugam Pillai, Police constable No. 537.
27 Madasami Nadar.
28 Subramania Pandithan.
29 Sinda Sahib, peon.
30 Krishna Asari.
31 Manickavasaga Nadar.
32 Vilangaipuli Pandithan.
33 Ramaswami Moopan.

Witnesses for defence.

1 M.R.Ry. D. Manickam Pillai Avargal, B.A., Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.
2 M.R.Ry. Sankarapandia Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Panchayat Board, Puliangudi.
3 Miravoo Panniar.
4 Sheik Moideen Rowther.
5 Krishna Nayakan.
6 Subramania Pulavar.
7 Muthusami Konar.
8 Lakshmana Raja.
9 Meenakshi Ammal.
10 Karappan.
11 Somasundra Velar.

Exhibits for prosecution.

A Petition of Manickavasaga Nadar, P.W. 31, to the Circle Inspector of Police, Sankarankoil, dated 19th March 1931.
A-1 Copy of order in C.M.A. No. 8 of 1931, dated 10th March 1931, in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.
A-2 Copy of deposition of Subbiah Nadar in the Court of the Second-class Magistrate, Sankarankoil, dated 14th July 1915.
A-3 Copy of miscellaneous appeal petition by Nattamai Renga Nayakar, accused 12, to Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti, dated 26th July 1915.
A-4 Copy of order in appeal petition presented by accused 12 to Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti, dated 15th September 1915.

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Exhibits for prosecution—cont.

A-5 Petition to District Munsif, Koilpatti, dated 31st August 1915, by Chitra Nayakar and others against Nattamai Suppa Nadar and others.

A-6 Copy of order in I.A. No. 1060 of 1915 in O.S. No. 315 of 1915, dated 29th November 1915, in the Court of District Munsif, Koilpatti.

A-7 Copy of decree in O.S. No. 315 of 1915 in the Court of District Munsif, Koilpatti, dated 1st September 1917.

A-8 Copy of judgment in C.M.A. No. 5 of 1916, dated 6th March 1916, in the Court of District Judge, Tinnevelly.

A-9 Copy of order under section 144 in Miscellaneous Case No. 26 of 1929, dated 17th December 1929, in the Court of Second-class Magistrate of Sankarankoil.

A-10 Copy of order in Revision Petition No. 6 of 1929, dated 15th February 1930, in the Court of Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.

A-11 Copy of proceedings in B.P. No. 6 of 1929, dated 20th December 1929, in the Court of Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.

A-12 Copy of order in M.C. No. 26 of 1930, dated 20th October 1930, in the Court of Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.

B F.I. in Crime No. 15 of 1931 in Sivagiri station, dated 25th March 1931.

C Plan of Chintamoni village.

D to D-20 Wound certificates given to prosecution witnesses by Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Sankarankoil.

E Statement of Krishna Nadar, P.W. 7, before District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 25th March 1931.

F Second report of Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpati, to District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 25th March 1931.

Exhibits for defence.

I Invitation sent by Nattanmai Pattamuthu Nadar to D.W. 2.

II Invitation sent by Nattanmai Pattamuthu Nadar to accused 12.

III Statement of P.W. 8 before District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 25th March 1931.

IV Statement of P.W. 33 before District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 25th March 1931.

V Inquest report of a boy (name not known), dated 24th March 1931.

VI Charge sheet in Crime No. 15 of 1931 in Sivagiri station, dated 5th April 1931.

Exhibits for defence—cont.

VII Report of Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti, to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, dated 24th March 1931.

VIII Petition of P.W. 31 to the President, Union Board, Puliangudi, dated 21st March 1931.

IX Bail bond of D.W. 9, dated 7th April 1931, before Sub-Magistrate, Sankarankoil.

Material objects.—Drum broken.

(Signed) J. E. Maher,
Joint Magistrate.

(3)

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBDIVISIONAL FIRST-CLASS MAGISTRATE, TINNEVELLY.

Judgment in Calendar Case No. 23 of 1932 on the file of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Complainant.—Rex Sub-Inspector of Police, Sivagiri.

Accused.—Sankarapandian Nayak and 41 others.

Offence.—Rioting—Voluntarily causing hurt and voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servants from their duty—Sections 147, 323 and 332, Indian Penal Code.

Finding.—Accused 6, 16, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37 and 40—No case made out. Others—Not guilty.

Sentence.—Accused 6, 16, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, and 40 were discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code. Others acquitted under section 258 (1), Criminal Procedure Code.

Serial number and name.	Father's name.	Caste or race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Date of Occurrence.	Date of Complaint.	Date of Apprehension.	Date of Release on bail.	Date of Commencement of trial.	Date of Close of trial.	Sentence or order.
					YRS.							
1 Sankarapandia Naick.	Ganga Naick ..	Hindu Naick ..	Agriculture.	Chintamani.	22	24th March 1931. Chintamani (received by transfer from the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly).	5th March 1932.	30th March 1932—A. 42 alone.	30th March 1932.	9th April 1932.	27th July 1932.	1st August 1932.
2 Balar Chetti ..	Meenachi Chetti ..	Oilmonger ..	Do.	Do.	40							
3 Pottu Chinnu Naick.	Chinna Naick ..	Thottia Naick ..	Cowherd ..	Do.	30							
4 Piramanayagam Mudaliyar.	Sankaralinga Mudaliyar.	Senguntha Mudali.	Weaving ..	Puliangudi.	25							
5 Karuppiah Mudaliyar.	Arunachala Mudaliyar.	Mudali	Betel garden.	Do.	45							
6 Kottai Kudumban.	Raman	Adi-Dravida ..	Agriculture.	Chintamani.	27							
7 Velu alias Samuel.	Arunachalam ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	25							
8 Madasami Kone ..	Veriyudayar Kone.	Shepherd ..	Do.	Do.	25							
9 Pandia Naick ..	Ayyavu Naick ..	Naick	Do.	Do.	38							
10 Balasundara Mudaliyar.	Lakshmana Mudaliyar.	Senguntha Mudali.	Weaving ..	Do.	26							
11 Pothi Naickan ..	Arunachala Naick.	Naick	Trade ..	Do.	55							
12 Nattamai Renga Naick.	Ganga Naick ..	Do.	Cultivation.	Do.	67							
13 Kuppayandi Kudumban.	Madan	Adi-Dravida ..	Do.	Do.	22							
14 Chinna Ganapathi Kudumban.	Kalaimuthu ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	40							
15 Peria Ganapathi ..	Kalaiperumal ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	60							
16 Servaikaran Pagadai.	Servaikaran ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	58							
17 Dhoby Sudalai ..	Vellayan	Washerman ..	Washing ..	Do.	55							
18 Chelliah Naick alias Arunachala Naick.	Ramayya Naick ..	Naick	Agriculture.	Do.	22							
19 Alagiri Naick ..	Arunachala Naick.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40							
20 Thirumalayandi Asari.	Sudalamuthu Asari.	Asari	Goldsmith ..	Do.	45							

Description of the accused.						Date of						Sentence or order.
Serial number and name.	Father's name.	Caste or race.	Occupation.	Residence.	Age.	Occurrence.	Complaint.	Apprehension.	Release on bail.	Commencement of trial.	Close of trial.	
					YRS.							
21 Arunachala Mudaliyar.	Vanniappa Mudaliyar.	Weaver	Weaving ..	Chintamani.	55	24th March 1931. Chintamani (received by transfer from the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly).	5th March 1932.	30th March 1932—A. 42 alone.	30th March 1932.	9th April 1932.	27th July 1932.	1st August 1932.
22 Subbayya Tevan ..	Muthayya Tevar ..	Marava	Agriculture.	Do.	22							
23 Subbayya Mudali.	Palani Mudali ..	Weaver	Trade ..	Puliangudi.	23							
24 Ramaswami Nayakar.	Ayyalu Nayakar ..	Naick	Cultivation.	Chintamani.	33							
25 Kavu alias Paramasivan Chetti.	Muthan Chetti ..	Oilmonger ..	Trade ..	Do.	32							
26 Sadasivan Mudaliyar.	Lakshmana Mudali.	Weaver	Weaving ..	Do.	19							
27 Karuppayya Kudumban.	Mada Kudumban.	Adi-Dravida ..	Agriculture.	Do.	75							
28 Karuppan ..	Karuppan ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	25							
29 Chitran	Madan	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	37							
30 Kottamalayan ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	17							
31 Kavanan	Mottayan	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	40							
32 Madan	Karuppan ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	18							
33 Thoongan ..	Periaswami ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	18							
34 Ramaswami ..	Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	25							
35 Raman	Raman	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	50							
36 Kotti Kone ..	Sankarapandia Kone.	Shepherd ..	Do.	Do.	40							
37 Thiruvu Kone ..	Udayar Kone.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	45							
38 Muthuswami Asari.	Madaswami Asari.	Asari	Cultivation.	Puliangudi.	25							
39 Kuppayandi Kudumban.	Karuppa Kudumban.	Adi-Dravida ..	Coolie ..	Chintamani.	60							
40 Kakkayan ..	Mahalingam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	40							
41 Balar	Madan	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	25							
42 Vaidavan	....	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	23							

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JUDGMENT IN C.C. No. 23 OF 1932.

This is a case of rioting in the village of Chintamani, Sankarankoyil taluk. The facts of the case are briefly as follows. There was a long-standing dispute in this village in the matter of Nadars taking out a procession in the streets of other castes, such as, Brahmans. In 1930, in M.C. No. 36 of 1930, the Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti, restrained the Brahmans and some leaders of other castes from interfering with the proposed Mariamman deity procession of the Nadars. This was under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The other party filed a civil suit and obtained a temporary injunction against the Nadars. This injunction was dissolved by the District Judge on 10th March 1931. Hence the Nadars resolved to take out their Mariamman procession on 24th March 1931 along the Brahman street, which was the subject matter of dispute. Police bandobast was requisitioned and the Circle Inspector of Police (P.W. 1), the Sub-Magistrate (P.W. 2) and the Sub-Inspector (P.W. 3) with a posse of constables and reserve attended the festival to give bandobast. It was about 3 p.m. then. There was a huge gathering of non-Nadars, about three or four thousands, resolved, as the prosecution would have it, to obstruct the procession at any cost. The prosecution adds in the course of this trial (and not in the previous trial) that this immense crowd were armed with sticks, aruvals, spears and slings. But the charge sheet itself belies this, in that there is no charge of rioting armed with deadly weapons and the Sub-Inspector's evidence with reference to the case diary, shows definitely that the crowd was not armed with dangerous weapons. So, this version of the crowd having been armed with weapons would appear to be a palpable exaggeration. The leaders of the non-Nadar party represented to the officers that they expected an order from the High Court interdicting the procession; and that, if no such order were received by 5 p.m. the procession might go on; and that there would be no sort of interference on their part. There was no such order till 5 p.m. and the prosecution evidence is definite that the non-Nadar party cleared and the streets were free from crowds. The Sub-Magistrate's evidence is clear that the leaders actively dispersed the crowd and that accused 12 was one of them. The prosecution say that an order by the Sub-Magistrate warning the crowd of the possible consequences was duly published by tom-tom and that the crowd melted away. Thus, it would appear that everything augured for peace and quiet at this stage. The sapram of the deity started in procession at 5-30 p.m. from the Nadars Mantapam, which is at the northern end of the street of occurrence. The officers detained behind at the Nadars Mantapam a crowd of 500 Nadars in spite of their remonstrance, and allowed only about 30 Nadars to accompany the procession. The sapram moved on, and while nearing the Nayakar's Pilliyar kovil Mantapam, a house (an unoccupied hut) it would appear was on fire. Mystery surrounds this incident of fire. There is no explanation or evidence as to how it occurred or why it occurred or whether there was any design about it. In answer to a definite question why the officers did not feel concerned to enquire as to why and how it occurred, the Sub-Magistrate makes a feeble attempt to explain that it appeared to have

been deliberately done by the non-Nadar party to thwart the onward progress of the procession. This would appear a halting explanation. If the officers did really feel that it was a design to thwart the procession, it was all the more necessary for them to investigate the cause of it, and the design behind it, and grow more alert and circumspect and to wait for the Subdivisional Magistrate and the additional reserve, for whose presence the officers had already wired. Such a design is hardly consistent with the evidence of the officers that they felt no need to wait, as the crowd dispersed and as there was no ground for any apprehension. This failure on the part of the officers to halt and to study the real position in view of this design of arson and to make sure that the crowd had really ceased to be a menace was probably due to their anxiety, as the Sub-Magistrate and Sub-Inspector would make no attempt to disguise, to carry on the procession at any cost. Whatever it be, the procession went on, unconcerned with the burning house as the Sub-Magistrate puts it. Then, when the sapram reached the co-operative society building, to the south of this burning house, just south of one Vellia Nayakar's cattle-shed (prominently referred to in this case) according to the prosecution, stone throw came from all directions from hundreds and thousands of people and it became so heavy that the official and reserve party as well as the band of Nadars that accompanied the sapram had to take shelter. The Circle Inspector and Sub-Magistrate took shelter in the cattle-shed of Vellia Nayakar, and the reserve had to withdraw close to the cattle-shed, while some Nadars took shelter under the sapram. Opening of fire was ordered by the Sub-Magistrate, in consequence of which five were killed and a few wounded and the rioters dispersed. It was almost dusk then and the injured could not be given first-aid owing to darkness for want of light. And the officers had just left the place of shelter and were near the Nayakar's Mantapam, trying to get lights, when the Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti, Mr. Manikkam Pillai (D.W. 2) arrived in response to the telegram. He found some persons dead, some in agonies of death and arranged for first-aid being given and for the removal of the injured to the dispensary at Puliangudi. Enquiries, inquests and first information report were held and prepared during the night and the District Superintendent of Police also arrived during the night. The District Magistrate also arrived early next morning and saw that the procession was completed that morning and also held a preliminary enquiry in the matter of opening fire. Investigation by the very same Sub-Inspector and Circle Inspector followed subsequently and the accused before Court have been charged as some of those who took part in the rioting.

2. Thirty-three witnesses were examined for the prosecution and the defence, more relying on the defects of the prosecution contended themselves with examining only four defence witnesses.

3. The importance of the case is that it once ended in acquittal but has been remanded for retrial by the High Court, together with the volume of evidence recorded and the diversity of points urged by the defence make it necessary to discuss the evidence elaborately. But the issue is simple, i.e., whether there was a rioting as alleged; whether

the rioters had the common object of obstructing and preventing the procession by force and causing hurt to the Nadars and to the public servants in the discharge of their public duty; and whether the accused have been clearly proved to have taken part in the rioting.

4. The defence counsel argues, that, on the officers' own admission, the leaders of the non-Nadar party actively dispersed the crowd after 5 p.m. and sent them away; that the street was clear for the procession to pass and that everything augured for peace; that nothing else happened in the interval to provoke or aggravate their feeling and therefore they had no reason to change their attitude of calm and willing resignation to circumstances and to suddenly conspire again and commit rioting. The prosecution evidence is definite that the position was such and it is therefore difficult to see why and how the rioters suddenly changed their minds, mustered again in thousands, having once cleared off completely, as testified to by the Sub-Inspector who went about the streets, and where they were hanging so long in ambush in such large numbers, unobserved by the officers. So it would appear doubtful whether the original crowd melted away completely as alleged by the officers. Perhaps the officers so depose in order to justify their action in having taken out the procession in spite of a menacing crowd and requisition for additional force. Or perhaps something else took place as the immediate and sudden cause of this rioting. The defence urge that there was a sudden and unexpected rioting near the burning house after the sapram went past it, between the group of Nadars who were left behind at the Nadars' Mantapam at some distance away north of the burning house and a group of about 100 non-Nadars, who were, according to the Sub-Magistrate in the neighbourhood of the burning house, near Nayakars' Mantapam, in some open place to the east of the street. The defence say that the 500 Nadars who were arbitrarily detained by the Sub-*Magistrate against their will despite their remonstrance*, rushed forward towards the burning house; and so did the group of non-Nadars who were in the vicinity and there was unexpectedly sudden stone throwing and clash; and this threatened to develop into a serious communal rioting; and the officers bewildered by this turn of events, in a panic, opened fire on the crowd near the burning house; and that there was no obstruction to the sapram at all, that there was no rioting with a view to prevent the procession; and that a rioting which took place elsewhere under different circumstances has been deliberately manipulated to have occurred for the purpose of preventing the procession, so that the shooting ordered might be justified as having been done in carrying on the procession. The defence has not examined any witnesses to prove this position, but relies mainly on certain probabilities and circumstances in the prosecution case itself. This aspect of the matter has to be discussed at length, as this cuts at the root of the common object of the rioters. If the rioting and shooting took place as alleged by the defence, the common object of obstructing and preventing the procession by force and of causing hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duty entirely fails. Then the rioting will be a matter of unpremeditated outburst. In fact this is the main contention of the defence and several points are urged as set out below.

5. It is the prosecution case that the sapram and the Police party were surrounded on all sides by the rioters and there was heavy stone throwing. But the Sub-Magistrate swears that, so far as he could see, there was no crowd on the east, that there was some slight crowd only on the west at some distance, and that a crowd of about 100 non-Nadars who were to the south of the sapram towards the Brahman street were peaceful and did not throw stones. Thus his evidence would indicate that the stone throwing was only from the north, i.e., from behind the sapram. P.W. 6's evidence shows that there was no crowd on the west, i.e., on the Puliyangudi road. The Sub-Magistrate was in front of the sapram, and latter, on an elevated place on the threshold of Vellia Nayakar's cattle-shed and therefore no one was in a more advantageous position than him to observe the positions of the crowd and from which sides stones came. Therefore the prosecution version that the rioters hemmed in all directions and threw stones appears open to doubt. If the rioters were on all sides, and if the individual firing which was ordered was in all directions, then certainly, some persons might have been lying dead in all directions. It was not the case. All the persons shot dead were found lying to the north of the sapram only and not in any other direction. If, as the Sub-Magistrate says, there was a crowd of 100 persons in front of the sapram, they should have been injured. Not one was injured on that side. So, apparently, the firing seems to have been directed only towards the north, i.e., in the direction of the Nayakars' Mantapam and burning house, where probably the crowd of rioters were. Again, if the sapram and the official party were surrounded on all sides by thousands of persons who threw stones heavily, then, several persons should have been injured, and injured very seriously too especially when stones were thrown by an infuriated mob at close quarters. This is not the case. None of the officers was injured. Only 16 persons, Nadars, constables, etc., were hurt and the injuries were all trivial, mostly superficial abrasions or contusions. The defence contention is that these persons were not injured near the sapram, but were injured near the burning house in the stone throwing that took place there. In support of it, the evidence of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti (D.W. 2) is relied upon. Immediately after the rioting, he asked the Sub-Magistrate and the Police party and the crowd of persons there whether any of them or any Nadars were injured and if so to show the injuries. The Subdivisional Magistrate swears that the Sub-Magistrate answered that none was injured and that none among the Nadars or Police party said that they had any injuries nor showed any injuries. The Subdivisional Magistrate has so stated in his report written by him immediately after he reached the village, which is the earliest document in this case, Exhibits XIX and XIX-a. In this he has stated that the Sub-Magistrate informed him that nobody had any injury by stone throw and that some time later three Nadars were produced as having injuries. The Sub-Magistrate says that he did not tell the Subdivisional Magistrate that any of the reserve or Nadars or others were injured and that the Nadars did not show the injuries to him till 2 a.m. It is argued by the defence that, if as many as eight

policemen and eight Nadars (prosecution witnesses) had received injuries there, what was there to prevent them from apprising a responsible officer of it. It is in evidence that all the policemen and most of the Nadars that were in the procession were there, near the Nayakars' Mantapam, when the Subdivisional Magistrate came. It is argued that the Nadars, injured, were persons who got the injury at the stone throw near the burning house; that the Sub-Magistrate and other officials were not aware of the persons who were injured near the burning house; and therefore they were unable to produce them, and that, later, all those persons have been included falsely as having been in the "sapram" procession and have been made to say that they received the injuries not at the burning house but at the sapram. It is difficult to see why none told the Subdivisional Magistrate, then and there, that he was injured or showed the injuries, if about 16 were injured near the sapram as alleged. One point in the Subdivisional Magistrate's report is referred to as very significant. The Sub-Magistrate is reported to have told the Subdivisional Magistrate that he "ordered to open fire as some stones were pelted in the crowd and some houses were also set on fire." It is argued that it was a question of only *some* stones, pelted *not* on the sapram or Police party but in the crowd, and that this, if true, is opposed to present version of heavy shower of stones on the sapram and official party. This report of the Subdivisional Magistrate to the District Magistrate (Exhibit XIX) has not been impeached as untrue and therefore the defence naturally relies on it. Mr. Manikkam Pillai swears that the existence of stones, as evidence of stone throwing, in front of Nayakars' Mantapam, was shown to the District Magistrate. According to the prosecution stone throw was from the crowd which was near the Nayakars' Mantapam. Therefore, it is difficult to see how stones could have been lying there, unless stones had been thrown there from somewhere else. It is explained that they were remnants of the stones used by the rioters. All that can be said about is that it is possible though hardly probable. It is also contained in the same report (Exhibit XIX) that the Sub-Magistrate allowed the procession to proceed as the villagers said that they would not interfere. All the points set about have would seem to militate against the version that the rioting was round the sapram and seem to lend support to the defence version that it took place somewhere near the burning house. But this, as the Special Public Prosecutor pertinently points out, is all circumstantial and there is no direct evidence of any witnesses that the rioting took place elsewhere. But the above points serve to throw doubt on the genuineness of the prosecution version.

'6. As regards the investigation in the case, the defence points out that the investigation has been in the hands of the very Sub-Inspector and Circle Inspector who were aggrieved in the matter and who were under an imperative necessity to justify the shooting and that certain features of the investigation and action of the officers were revengeful and thoroughly unfair. Attention is drawn to the report of the Subdivisional Magistrate, in which he reported to the District Magistrate

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rightly or wrongly as follows:—"This serious incident is due to the thoughtlessness of the Sub-Magistrate, Sankarankoil, Mr. K. S. Seshayya and the Police officers present at the spot." The Subdivisional Magistrate says that this report was dictated by him to his clerk and the Sub-Magistrate knew of it. The Sub-Magistrate and Circle Inspector say that they were unaware of the contents of the report. But their evidence leaves no room for doubt that the Subdivisional Magistrate disapproved of their action to their knowledge. The Sub-Magistrate admits that the Subdivisional Magistrate was annoyed with him for having started the procession. It therefore, follows that they should have felt concerned, and realized the need for justifying their action. The Sub-Magistrate admitted before the Joint Magistrate at Sermadevi that he was anxious to justify the firing. It is alleged by the defence that it is under these circumstances, subsequent to Exhibit XIX, the first information report in the case was prepared by the Circle Inspector at 2 a.m. in the night. It is pointed out that the first information report is virtually a justification of the shooting and refutation of the Subdivisional Magistrate's report. It is however obvious that the Sub-Magistrate and Circle Inspector should have felt the need for vindicating their action. The first information report in the case was not delivered either to the Sub-Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate the next day though they were there in the village along with the Police. It reached the Sub-Magistrate's office only on 27th March 1931, i.e., three days after. Being a first-class offence the first information report should have been sent to the Subdivisional Magistrate, but it was not sent to him either by the Sub-Magistrate or by the Sub-Inspector who discovered the mistake later. Even after knowing the mistake he did not send any papers, even subsequently, to the Subdivisional Magistrate and kept him entirely in the dark. The Sub-Inspector (P.W. 3) sent many of the accused for remand only to the Sub-Magistrate and not to the Subdivisional Magistrate and they were all remanded for some days though the offences were bailable, on the pretext of holding an identification which was never held though there were as many as 19 accused at a time available for identification. The Sub-Magistrate did not communicate copy of his remand proceedings to the Subdivisional Magistrate. When bail was moved the Sub-Magistrate passed no orders but submitted the papers and the accused to the Subdivisional Magistrate. All this is pointed out by the defence counsel to show how not only the Police officers but also the Sub-Magistrate acted unfairly against the accused. Neither the Sub-Magistrate nor Sub-Inspector is able to explain satisfactorily these mistakes in procedure. It is therefore argued that their evidence is practically that of aggrieved persons, interested in justifying their action and is tainted by prejudice, and that it is to their purpose to put up a case against some persons or other as the rioters who necessitated firing. There is some force in this argument. But there can be no reason why they should implicate any particular accused and why they should have any special grievance against any. Therefore, if the question of identification of the accused is beyond reasonable doubt, this ground need not seriously detract from the merits of the prosecution.

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7. The first information report in this case was written at 2 a.m. as it purports to be. All the Nadars witnesses in this case definitely assert that immediately after the occurrence, somewhere between 9 to 12 noon, they were examined by the Sub-Inspector and that they duly informed him of the names of the several rioters who threw stones. Their evidence is clear about it and the Sub-Inspector also admits that he examined them but not in detail. Thus, the Sub-Inspector should have known practically the names of most of the rioters even before the first information report was prepared. It is not seen why their names were not given in the first information report to avoid giving scope for any later manipulation. The names of only three persons, i.e., accused 1 to accused 3, are given. Thus, the first information report does not contain the necessary earliest information about the actual rioters, though such information was available when it was written. In view of the longstanding ill-feeling between the Nadars and non-Nadars, it is naturally to be expected that any lapse of time, however inconsiderable, was likely to afford scope to the Nadars to manipulate and implicate certain persons falsely and exclude certain persons, or to put their heads together and deliberate about the culprits. As the officers could not have known the rioters before and had necessarily to rely on the Nadars and their witnesses for finding out the culprits, it was imperative not to have allowed any time to elapse before ascertaining the names of the rioters. Thus, any subsequent information by Nadars has to be viewed with suspicion as likely to implicate their prime enemies in the matter. It would appear to be so in the case of accused 12. He is admittedly one of the leaders. The Sub-Magistrate says that he actively dispersed the crowd of non-Nadars and helped the authorities. It is hardly natural that he would have helped the rioting or taken part in it. It is also significant that neither the Circle Inspector nor the Sub-Magistrate, nor the Sub-Inspector who knew him as a leader, saw him in the crowd. But three Nadars and two of their harbers and another identify him. This is an instance of the likelihood of a man being identified as a rioter, simply because he is a partisan.

8. The cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was mainly directed to show how their evidence about identification was unreliable and unsafe to act upon, and how in the course of investigation, the Sub-Inspector wrote down certain statements as made by the witnesses which they either deny having made or could not have made. For instance, P.W. 7 identified accused 11 and 12 only in this Court as those seen by him among the rioters and said that he did not see anybody else. While he was cross-examined a month and a half later, he identified accused 18 and 19 also as seen by him among the rioters. This is curious. Before the Sub-Inspector, according to the case diary, he implicated accused 1 to 3 also as rioters. In Court he denies having told the Sub-Inspector anything about accused 1 to 3. This witness denies having seen anybody receiving gun shot injury and denies having seen the boy Subbayya (shot dead) throwing stones and denies having told the Sub-Inspector that he saw him throwing stones. The case diary as deposed to by the Sub-Inspector shows that he so informed the Sub-Inspector.

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It is argued that, with a view to justify the shooting of each of the deceased, the Police have deliberately recorded falsely that some witness or other informed them that the deceased threw stones and was shot at. This witness, a Nadar, denies having told the Sub-Inspector that he saw the talaiyari's son (Ayyanu Tevan—deceased) throwing stones or that he was shot. He says that he does not know even the talaiyari. It is therefore obvious that he could not have made these statements as he did see them either throwing stones or being shot at. But, still in the diary he is recorded to have said so. This would appear a manipulation to justify the shooting of the said deceased. The Sub-Inspector says that P.W. 32 informed him that accused 23 was among the rioters and got injured. But P.W. 32 does not identify accused 23 at all. P.W. 6 did not identify accused 4, 5, 12, 19 and 22 in this court on 11th April 1932; but on 24th May 1932 he identified them newly as rioters, simply because the case diary shows that he mentioned them to the Police. This shows how unreliable the witness is as well as the particulars in the case diary. The case diary shows that he implicated accused 23 while he said in court that he did not know Subbiah Mudali (accused 23) and could not identify him. Later, he denies having seen accused 4, 5, 12 and 19 in the crowd. A perusal of this witness's evidence makes interesting reading as showing how he goes back on his previous deposition to be in accord with the case diary. This is an instance of the extent to which the witnesses stoop to falsehood to serve the ends of this case. The Sub-Inspector deposes that P.W. 8 did not implicate accused 40, but the witness identifies him first and foremost in this court. On 11th April 1931 he identified only accused 40, 17, 15, 14 and 5 and on 27th May 1932 he identified also accused 36, 4, 3, 21, 11, 12, 20, 22 and 41, i.e., nine persons newly. This shows how unscrupulous he is. He is unable *to give accused 4's name in court and says that he does not know, but* at the same time says that he gave the Sub-Inspector his name and told him that he was injured by gun shot. He did not identify accused 4 in the Sermadevi court in the previous trial—vide Exhibit V. He says that he was behind the sapram while before the Sub-Inspector he had stated that he was in front of the sapram. In other particulars also he prevaricated badly and was not straightforward. P.W. 9 is said to have told the Sub-Inspector that the witness dragged the car and not pushed it, that accused 10 was a respondent in the section 144, Criminal Procedure Code proceedings, and that accused 12 was related to accused 11. P.W. 9 denies this. Prosecution witness 10 says that he did not tell the Sub-Inspector that he dragged the sapram from the front, but that he pushed it from behind. This witness did not implicate accused 1 to 3 before the District Magistrate, and is unscrupulous enough to implicate them in this trial. This witness says that he told the Sub-Inspector that a boy threw stones from Vellia Naikar's cattle-shed and that he was shot dead. He did not inform the District Magistrate about it. This witness says that 100 non-Nadars of his village had come to witness the festival. This would show that the huge crowd should be comprised of a large number of sight-seers also. P.W. 11's identification is interesting. He identified only accused 6 to 8 in the first hearing. In the

second hearing he identified accused 4, 27 and 19 in addition but omitted accused 6. This is amusing. After some time he identified accused 5 also. It will be noted that even before the Police he did not implicate accused 27 and 19. His explanation for failure to identify them in this court on the first hearing was that it was due to his excitement. It is obvious he is telling deliberate falsehood. P.W. 12 identifies accused 7 as a rioter in the second hearing. This witness says that he did not know Subbiah Mudali (accused 23) and that he does not remember having told the Sub-Inspector that he threw stones or was hurt by gun shot. He also denies having seen accused 16 among the rioters or his having known that he was hurt by gun shot. But the Sub-Inspector, with reference to the case diary, says that he gave information about accused 23 and 16. This appears hardly credible and the defence cites this as an instance in which some information is attributed to a witness while the witness could not have in the nature of things given such information. This is said to be for the purpose of showing that accused 16 and 23 were shot, because they were throwing stones. Prosecution witness 13 implicated accused 7, 10, 19, 20, 26 and 27 before the Sub-Inspector which he does not in court. He says that he did not see them among the rioters.

9. Thus, the evidence of these Nadar witnesses (P.Ws. 4 to 13) shows that their identification of the accused is unscrupulous and unreliable and that it is unsafe to act on their interested and inconsistent testimony. It appears from their testimony that their identification is not a matter of truth and conscience but one of manipulation. Each witness seems to have been made to say something to which they are unable to stick, there being no basis of truth about it.

10. Then follow four Pandithans (P.Ws. 14 to 17) who are admittedly Nadars' barbers. They are barbers intended only for Nadars and hence must be at the mercy of the Nadars. Their evidence is therefore clearly interested. Further P.W. 14's evidence by itself and read with the Sub-Inspector's shows that he is a deliberate liar, unworthy of credit. Prosecution witness 15's evidence shows that stone-throwing was only from the east and north. On the second hearing date this witness identified accused 11 newly. Prosecution witness 16 says that there was stone-throwing from south of the sapram, which is definitely denied by the Sub-Magistrate and P.W. 15. He implicates accused 13 and 27 for the first time only in court. He omits accused 30, 33, 35 and 42 in court while he implicated them before the Police. P.W. 17 adds the names of accused 3 and 6 newly on 22nd June 1932 while on 11th April 1932 he did not identify them. He adds the name of accused 27 and omits accused 42. Thus the evidence of these witnesses, besides being interested, is unsatisfactory about identification.

11. Prosecution witness 18 is an Asari of Puliangudi. Before the Sub-Inspector this man implicated accused 24, 26, 14, 15, 18 and 19 but deposes in court that he implicated only accused 19 and that he did not see the others among the rioters. He denies having known accused 14 and 18 before the occurrence and having given their names to the

Sub-Inspector. It is inexplicable how the Sub-Inspector says that this witness gave out their names to him. If he did not see the above persons in the crowd, except accused 19, it is unlikely that he would have mentioned their names to the Sub-Inspector. Either the witness is lying or the Sub-Inspector's diary is not true. While he did not implicate accused 2, 5 and 9 before the Police, he identifies them in court as rioters. This is scandalous. While on 11th April 1932 he identified accused 2, 5 and 25 on 22nd June 1932, he denies having seen any of them among the rioters. While he did not identify accused 19 in the first instance, he identifies him on a later date. This witness is one who attends Nadars' sapram each year and gets perquisites. Prosecution witness 19 is another Asari. He went there for sight-seeing, just like several others who went in huge crowds to see the fun. This witness implicated before the Sub-Inspector accused 1 to 3 and 23 and nine others; but in court he identifies accused 23 and two others, i.e., accused 10 and 9. He denies having seen accused 1 to 3 among the rioters and having given their names to the Sub-Inspector. Either he is a liar or the Sub-Inspector's diary is untrue. In identifying accused 9 and 10 for the first time in this court, the witness appears unscrupulous. The witness's evidence shows that the crowd consisted of a large number of spectators who were mixed up with others. Prosecution witness 20 is the poosari of the Nadars' Mariamman temple. He is an interested witness. This man was seated on the sapram facing south. He got no injury. The articles on the sapram were not damaged. This would show that there could not have been any stone-throw from the south. If there was a heavy shower of stones from all directions, he ought to have been hit. There seems to be considerable exaggeration in the matter. He denies having known or seen accused 6 while the Sub-Inspector says that he implicated him. He denies having known one Sendamadan whereas the Sub-Inspector says that he said that Sendamadan's son pelted stones. Prosecution witness 21 is a Samban. His evidence marks him out as a got-up witness and is on the face of it inconsistent and unreliable. Prosecution witness 32 is Nadars' washerman.

12. Prosecution witness 20 denies having told the Sub-Inspector that Kooliandi Chetti and Palla Arumugam's son (both deceased) were seen by him at the time of the occurrence, whereas the Sub-Inspector according to his diary, says that he told him so. Either the witness is lying or the Sub-Inspector's diary is not true. He denies having seen them throwing stones, whereas the Sub-Inspector's evidence is to the contrary. In order to justify their shooting, perhaps, this witness is shown on record to have stated that he saw them throwing stones and consequently shot at. This is the third or fourth instance in which the Police record that the deceased were found throwing stones and therefore were shot has been denied by the prosecution witnesses concerned. Thus, it would appear, as the defence counsel strongly urges that certain information about the deceased has been ascribed to certain witnesses which the witnesses do not admit. This savours of fabrication of evidence. Of the five who died, two were boys and one of them is said to have

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fallen down from a tree near the burning house, shot dead. It does not appear likely that this boy of 12 years, the son of a talaiyari, would have been throwing stones on the sapram, about half a furlong away, from the top of a tree. Another boy within a closed cattle-shed was found dead by gun shot. In his case there is no information as to who shot him and under what circumstances he was shot. Thus firing seems to have been directed not against stone-throwers only, as alleged, but promiscuously. Therefore the attempt of the prosecution to show that the deceased were shot because they actually threw stones seems unconvincing. If the individual firing was so methodic, one cannot understand why the several accused before court who were throwing stones, openly and defiantly, within five yards and ten yards of the sapram as some witnesses would put it, were not shot dead, while persons at a longer range on tree tops and house tops were shot dead.

13. Thus P.Ws. 4 to 21 have shown by their evidence that they have no regard for truth or consistency and their identification of the accused is different before the Police and this court and is different at different times and is not worthy of reliance. The prosecution seems to suggest that what remains as residuum, after eliminating all falsehood, inconsistencies and prevarications, may be acted upon. It will be certainly unsafe to do as there is no certainty that there is any real truth about the rest of the evidence. It remains to consider the evidence of P.Ws. 22 to 33 who are either local or reserve constables. What is remarkable is that there has been no identification by these witnesses of the culprits at any time except in court. A certain number of accused were included in the charge sheet on the interested testimony of the Nadars and not the slightest effort was made to find out who of them the constables would be able to identify. I cannot understand how the Police were sure that these constables would identify any of the accused at all. Witnesses are generally cited in a charge sheet to prove some definite point. In this case 12 witnesses (P.Ws. 22 to 33) have been cited without knowing whether they would be able to identify any of the accused. The Sub-Inspector says that he realized the need for holding an identification parade but somehow he did not hold it. The only other inference possible is that the Police felt confident that these prosecution witnesses somehow would identify some of them. The procedure adopted in this matter does not seem to be in consonance with the requirements of the case. What is remarkable is that, though only 42 out of a huge crowd of 3,000 or 4,000 persons have been charged, still, these prosecution witnesses have been able to identify on the average about six each. That the prosecution witnesses should have in that hurlyburly, in spite of their excitement and distress, should have so clearly recognized the features of so many makes it necessary to test their identification with some care.

14. It is necessary to note the time and circumstances in which they recognized the accused. The prosecution witnesses were all strangers to the accused and had not seen them before. The procession started at about 5-30 p.m. or at about sunset. So, when the rioting took place,

the time may be taken as about 6-30 p.m. The first information report says "about 6 p.m." Some witnesses say it was dusk then. At any rate, the evidence is definite that, immediately after shooting, they were unable to find out the total number of persons dead or injured and were unable to render first aid for want of light. It is in the evidence of the Subdivisional Magistrate that when he arrived at the scene at 7 p.m. first aid had not been given for want of light and that he had to abuse the village magistrate for not giving a light. So, there would appear to be no doubt that the rioting and shooting should have taken place in dusk or twilight. It is in the nature of things that the rioters should have been at some reasonable distance from the reserve and official party and could not have been within five yards and ten yards of them as some prosecution witnesses would exaggerate. Some prosecution witnesses say that the accused were 30 or 35 yards away. Then the crowd was 2,000 to 4,000 as the prosecution would say. The prosecution witnesses should have become excited owing to the menacing situation. It is not the case that the stone throw went on steadily or intermittently for any duration. It was sudden and heavy and firing immediately was necessary. So the prosecution witnesses could have had only a brief spell of time, a few minutes at best. The recognition of features of strangers under such circumstances must in the nature of things be hazy and faint. To add to this, there was a crowd at about 3 p.m. in the streets and the prosecution witnesses should have seen some of the accused then. There is a risk of the prosecution witnesses fancying that the persons seen by them at about 3 p.m. were actually seen by them at the time of rioting. There is also the risk of sight-seers or innocent spectators in the crowd having been mistaken for rioters. The persons whom the reserve constables can easily remember are the persons against whom they took aim in the said individual firing. None of them points out any of the accused as aimed at by him. It is also open to doubt if the stone throwers would have been throwing stones, not under any cover, but openly, in full view, with the certain danger of being fired at directly. One would expect them to have been throwing stones, as far as possible unobserved.

15. Accused 1 to 3 were arrested that night at about 8 p.m. Several witnesses have pointed them out as among the rioters. It is interesting to note in what circumstances they were arrested. Immediately after the firing the whole crowd disappeared and there was an order from the Circle Inspector to arrest the rioters if possible. None was found except accused 1 to 3. Prosecution witness 22, the Circle Inspector's orderly, swears that accused 1 to 3 had sticks, whereas the entire prosecution evidence is that the rioters had nothing except stones. Prosecution witness 22 adds that all the eight accused identified by him had weapons. This is clear falsehood when compared with the evidence of the other prosecution witnesses who identified the same accused. In the previous trial he did not say that the crowd was armed. He seems to depose to anything he wants. It may be noted in passing that this witness says that neither he nor the Nadars injured, who were there when the Subdivisional Magistrate came and showed the injuries to him. This

witness says that the crowd from the south of the sapram also threw stones, but he did not recognize even one though he was in front of the sapram and could have noticed them better. This contradicts the Sub-Magistrate's evidence that the crowd to the south was quite peaceful. He did not recognize any in the crowd on the west. This would show that his alleged recognition of the accused alone is open to doubt. This witness says that accused 1 to 3 were concealing themselves in the street within 20 yards of the Nayakars' Mantapam where the entire official party was, after the firing. It must have been a strange concealment indeed to have been in the open street, within 20 yards of where the officers and constables were, and moving about. Prosecution witness 26, a head constable, was another who arrested accused 1 to 3. He says that they were *standing* by the side of a pial and not *concealing*. In the same breath he says that they got up on seeing them. He says that there were about 1,000 persons on either side of the street, even after shooting, both rioters and sight-seers. This appears absurd. Of the said 1,000 they arrested only accused 1 to 3. Later on, he says that they were seated on a street pial within 30 feet of Nayakars' Mantapam in open view of the officers and got up on seeing them. It appears to me difficult to believe that, if accused 1 to 3 had taken any part at all, they would have been sitting quietly and talking listlessly, so closely and so openly. It is consistent only with innocence and not guilt. And these accused are identified now in court by several prosecution witnesses while their conduct at the time of arrest only shows their innocence. This makes one falter about the genuineness of the identification.

16. This witness (head constable) says in this court that he is sure that stones came from the south. His deposition in the previous trial is filed—Exhibit XIII. He had not said so before. He also did not recognize any of the rioters either on the west or south. This witness says that 500 persons came from the south running with sticks and aruvals—a glaring and audacious falsehood with reference to the rest of the evidence in this case.

17. Prosecution witness 31 is another head constable. He also speaks to the arrest of accused 1 to 3. He says now they were standing and talking. In the previous trial he said that they were sitting on a pial and talking—vide Exhibit XVIII. He says now that they were standing is the truth. Truth with this witness seems to change with each hearing. He did not know of any injury to the Nadars that night. He showed his own injury to the Sub-Inspector but not to the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

18. Prosecution witness 27 is the Sub-Magistrate's peon. His evidence is worth perusal. He says that the accused had spears and slings. He saw accused 42 with a spear and accused 41 with a sling. The most amusing thing is he says that accused 13 chased the Nadars with a stick and beat them, an abominable falsehood not spoken to by anybody at all. He is said to have come to the bandmen and beaten two of them. While it is a fact that accused 1 to 3 were arrested together and kept in custody

the whole of that night, in front of the Nayakars' Mantapam, this witness who was there the whole night says that accused 2 alone was arrested and none else. Either he has lost his memory or he is a purely false witness cited because he is Sub-Magistrate's peon. It is amusing that on 12th April 1932 he said that a stone hit him on the left hand and on 26th May 1932 he does not remember on what part of the body he received the stone hit. Later he says it was on the right hand. Probably he received no injury at all. This would seem to throw some suspicion on the truth of the very superficial injuries other prosecution witnesses allege to have received. This witness is said to have been examined six days after the occurrence—vide Exhibit IV.

19. Prosecution witnesses 23, 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30 are reserve constables, P.W. 23 is also a Nadar. He makes the grotesquely false statement that at the time of rioting the crowd of 3,000 persons were armed with aruvals, sticks and bala-sticks. He fired against the two and is unable to say against whom he aimed and whether those persons are among the accused. Though accused 1 to 3 were kept in custody by the reserve, this witness does not know that accused 1 and 2 were arrested that night along with accused 3. Either he was not aware of their arrest or falsely implicates accused 3. He says that he aimed at accused 12 but he got into a house. This seems to be a falsehood to incriminate accused 12, because he is a leader. Prosecution witness 24 admits that three men were arrested that night and kept in custody the whole night. Of them he is able to identify accused 2 and 3 alone and not accused 1. If this is the uncertainty of identification in respect of a man who was in the custody of the reserve the whole night and whom the witness should have seen for a long time, it is a matter for grave anxiety as to what reliance can be placed on these witnesses' identification of the accused, whom they could have seen only for a moment. Prosecution witness 25 identified accused 2 and 10 and was not sure about accused 22 or accused 23. He was asked to point out the other two men arrested along with accused 2 but he failed. He kept guard over them for half an hour and still this is the position. This witness's evidence supports the defence version that the crowd of stone throwers were near the burning house and that the firing was on this crowd. This accounts for deaths only in that direction. Prosecution witness 28 says that he did not see accused 12 running into any house as stated by P.W. 23. This witness cannot identify the Nadars who accompanied the sapram. Prosecution witness 30 fired only one shot and the man on whom he aimed is not one of the accused. He identifies out of the persons arrested that night, only accused 2 and 3 and is unable to identify accused 1. What is amazing is that this witness says that he identified six of the rioters the same night before the Sub-Inspector. This is patently false. Thus these witnesses also appear given up to falsehood and exaggeration and their identification in the circumstances is open to obvious risk, as they are unable to identify even persons whom they had longer time to observe.

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20. It has already been fully set out by me how the Police investigation was tainted by prejudice; how the accused were treated not fairly; and how the case diary is not supported by witnesses, even by Nadars and contains entries of statements which the witnesses either deny or could not have made and which appear to have been recorded in the case diary to justify the shooting of each particular deceased person. As an instance of unfairness my attention is drawn to the remand report of the Sub-Inspector (Exhibit XIV) in which he says that the whole mob was armed with sticks and spears, which the Sub-Inspector himself denies. Defence witness 1, a woman, was sent up for remand for no ostensible reason—vide remand report, Exhibit XV. Her evidence would show how she was badly treated for failure to suit the Police. The Sub-Inspector conducted the investigation under the immediate guidance of the Circle Inspector. They are both interested in the result of this case and having regard to the infirmities of the investigation in this case, I am not inclined to lay much store on their identification.

21. It remains to consider the evidence of the Sub-Magistrate. He says that he cannot identify the accused whom he remanded in this case from time to time, though they were in remand for seven days. It is then difficult to see how he remembers the rioters. He did not recognize any among the crowd either on the south or west and there was nothing particularly advantageous for his noting the rioters only on the north, though they were equally distant as the crowd on the south. The biggest crowd, according to him, at the time of shooting was on the south, 30 yards away and this crowd was quiet and did not throw stones. This alters the entire complexion of the prosecution case and would seem to throw considerable doubt upon the alleged obstruction of the sapram, because the sapram was going south and the crowd on the south could not have been quiet if obstruction had been meditated upon. He has no explanation as to why this crowd alone was peaceful. He says they were sight-seers. Sight-seers should have been likewise in other directions also. Of this peaceful crowd he recognized none. He says that people rushed to the burning house shouting "fire, fire." This would seem to lend support to the defence version that there was some hubbub near the burning house. He recognized some of the accused in spite of this hubbub. He says that he can't identify the poosari who was seated on the sapram, in his full view, nor the bandmen who went just in front of him, admittedly within 5 feet nor the handful of Nadars who accompanied him in front of the sapram. If this is so for persons whom he should have seen at very close quarters, for considerable period, one cannot see what reliance can be placed on his identification of the accused, who were at a distance and were seen for a few seconds or minutes only. Hence I feel great hesitation in acting on his identification. Asked to identify the accused a second time on an adjourned date, he omits to identify accused 8 and 41, points out accused 3 newly and points out accused 11 only after great hesitation on a second round. This would show that it is unsafe to act upon this uncertain and changing identification. He does not identify them by any special features but only by a general recollection. He had no opportunity of identifying them in a identification parade.

22. There are other discrepancies between his evidence and that of the Circle Inspector and D.W. 2 (the Subdivisional Magistrate). It is needless to discuss them at length. The Sub-Magistrate says that no Nadar came and showed his injury to him.

23. The accused examined four defence witnesses. Defence witness 1 is one Minakshi. She is examined to show how the Police treated her badly for not agreeing to give evidence against the accused. She is not a woman of any status and cannot be relied upon. But the Police seem to have had no sufficient ground to send her for remand. Defence witness 2 is the Deputy Collector, Manikkam Pillai. The evidence of D.W. 3 disproves nothing; nor is he a man of any status. Defence witness 4's evidence has no bearing on the decision of this case.

24. From the foregoing evidence I consider that there is little room for doubt that there was a rioting at Chintamani on the date in question. As to why and how, from what had quieted down into a peaceful atmosphere at the time of starting the procession there was a sudden and unexpected obstruction, and rioting on the part of the people, has not been satisfactorily explained or proved. That there should have been some sudden and unexpected event as the immediate cause for the outburst appears likely. Or it is the case that it was only tactics on the part of the mob. The prosecution evidence is not convincing on this point. It is not unlikely that what developed into a clash near the burning house assumed greater proportions and developed into throwing of stones also on the sapram and the official party. While the various defects pointed out by the defence throw serious doubt as to the origin of the sudden rioting and as to the venue of rioting, they do not effectively rebut the positive evidence of the prosecution that there was stone throwing on the sapram and upon the procession. At any rate there is no room for doubt that there was every danger of a far more serious communal clash; that stone throw was indulged in; that at least some of the official party and processionists were hit by stones; that the situation was serious and menacing; and that the situation demanded firing. But one cannot be sure how the rioting began suddenly and what was the initial motive or common object for the rioting. The atmosphere was surcharged with communal feeling and there is likelihood of a small clash near the burning house having easily drifted into one of obstruction to and prevention of the sapram. While a rioting took place and firing was needed, it is difficult to define the common object with any certainty in view of the defects pointed out by the defence and the alternative likely explanations offered for the occurrence. The investigation was defective. The particulars in the case diary have not been supported by prosecution witnesses in several material features. The evidence of the prosecution witnesses is either interested or not reliable. The identification of the accused has been shabby, uncertain and open to serious doubt. I consider it unsafe to act upon this identification and to rely upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution. I therefore acquit all the accused.

P. RAMADOSS,
Subdivisional Magistrate.

1st *August* 1932.

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Witnesses for prosecution.

1 Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar (Circle Inspector).
2 Mr. S. Seshiah (Sub-Magistrate).
3 Mr. Masilamani Pillai (Sub-Inspector).
4 Manickavasaga Nadar.
5 Ramaswami Nadar.
6 Maharaja Nadar.
7 Gurusami Nadar.
8 Gurusami Nadar.
9 Krishna Nadar.
10 Vythilinga Nadar.
11 Maria Yagappa Nadar.
12 Yacob Nadar.
13 Madasami Nadar.
14 Velayudha Nadar.
15 Arunachalam Pandithan.
16 Subramania Pandithan.
17 Valagai Puli Pandithan.
18 Ayyan Asari.
19 Krishnan Asari.
20 Muthukumara Pulavar.
21 Ramaswami Samban.
22 Arunachalam Pillai.
23 Duraisami Nadar.
24 Sudalaimuthu Kone.
25 Pokkayi.
26 Shunmugam Pillai.
27 Zinda Sahib.
28 Arumugam Pillai.
29 Paramasivan Vathiar.
30 Sandu Nambiar.
31 Srinivasa Doss (head constable).
32 Ramaswami Moopan.
33 Govindan (Sub-Assistant Surgeon).

Witnesses for defence.

1 Meenachi Ammal.
2 M.R.Ry. D. Manikkam Pillai Avargal (Treasury Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly).
3 Subramania Pulavar.
4 Veerabadra Ayyar (Doctor, Rural Dispensary).

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Exhibits for prosecution.

A Bandopust petition by Nadars.

A-1 Judgment in C.M.A. No. 3 of 1931 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly.

B First information report.

C Village plan showing the scene of occurrence.

D Decree in O.S. No. 465 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly.

E Certified copy of order in C.C. No. 26 of 1930.

F Wound certificate of Piramanayagam (A. 4).

F-1 Wound certificate of Karuppiah Mudali (A. 5).

F-2 Wound certificate of Subbiah Mudali (A. 23).

F-3 Wound certificate of Sadasivan (A. 26).

F-4 Wound certificate of Muthusami Asari (A. 38).

F-5 Wound certificate of Kuppayandi Mudaliyar (A. 39).

G Wound certificate of Gurusami Nadar (P.W. 7).

G-1 Wound certificate of Gurusami Nadar (P.W. 8).

G-2 Wound certificate of Krishnan Nadar (P.W. 9).

G-3 Wound certificate of Vaithilinga Nadar (P.W. 10).

G-4 Wound certificate of Maria Vyagappa Nadar (P.W. 11).

G-5 Wound certificate of Yacob Nadan (P.W. 12).

G-6 Wound certificate of Duraisami Nadar (P.W. 23).

G-7 Wound certificate of Sudalaimuthu Kone (P.W. 24).

G-8 Wound certificate of Pokkay (P.W. 25).

G-9 Wound certificate of Ziauddin Sahib (P.W. 27).

G-10 Wound certificate of Arumugam Pillai (P.W. 28).

G-11 Wound certificate of Paramasiva Vathiar (P.W. 29).

G-12 Wound certificate of Sandhu Nambiar (P.W. 30).

G-13 Wound certificate of Srinivasa Nadar (P.W. 31).

G-14 Wound certificate of Ramaswami Moopan (P.W. 32).

G-15 Wound certificate of Arunachalam Pillai (P.W. 22).

H Second report of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti, to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly.

Exhibits for defence.

I Invitation to the festival of Pattumuthu Nadar.

II Portion of deposition of P.W. 5 in the other Court.

III Portion of deposition of P.W. 29 in the other Court.

IV Portion of deposition of P.W. 27 in the other Court.

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Exhibits for defence—cont.

V Deposition of P.W. 8 in Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Sermadevi.

VI Statement of P.W. 9 before the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly.

VII Statement of P.W. 10 before the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly.

VIII Portion of P.W. 10 before Subdivisional Magistrate, Sermadevi.

IX Statement before the District Magistrate by P.W. 11.

X Statement before the District Magistrate of P.W. 15.

XI Statement before the District Magistrate of P.W. 26 (20 here).

XII Statement before the District Magistrate of P.W. 14 (21 here).

XIII Statement before the District Magistrate of P.W. 26.

XIV Remand report, dated 25th April 1931.

XV Remand report, dated 6th April 1931.

XVI Deposition of P.W. 2 in Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Sermadevi.

XVII Deposition of P.W. 31.

XVIII Muchilika by Meenachi, dated 7th April 1931.

XIX Report, dated 24th March 1931, to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.

XIX (*a*) Post script, dated 24th March 1931, to the District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Koilpatti.

Material objects.

I Drum.

II Clay balls.

Vakils.

Mr. Balaji, Special Public Prosecutor.

1 Mr. Ramanujam, Advocate, Madura.

2 Mr. Padmanabachari, vakil.

3 Mr. Ramasundaram Ayyar, vakil, Sankarankoil.

Note.—Accused were on bail during trial. No witness detained beyond three days. Slip proceedings sent to the District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly.

P. Ramadoss,
Subdivisional Magistrate.

(True copy)

[11th March 1933

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 637 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1933, page 353 supra.]

Statement of the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police selected from the year 1925.

Community.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Non-Brahmans ..	17	36	41	35	46	37	15	15
Muhammadans ..	7	9	10	9	12	18	6	7
Anglo-Indians, Christians or Non-Asiatics.	4	6	2	10	4	14	3	7
Brahmans	22	11	27	34	24	15	4	6
Depressed classes ..	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	4
Total ..	50	63	80	90	86	89	29	39

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 645 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1933, page 357 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1760, L. & M., dated 14th May 1932.

READ—the following:—

G.O. No. 1278, L. & M., dated the 8th April 1932.

Order—Ms. No. 1760, *L. & M., dated 14th May* 1932.

The President, District Board, Tanjore, is informed that while there is no objection to his rejecting, for reasons to be recorded in writing, a tender of a person whose tender may be lowest, but about whom the President, District Board, is satisfied, after enquiry, that he is not capable of executing the work adequately, it will be wrong and objectionable to reject the lowest tender of a satisfactory contractor in order to give it to another either for the same or higher rates. Where the capacity for work and the integrity of a tenderer are not known, it might often suffice to take an extra 5 or 10 per cent security.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Tanjore.
Copy to all other Presidents of District Boards.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 646 asked by Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1933, page 358 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 3904, L. & M., dated 3rd October 1932.

READ—the following:—

From Mr. K. Seetharama Raju, Contractor, Tanjore, dated 11th June 1932.

From the President, District Board, Tanjore, No. 451/G/32, dated 21st September 1932.

Order—Ms. No. 3904, L. & M., dated 3rd October 1932.

The Government see no reason to interfere in the matter.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To Mr. K. Seetharama Raju, Tanjore.
,, the President, District Board, Tanjore.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 648 asked by Mr. F. G. Luker at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1933, page 359 supra.]

	Lorries, class 3.	Buses, class 4.	Taxis, class 4.	Cars, class 5.
First quarter	580	3,049	431	10,125
Second quarter	597	3,156	445	10,067
Third quarter	582	2,913	432	10,208

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 649 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th March 1933, page 359 supra.]

List of villages infected with plague in the Bellary district.

Harpanahalli taluk—
1 Voddinahalli, hamlet of Hiremyagalgeri.
2 D. Thimmalapur, hamlet of Advihalli.
3 Teligi.
4 Hiremyagalgeri and its hamlet Chikkamyagalgeri.
5 Governahalli, hamlet of Thogirikatti.
6 Basapuram, hamlet of Hiremyagalgeri.
7 Harpanahalli.
8 Potbulakatta, hamlet of Hiremyagalgeri.
9 Thimmalapur, hamlet of Teligi.
10 Advihalli.
11 Mahajanadahalli.
12 Duggavathi.
13 Madllageri.
14 Almarsikeri, hamlet of Thogirikatti.
15 Uddagathi, hamlet of Thogirikatti.

Harpanahalli taluk—*cont.*
16 Manneramasalavada.
17 Sringarathota.
18 Bennihalli.
19 Kadakalla, hamlet of Bennihalli.
20 Hombalagatti, hamlet of Nichapur.
21 Hagaranur.
22 Ramaghatta.
23 Chikkabbahalli, hamlet of Hosakota.
24 Chetnihalli.
25 Hirekabbalalli, hamlet of Hosakota.
26 Karamaganahalli, hamlet of Chetnihalli.
27 Thogari Katti.

Hadagalli taluk—
1 Hirehadagalli.
2 Tambrahalli.
3 Hadagalli.
4 Magalam.
5 Manihalli.
6 Thambinakeri.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VI—Paper laid on the table of the House at page 427 supra.]

FINANCE (SALARIES) DEPARTMENT.

REVISED SCALES OF PAY FOR SERVICES—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

The proposals of Government for revised scales of pay for future entrants in respect of most of the Provincial Services and of twelve Subordinate Services were placed on the table of the Legislative Council on the 23rd January 1933. The Government have since considered the question of revision of salaries in respect of the following :—

(*A*) *Provincial Services*—

(*i*) The Madras Sanitary Engineering Service.

(ii) Officers in the Electrical Department.

(iii) Pay of probationers when direct recruitment is made to the Madras Engineering Service.

(*B*) *Subordinate Services*—

(i) The Madras Ministerial Service.
(ii) The Madras Survey Subordinate Service.
(iii) The Madras Jail Subordinate Service.
(iv) The Madras Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service.
(v) The Madras Medical Subordinate Service.
(vi) The Madras Public Health Subordinate Service.
(vii) The Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.
(viii) The Madras Industries Subordinate Service.
(ix) The Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.
(x) Non-gazetted posts in the Electrical Department.
(xi) The Madras Government Press Subordinate Service.

(*C*) *Miscellaneous posts in the Judicial Department—both gazetted and non-gazetted.*

(*D*) *Other miscellaneous posts—gazetted and non-gazetted.*

Detailed statements are attached to this note showing the existing scales of pay and the revised scales of pay proposed. In respect of the posts mentioned in item (C) above, the views of the Honourable the Judges of the High Court have been invited on the revised scales of pay proposed which are therefore only tentative at present.

In the previous note placed on the table of the House the principles on which the revised scales of pay are based have already been explained.

2. *Financial effect of the proposals*—

	Existing cost per annum.	Proposed cost per annum.	Savings per annum.	Percentage of reduction.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
(*A*) *Gazetted Services.*				
(*a*) Salaries of Provincial Services already considered and placed on the table of the Legislative Council on 23rd January 1933	75·47	60·24	15·23	20·2
(*b*) The Madras Sanitary Engineering Service.	·38	·21	·17	45·1
(*c*) Officers in the Electrical Department ..	·82	·54	·28	33·6
(*d*) Miscellaneous posts in the Judicial Department (excluding posts in the High Court)	2·06	1·52	·54	26·2
(*e*) Other miscellaneous posts	5·00	3·75	1·25	25·0
Total (A) ..	83·73	66·26	17·47	20·9

(B) *Non-gazetted Services.*	Existing cost per annum. LAKHS.	Proposed cost per annum. LAKHS.	Savings per annum. LAKHS.	Percentage of reduction.
(a) Revision of salaries of services already considered by Government and placed on the table of the Legislative Council on 23rd January 1933	237·50	215·93	21·57	9·1
(b) Revision of salaries of other services referred to in paragraph 1 above—				
(i) Madras Ministerial Service—				
(1) Secretariat	4·34	3·67	·67	15·5
(2) Legislative Council Office	·43	·36	·07	15·7
(3) Higher grades of clerks in the offices of heads of departments and others in the city and in the mufassal ..	11·53	9·69	1·84	16·0
(4) Lower grades of clerks in the mufassal and in the Madras City	81·03	72·40	8·63	10·6
(ii) Madras Survey Subordinate Service ..	3·66	3·23	·43	11·8
(iii) Madras Jail Subordinate Service ..	5·07	4·69	·38	7·5
(iv) Madras Local Fund Audit Subordinate Service	·89	·65	·24	27·6
(v) Madras Medical Subordinate Service ..	15·38	13·40	1·98	12·9
(vi) Madras Public Health Subordinate Service	4·95	4·23	·72	14·6
(vii) Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service.	5·05	4·38	·67	13·2
(viii) Madras Industries Subordinate Service.	2·49	2·14	·35	14·0
(ix) Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.	1·39	1·27	·12	9·0
(x) Non-gazetted posts in the Electrical Department	·43	·35	·08	17·9

(xi) Madras Government Press Subordinate Service	3·00	2·76	·24	8·1
(*c*) Miscellaneous posts in the Judicial Department (excluding those in the High Court)	25·06	23·82	1·24	4·9
(*d*) Other miscellaneous posts	2·50	2·07	·43	17·2
Total (B) ..	404·70	365·04	39·66	9·8
Grand Total (A and B) ..	488·43	431·30	57·13	11·7

In paragraph 155 on page 65 of their report, the recent Retrenchment Committee anticipated a saving of about 20 per cent on the existing cost of Provincial Services and about 10 per cent on the existing cost of Subordinate Services. It will be seen that the proposals of Government result in reductions of 20·9 per cent and 9·8 per cent respectively, which are almost exactly the percentages of reductions contemplated by the Retrenchment Committee.

It will be seen that the percentage of reduction in the existing cost in the case of the various services is not uniform. The circumstances of each service have however been examined in detail and the scales of pay proposed have been fixed with reference to the conditions and requirements in each case. In the subordinate services, the percentage of reduction is less in the case of services where there is a large number of officers on low rates of pay (e.g., in the case of the Government Press Subordinate Service the percentage of reduction is only 8·1) and the percentage of reduction is higher in those cases where there is a large number of officers on comparatively high rates of pay (e.g., the percentage of reduction is 16 in the case of higher grades of clerks and 14·6 in the case of the Madras Public Health Subordinate Service where there is a large number of Second-class Health Officers).

3. The total salaries' bill of Government may be taken at about 710 lakhs of rupees per annum. Excluding the officers of the All-India Services (cost about 85 lakhs) and the

village officers (cost about 120 lakhs), the cost of the remaining services affected by the present revision is about 505 lakhs. The revision of salaries has now been completed in respect of all the regular Provincial Services and Subordinate Services and a large number of miscellaneous posts in the various departments of Government and the existing cost of these comes to about 488 lakhs amounting to about 97 per cent of the cost of the staff paid from Provincial revenues. The proposals for revision are thus almost complete and there are only certain miscellaneous posts (list attached) outstanding in respect of which revised scales of pay remain to be fixed. These are now under examination. The Government propose to deal with these miscellaneous posts on the lines of the revision already made for Provincial and Subordinate Services and it is not considered necessary to place any further note on the table of the House.

4. The total savings on account of the introduction of the revised scales of pay according to the present proposals come to about Rs. 57 lakhs per annum as against a saving of Rs. 50 lakhs anticipated by the recent Retrenchment Committee. The above savings do not include savings from the revision of pay of posts outside the time-scale or the savings likely to accrue when the posts now held by all-India service officers are eventually held by provincial service officers. The savings referred to will be slightly increased when the revision of the few outstanding miscellaneous posts is completed.

As pointed out in the previous note placed on the table of the House, the lowering of the level of salaries will also result in due course in a corresponding reduction under the head of pensions.

C. E. Jones,

Additional Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

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I. PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(i) THE MADRAS SANITARY ENGINEERING SERVICE.	
1. Sanitary Engineer.	For an officer of non-Asiatic domicile (basic pay). / For an officer of Asiatic domicile. Age last birthday from 30 to 35. RS. 725—975 / RS. 725—975 Age last birthday 36 and above. 1,625—2,150, 21-year scale. / 1,375—2,150, 21-year scale. Average 1,624 / 1,552	Rs. 700—100/2—1,000, 7-year scale, average Rs. $893\frac{1}{8}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost— 45 as compared with the existing scale of pay for officers of non-Asiatic domicile. 42·4 as compared with the existing scale of pay for officers of Asiatic domicile.
2. Deputy Sanitary Engineers (2).	Pay in one of the following scales according as the Local Government may decide :— Rs. 375—975 (basic pay) (corresponding to the pay of Assistant Executive Engineers) Maximum is reached in the 15th year ; average Rs. 828·1 ; *or* Rs. 375—1,375 (basic pay) (corresponding to the pay of Executive Engineers). Maximum is reached in the 24th year ; average Rs. 1,026·6.	Rs. 260—30/2—380—40/2—500—50/2—600, 19-year scale, average Rs. $433\frac{7}{9}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 47·6 to 57·7.

I. Provincial Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(ii) Officers in the Electrical Department.		
1. Chief Engineer for Electricity.	Rs. 3,750 (personal to Mr. Howard who is on contract).	* Rs. 1,500—150/2—1,800, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,700.
2. Superintending Engineers.		* Rs. 1,000—100/2—1,200, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,133$\frac{1}{3}$. (If and when such appointments are created.)

* *Note.*—These rates of pay will eventually apply. During the transition period, existing men will be retained if necessary under separate agreements or officers will be recruited from outside on contracts.

3. Officers of the rank of Executive Engineers [4 posts excluding (*b*)]—		
(*a*) *Chief Engineer's office*—		
Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.	Rs. 800—50—900, average Rs. 863$\frac{1}{3}$.	† Rs. 500—50/2—850, 15-year scale, average Rs. 694$\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction in existing cost [excluding item (*b*)] 33·4 per cent.
Executive Engineer, Electrical.	Rs. 725—1,375,* average Rs. 1,101.	
(*b*) *Operation of Pykara Project, etc.*—		
Resident Engineer.	Rs. 1,750 (personal to Mr. Truscott).	
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore district.	Newly proposed.	
(*c*) Electrical Inspector to Government.	Rs. 725—1,375,* average Rs. 1,101.	
(*d*) Electrical Engineer to Government	Rs. 725—1,375,* average Rs. 1,101.	

1,025—50/2—1,075 (E.B.)—
50—1,275—50/2—1,375.]

† *Note.*—This rate of pay will eventually apply. During the transition period, existing men will be retained if necessary under separate agreements or officers will be recruited from outside on contracts.

4. Officers of the rank of Assistant Engineers [5 posts excluding (*b*)]—

(*a*) *Chief Engineer's office*—		
Assistant Engineer (permanent) 1.	Rs. 250—750 ‡	Rs. 200—30/2—380—40/2—500, 19-year scale, average Rs. $353\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction in existing cost [excluding item (*b*)] 33·6 per cent.
Assistant Executive Engineer (temporary) 1.	Rs. 375—975 §	
(*b*) *Operation of the Pykara Project, etc.*—		
Operating Engineer 1. Assistant Engineers (Nilgiri district) 3. Assistant Engineers (Coimbatore district) 3.	Newly proposed.	
(*c*) *Under the Electrical Inspector*—		
Junior Electrical Inspector 1.	Rs. 250—750 ‡	
(*d*) *Under the Electrical Engineer*—		
Assistant Engineers 2 (1 permanent and 1 temporary).	Rs. 375—975 §	

‡ Detailed scale is Rs. 250—20—550 (E.B.)—20—750, average Rs. $472\frac{2}{9}$.

§ Detailed scale is Rs. 375—50—525—50/2—575—625—625—50—975, average Rs. 787.

I. Provincial Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(ii) Officers in the Electrical Department—*cont.*		
5. Chief Accountant ..	Newly proposed.	Rs. 200—30/2—380—40/2—500, 19-year scale, average Rs. 353$\frac{1}{3}$.
(iii) Madras Engineering Service.		
Assistant Engineers—Pay of probationers when directly recruited in future.	Rs. 100 for six months while undergoing training. Rs. 200 thereafter.	

II. MISCELLANEOUS POSTS—GAZETTED.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	1. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
	RS.	RS.
Editor, Law Reports ..	450	350* Reduction 22·2 per cent.
Reporters	250	200* Reduction 20 per cent.
Administrator-General and Official Trustee.	If the post is held by an officer appointed by direct recruitment— 1,400—50/2—1,800. 17-year scale, average Rs. 1,613⅓. If the post is held by a Judicial Officer of Government— 1,275—75—1,500—100—1,800, 7-year scale, average Rs. 1,619⅙.	900—50/2—1,200,* 13-year scale, average Rs. 1,073⅓. Reduction about 33·5 per cent.
Judge, City Civil Court.	1,500	900—50/2—1,000,* 5-year scale, average Rs. 966⅔. Reduction 35·6 per cent.

* Remarks of the High Court have been invited on the revised scales of pay proposed. These are therefore provisional.

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	1. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
	RS.	RS.
Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.	2,000	1,200—100/2—1,400,* 5-year scale, average Rs. $1,333\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 33·3 per cent.
Puisne Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras (to be recruited from the bar).	650—50—1,000, 8-year scale, average Rs. $875\frac{5}{6}$.	550—50/2—700,* 7-year scale, average Rs. $646\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 26·1 per cent.
Puisne Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.	650—50—850, 5-year scale, average Rs. $796\frac{2}{3}$.	550—50/2—700, 7-year scale, average Rs. $646\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 18·8 per cent.
Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Madras.	300—40—500—50—600, 8-year scale, average Rs. $493\frac{1}{3}$.	250—50/2—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 400. Reduction 18·9 per cent.
Judge, Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly.	650—50—850, 5-year scale, average Rs. $796\frac{2}{3}$.	550—50/2—700, 7-year scale, average Rs. $646\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 18·8 per cent.

Advocate-General ..	1,800	1,500 Reduction 16·7 per cent.
Solicitor to Government.	1,100	850 Reduction 22·7 per cent.
Crown Prosecutor .. } Public Prosecutor .. }	500	400 Reduction 20 per cent.
Government Pleader ..	350	300 Reduction 14·3 per cent.
Chief Presidency Magistrate.	1,500—100—1,800, 4-year scale, average Rs. 1,740.	1,000—100/2—1,200, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,133$\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 34·9 per cent.
Second, Third and Fourth Presidency Magistrates.	300—40—500 (E.B.)—50—850, 13-year scale, average Rs. 624.	250—50/2—700, 19-year scale, average Rs. 480. Reduction 23·1 per cent.

2. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Printing and Photographic Expert.	Rs. 400—20/2—600, 21-year scale, average Rs. 497$\frac{7}{8}$.	Rs. 200—25/2—500, 25-year scale, average Rs. 333$\frac{1}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 33$\frac{1}{3}$.

* Remarks of the High Court have been invited on the revised scales of pay proposed. These are therefore provisional.

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.	Percentage of reduction in the existing cost.
	3. FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
1. Provincial Sylvicul-turist.	Rs. 575—1,350 (scale of pay for Indian Forest Service), average Rs. 1,005$\frac{5}{9}$.	Rs. 200—30/2—200—40/2—500—50/2—700 (the same as the scale of pay for officers in the Madras Forest Service in future). 25-year scale, average Rs. 422$\frac{2}{9}$	
		On the basis of the existing Indian Forest Service scale, viz., Rs. 575—1,350, average Rs. 1,005$\frac{5}{9}$.	58
		On the basis of the existing Madras Forest Service scale, viz., Rs. 250—25—900, average Rs. 531$\frac{3}{8}$.	20·6

2. Inspector of Live-stock.	Rs. 2[illegible]—[illegible]—400, 9-year scale, average Rs. 326⅔.	Rs. 1[illegible]—[illegible]/2—[illegible], 11-year scale, average Rs. 265. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 18·9.
	4. SECRETARIAT.	
Assistant Secretaries to Government.	Rs. 500—50—800, 7-year scale, average Rs. 720.	Rs. 400—75/2—700, 9-year scale, average Rs. 605. Reduction in existing cost 16 per cent.
	5. MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.	
1. Secretary	Rs. 1,000—50—1,500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 1,305 5/9.	Rs. 750—75/2—1,200, 13-year scale, average Rs. 1,010. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 22·6.
2. Assistant Secretary ..	Rs. 350—30—500, 6-year scale, average Rs. 450.	Rs. 250—40/2—450, 11-year scale, average Rs. 370. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 17·8.
	6. MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.	
1. Curator	I.C.S. scale Rs. 1,275—2,500, average Rs. 1,969 *plus* Madras house allowance.	The post is now held by an I.C.S. officer. The question whether, and if so, for how long, the arrangement will be continued has not been considered. In the circumstances no pay is now specially fixed for a future entrant to the post.

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	6. MADRAS RECORD OFFICE—*cont.*	
2. Assistant Curator ..	Rs. 350—25—500—50—800, 13-year scale, average Rs. 615.	Rs. 300—40/2—500—50/2—700, 19-year scale, average Rs. 504$\frac{4}{5}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 18.
	If a retired Government servant is appointed to the post of Assistant Curator—Rs. 300.	*If a retired Government servant is appointed to the post of Assistant Curator*—Rs. 250. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 16·7.
	7. TRANSLATORS' DEPARTMENT.	
1. Senior Translator (1).	Rs. 500—25—650, 7-year scale, average Rs. 598$\frac{1}{3}$.	Rs. 400—50/2—550, 7-year scale, average Rs. 496$\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 17.
2. Translators (4) ..	Rs. 300—20—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 422$\frac{2}{9}$.	Rs. 200—40/2—400, 11-year scale, average Rs. 320. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 24·2.

8. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Assistant (Settlement Branch).	Rs. 460	Rs. 400 Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 13.

9. LOCAL FUND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

1. Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	(i) If the post is held by an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service— Rs. 1,300—100—1,700, 5-year scale, average Rs. 1,593⅓.	(i) The pay of the post will be settled in consultation with the Government of India.
	(ii) If the post is held by an officer not belonging to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service— Rs 1,200—50—1,500, 7-year scale, average Rs. 1,396⅔.	(ii) 800—100/2—1,000, 5-year scale, average Rs. 933⅓. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 33·2.
2. Deputy Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.	Rs. 350—25—500, 7-year scale, average Rs. 448⅓.	Rs. 300—50/2—500, 9-year scale, average Rs. 424 4/9. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 5·3.

10. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Law College.		
1. Principal	Rs. 1,250—50—1,800, 12-year scale, average Rs. 1,580.	Rs. 800—75/2—1,100, 9-year scale, average Rs. 986⅔. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 37·6.

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	10. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
2. Vice-Principal ...	Rs. 600—50—1,200, 13-year scale, average Rs. 953⅓.	Rs. 500—50/2—800, 13-year scale, average Rs. 673⅓. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 29·4.
3. Professor	Rs. 400—25—800, 17-year scale, average Rs. 617$\frac{7}{9}$.	Rs. 300—30/2—360—40/2—600, 17-year scale, average Rs. 460. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 25·5.
4. Part-time Lecturers (6).	Previous to July 1932, the scale of pay was Rs. 350. Since the above date it has been revised to Rs. 250. Reduction in cost 28·6 per cent.	Rs. 250
Engineering College.		
5. (1) Professor of Mechanical Engineering. (2) Professor of Electrical Engineering. (3) Additional Professor of Civil Engineering.	Rs. 1,000—50—1,500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 1,305$\frac{5}{9}$.	Rs. 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786⅔. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 39·7.

Note.—If the existing incumbent

6. (1) Instructor in Surveying and Drawing. (2) Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering. (3) Instructor in Civil Engineering. (4) Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.	Rs. 250—25—500—50—800, 17-year scale, average Rs. 549 4/9.	Rs. 200—30/2—260—40/2—500—50/2—700, 25-year scale, average Rs. 422 2/3. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 23·2.
7. Lecturer in Electrical Engineering.	Rs. 250—25—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 402 7/9.	Rs. 200—30/2—260—40/2—420, 13-year scale, average Rs. 327 1/9. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 18·8.
8. Senior Workshop Instructor.	Rs. 400—20—600, 11-year scale, average Rs. 522 2/9.	Rs. 200—30/2—260—40/2—420, 13-year scale, average Rs. 327 1/9. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 37·4.
Teachers' College.		
9. Adviser to Government on Manual Training.	Rs. 400—20—500, 6-year scale, average Rs. 466 2/3.	Rs. 200—30/2—260—40/2—500, 17-year scale, average Rs. 360. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 22·8. (Designation of the post to be changed to Manual Training Expert.)

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	11. Medical Department.	
1. Radiologist	Rs. 1,000—50—1,500, 11-year scale, average Rs. 1,305$\frac{5}{9}$ *plus* a special pay of Rs. 200 (personal to Captain Barnard).	Rs. 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786$\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 47·7.
2. Superintendent, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.	Rs. 450—50/3—850, 25-year scale, average Rs. 634 *plus* a special pay of Rs. 300.	Rs. 500—75/2—800, 9-year scale, average Rs. 686$\frac{2}{3}$; and Madras house allowance—maximum Rs. 75. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 18·5. (*Note.*—This scale of pay will apply only when an officer of the Madras Medical Service is appointed to the post. When a member of the Women's Medical Service is appointed to the post, the terms of appointment will be those arranged with the Countess of Dufferin Fund Council.)
3. Director, Tuberculosis Institute.	Rs. 500—50—900, 9-year scale; Selection grade Rs. 1,000, average Rs. 815.	Rs. 500—75/2—800, 9-year scale, average Rs. 686$\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 15·7.

4. Dental Surgeon ...	Rs. 500—50—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 753⅓.	Rs. 300. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 60·2. (*Note.*—The post will in future be part-time and held by a private dental surgeon.)
	For an officer of Asiatic domicile.	
5. Public Analyst ..	Rs. 600—50—1,650, 22-year scale, average Rs. 1,113⅓.	Rs. 500—50/2—750—75/2—900, 15-year scale, average Rs. 722⅔. Percentage of reduction in the existing scale of pay for an officer of Asiatic domicile 35·1.
	For an officer of non-Asiatic domicile. Rs. 1,000—50—2,050, 22-year scale, average Rs. 1,513⅓.	
6. Senior Assistant to the Public Analyst.	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. 338 8/9.	Rs. 175—25/2—400, 19-year scale, average Rs. 290. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 14·4.
7. Chemical Examiner (who is also Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College).	Rs. 700—50—1,500, * 17-year scale, average Rs. 1,135 5/9. (* Scale of pay for a non-I.M.S. officer.)	Rs. 600—75/2—900, 9-year scale, average Rs. 786⅔. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 30·7.

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	11. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
8. Assistant Chemical Examiners (2).	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. $338\frac{8}{9}$.	Rs. 175—25/2—400, 19-year scale, average Rs. 290. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 14·4.
9. Military Assistant Surgeons.	Rs. 200—1,000 Rs. 200—450	In the past Military Assistant Surgeons in civil employ in this Presidency have been allowed to draw the Government of India's rates. This practice will continue.
10. Research Officer, Pharmacological Unit, Madras Medical College.	Rs. 500—50—900, 9-year scale ; Selection grade Rs. 1,000, average Rs. 815.	Selection to be open either to Civil Assistant Surgeons or Civil Surgeons. Pay as Civil Surgeon— Rs. 450—75/2—750, 9-year scale, average Rs. $636\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 21·9. Pay as Civil Assistant Surgeon— Rs. 175—25/2—400, 19-year scale, average Rs. 290 *plus* special pay Rs. 50. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 58·3.

11. Research Chemist ..	Rs. 250—25—500, 11-year scale, average Rs. $402\frac{7}{9}$.	Rs. 175—25/2—400, 19-year scale, average Rs. 290. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 28.
12. Medical Officer, Leprosy Relief campaign (temporary).	Rs. 250	Rs. 250
13. Lady Tutor, Medical College.	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. $338\frac{8}{9}$.	Rs. 175—20/2—275—25/2—400, 21-year scale, average Rs. 285. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 15·2.
14. Police Surgeon ..	Rs. 500—100—700, 3-year scale, average Rs. $673\frac{1}{3}$.	Rs. 450—75/2—600, 5-year scale, average Rs. 550. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 18·3.
15. Assistant Surgeon, Malabar Special Police (temporary).	Rs. 200—15—350—20—450, 16-year scale, average Rs. $338\frac{8}{9}$.	Rs. 175—25/2—400, 19-year scale, average Rs. 290. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 14·4.

12. School of Indian Medicine and Hospital attached thereto.

Principal	Rs. 600—50—900, 7-year scale, average Rs. $796\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 500—75/2—800, 9-year scale, average Rs. $686\frac{1}{9}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 14.

II. Miscellaneous Posts—Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
13. STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENTS.		
Stationery Office.		
1. Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.	Rs. 500—25—750, 11-year scale, average Rs. $652\frac{7}{11}$.	Rs. 400—50/2—650, 11-year scale, average Rs. 550. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 15·7.
Government Press.		
2. Superintendent ..	Rs. 800—50—1,200, 9-year scale, average Rs. $1,053\frac{1}{3}$.	Rs. 750—75/2—1,050, 9-year scale, average Rs. $936\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 11.
3. Deputy Superintendent.	Rs. 550—40—750, 6-year scale, average Rs. $683\frac{1}{3}$.	Rs. 450—50/2—650, 9-year scale, average Rs. $574\frac{4}{9}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 15·9
4. Deputy Superintendent.	1 on Rs. 550—40—750, 6-year scale, average Rs. $683\frac{1}{3}$.	2 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Linotype Instructor, 1 Monotype Instructor, each on Rs. 200—30/2—440, 17-year scale, average Rs. 328.
Assistant Superintendent.	1 on Rs. 300—20—400, 6-year scale, average Rs. $366\frac{2}{3}$.	
Linotype Instructor.	1 on Rs. 500—30—650, 6-year scale, average Rs. 600. Total cost of the three posts Rs. 1,650 per mensem.	Total cost of the four posts Rs. 1,312 per mensem. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 20·5.

III. SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

(i) MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE.

(1) Secretariat.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
1. Superintendents, General Branches.	Rs. 200—20—400, 11-year scale, average Rs. 333⅓.	Rs. 175—25/2—200—30/2—260—40/2—300—50/2—350, 11-year scale, average Rs. 288¾. Reduction in existing cost 13·4 per cent.
2. Special Branch Superintendents (3).	Rs. 200—10—300, 11-year scale, average Rs. 266⅔.	Rs. 175—15/2—250, 11-year scale, average Rs. 223¾. Reduction in existing cost 16·1 per cent.
3. Upper division clerks.	Rs. 70—70—10—150—5—175, 15-year scale, average Rs. 133.	Probationers Rs. 50. Others Rs. 60—10/2—120—15/2—150, 17-year scale, average Rs. 109½. Reduction in existing cost 17·7 per cent.

[Every fourth man appointed to the upper division should be a direct recruit, the remaining vacancies being filled by promotion from the lower division and the qualification for direct appointment to the upper division will be an Honours degree or double degree.]

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(i) MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—*cont.*	
	(1) Secretariat—*cont.*	
4. Lower division clerks and typists.	Rs. 40—40—5—65—3—80, 12-year scale, average Rs. 66.	Rs. 40—3/2—55—5/2—70, 17-year scale, average Rs. 56½. Reduction in existing cost 14·4 per cent.

Note.—Except in the case of typists, recruitment will in future be from graduates.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(2) Madras Legislative Council Office.	
1. Superintendent (1) ..	Rs. 200—20—400, 11-year-scale, average Rs. 333⅓.	Rs. 175—25/2—200—30/2—260—40/2—300—50/2—350, 11-year scale, average Rs. 288¾. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 13·4.
2. Upper division clerks (6).	Rs. 70—70—10—150—5—175, 15-year scale, average Rs 133.	Probationers Rs. 50. Others Rs. 60—10/2—120—15/2—150, 17-year scale, average Rs. 109½. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 17·7.
3. Lower division clerks (7).	Rs. 40—40—5—65—3—80, 12-year scale, average Rs. 66.	Rs. 40—3/2—55—5/2—70, 17-year scale, average Rs. 56½. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 14·4.

4. Reporters (10) ..	Rs. 125—5—200—10—250, 21-year scale, average Rs. $187\frac{1}{2}$.	Rs. 100—10/2—160—15/2—220, 21-year scale, average Rs. 158. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 15·7.

(3) Higher grades of clerks in the offices of the Heads of Departments and others in the City and in the mufassal.

(a) A Class Offices.

(i) Managers and Superintendents (5 posts).	300—10—350, 6-year scale, average Rs. $337\frac{1}{2}$.	250—15/2—280—20/2—300, 7-year scale, average Rs. $285\frac{5}{8}$. Reduction in existing cost 15·3 per cent.
(ii) Managers, Superintendents and Senior Assistants (14).	200—10—250, 6-year scale, average Rs. $237\frac{1}{2}$.	175—15/2—220, 7-year scale, average Rs. $207\frac{1}{4}$. Reduction 12·7 per cent.
(iii) Superintendents (34).	125—5—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. $158\frac{1}{3}$.	100—10/2—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. $132\frac{1}{2}$. Reduction 16·7 per cent.
(iv) Upper division clerks (231).	65—4—125, 16-year scale, average Rs. 100.	Probationers—45. Others 55—5/2—70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 15-year scale, average Rs. $81\frac{1}{4}$. Reduction 18·8 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(i) MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—*cont.*

(3) Higher grades of clerks in the offices of the Heads of Departments and others in the City and in the mufassal—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
	(*a*) **A Class Offices**—*cont.*	
(v) Lower division clerks (337).	40—40—2½—65—3/2—80, 22-year scale, average Rs. 66.	37—3/2—70, 23-year scale, average Rs. 56·8. Reduction in existing cost 14 per cent.
(vi) Lower and upper division clerks. (There are a few posts in these offices on the scales applicable to B and C class offices.)	40—40—1½—55—1—65.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55 with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6½.
	65—4—85.	55—5/2—70 with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6½.
	(*b*) **B and C Class Offices.**	
(i) Posts on Rs. 200—10—250 (10).	200—10—250, 6-year scale, average Rs. 237½.	175—15/2—220, 7-year scale, average Rs. 207¼. Reduction 12·7 per cent.
(ii) Posts on Rs. 125—5—175 (19).	125—5—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 158⅓.	100—10/2—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 132½. Reduction 16·7 per cent.

(iii) Posts on Rs. 125—5—150 (25).	125—5—150, 6-year scale, average Rs. $143\frac{3}{4}$.	100—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125, 7-year scale, average Rs. $117\frac{11}{12}$. Reduction 17·9 per cent.
(iv) Posts on Rs. 80—4—120 in the mufassal and Rs. 85—4—125 in the City.	135 *on* 80—4—120, 11-year scale, average Rs. $106\frac{2}{3}$.	70—5/2—85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $89\frac{1}{2}$. Reduction 16·2 per cent.
	50 on 85—4—125, 11-year scale, average Rs $111\frac{2}{3}$.	70—5/2—85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $89\frac{1}{2}$ *plus* Madras house allowance. Reduction 6·4 per cent (based on the maximum Madras house allowance of Rs. 15).
[For posts on Rs. 40—65 and 65—80, see page 21.]		

(c) **Miscellaneous Posts.**

Survey Department—		
(i) Publication Manager (1).	200	175 Reduction 12·5 per cent.
General Administration—		
(ii) Monigar, Amini Divi Islands (1).	100—5—125, 6-year scale, average Rs. $118\frac{3}{4}$.	85—5/2—90—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—105, 7-year scale, average Rs. $99\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 16·3 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(i) MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—*cont.*

(3) Higher grades of clerks in the offices of the Heads of Departments and others in the City and in the mufassal—*cont.*

(c) **Miscellaneous Posts**—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
General Administration—cont.		
(iii) Manager, Office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards (1).	150—5—200—10—250, 16-year scale, average Rs. 216⅔.	125—10/2—175—15/2—220, 17-year scale, average Rs. 177¼. Reduction 18·2 per cent.
Police Department—		
(iv) Managers of District Police Offices, Kallar Reclamation office and of the Finger-Print Bureau and Crime Branch (32).	125—7½—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 175.	100—15/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 148¾. Reduction 15 per cent.
(v) Cashkeeper, office of the Commissioner of Police.	100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 133⅓.	100—7½/2—115—10/2—125, 7-year scale, average Rs. 117 11/12. Reduction 11·6 per cent.
(vi) Clerks, C.I.D. (Temporary).	2 on 125.	2 on 100. Reduction 20 per cent.

Public Works and Labour Department—		
(vii) Manager, Criminal Tribes Settlement (1).	225	180 Reduction 20 per cent.
(viii) Manager, Criminal Tribes Settlement (1).	175	150 Reduction 14·3 per cent.
(ix) Manager, Criminal Tribes Settlement (1).	65—4—125, 16-year scale, average Rs. 100.	55—5/2—70—7½/2—100, 15-year scale, average Rs. 81¼. Reduction 18·8 per cent.
Irrigation Department—		
(x) Stock-verifiers, Cauvery-Mettur Project (2).	100—5—150—10—200, 16-year scale, average Rs. 158⅓.	85—10/2—145—15/2—175, 17-year scale, average Rs. 134½. Reduction 15·1 per cent.
(xi) Manager, Cauvery-Mettur Project (1).	150—5—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 183⅓.	125—10/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 157½. Reduction 14·1 per cent.
Education Department—		
(xii) Superintendent, office of the Director of Public Instruction (1).	150—10—350, 21-year scale, average Rs. 250.	125—15/2—200—20/2—300, 21-year scale, average Rs. 209 $\frac{7}{12}$. Reduction 16·6 per cent.
(xiii) Head clerk, office of the Registrar of Books (1).	100	85

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(i) Madras Ministerial Service—*cont.*

(3) Higher grades of clerks in the offices of Heads of Departments and others in the City and in the mufassal—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
	(c) Miscellaneous Posts—*cont.*	
	Education Department—cont.	
(xiv) Personal Assistant to the Curator, Museum (1).	125—5—175—$7\frac{1}{2}$—250, 21-year scale, average Rs. $187\frac{1}{2}$.	100—10/2—200, 21-year scale, average Rs. $148\frac{1}{3}$.
(xv) Sub-Librarian, Connemara Library (1).	70—70—10—150—5—175, average Rs. 133.	50 during probation, 60—10/2—120—15/2—150 thereafter, average Rs. $109\frac{1}{2}$.
Public Health Department—		
(xvi) Manager, office of the Sanitary Engineer (1).	180—10—240, 7-year scale, average Rs. 224.	150—15/2—180—20/2—200, 7-year scale, average Rs. $185\frac{5}{6}$. Reduction 17·1 per cent.

Public Works Department—		
(xvii) Managers, Superintending Engineers' offices (7 posts).	180—10—240, 7-year scale, average Rs. 224.	150—15/2—180—20/2—200, 7-year scale, average Rs. 185$\frac{5}{8}$. Reduction 17·1 per cent.
Agricultural Department—		
(xviii) Manager, office of the Director of Agriculture (1).	150—5—200—10—250, 16-year scale, average Rs. 208$\frac{1}{3}$.	125—10/2—175—15/2—220, 17-year scale, average Rs. 177$\frac{1}{4}$.
Industries Department—		
(xix) Commercial Accountant (1).	150—5—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 183$\frac{1}{3}$.	125—10/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 157$\frac{1}{2}$. Reduction 14·1 per cent.
Jail Department—		
(xx) Clerks, Central Jails (2).	60—4—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 86$\frac{2}{3}$.	55—5/2—70—7$\frac{1}{2}$/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 74$\frac{1}{2}$. Reduction 14·1 per cent.
Forest Department—		
(xxi) Head Clerks in certain District Forest offices (7).	70—4—90, average Rs. 85.	65—5/2—80, 7-year scale, average Rs. 75$\frac{3}{4}$.
Ports and Pilotage—		
(xxii) Shipping clerks (7).	30—1—45, average Rs. 38$\frac{3}{4}$.	28—2/2—40, average Rs. 35$\frac{2}{3}$.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(i) MADRAS MINISTERIAL SERVICE—*cont.*

(4) Lower grades of clerks in the mufassal and **B** and **C** class offices in the City and typists in those offices.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
Lower division—		
Mufassal	Rs. 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$ with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0 per mensem for men in Madras City. Reduction in existing cost 10·6 per cent for mufassal clerks, 6·7 per cent for City clerks.
Madras City	Rs. 40—40—$1\frac{1}{2}$—55—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{1}{12}$.	
Upper division—		
Mufassal	Rs. 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. 75.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{3}{4}$ with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0 per mensem for men in Madras City. Reduction in existing cost 12·3 per cent for mufassal clerks, 9·7 per cent for City clerks.
Madras City	Rs. 65—4—85, 6-year scale, average Rs. 80.	

(ii) Madras Survey Subordinate Service.

Class I.		
1. Sub-Assistant Directors of Survey (13).	175—10—275, 11-year scale, average Rs. $236\frac{1}{9}$.	150—10/2—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 180. Reduction 23·8 per cent.
2. Head Surveyors in Survey Parties and in the Taluk office at Madras (12)—	75—5—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $105\frac{5}{9}$.	65—5/2—70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 86. Reduction 18·5 per cent.
3. Deputy Surveyors, Survey Parties (90).	35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{2}{9}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{9}$. Reduction 10·6 per cent.
4. Field Surveyors—I and II grades—(120 in I grade and 180 in II grade).	First grade 30. Second grade $22\frac{1}{2}$.	First grade 28. Second grade 21. Reduction 6·7 per cent.
Class II.		
5. Head Draughtsman—Central Survey office (1).	200	150
6. Senior Draughtsmen, Central Survey office (3).	75—$7\frac{1}{2}$—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 125.	65—10/2—95—15/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 104. Reduction 16·8 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(ii) Madras Survey Subordinate Service—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
Class II—*cont.*		
7. Junior Draughtsmen, Central Survey office (34).	35—1—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. 45.	28—2/2—42—1/2—45, 21-year scale, average Rs. 36·2 *plus* Presidency allowance of Rs. 2½. Reduction 14 per cent.
8. Head Draughtsmen, Survey Parties (2).	70—3—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 90.	60—5/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 76¼. Reduction 15·3 per cent.
9. Junior Draughtsmen, Survey Parties (106).	30—1—50, 21-year scale, average Rs. 40.	28—2/2—42—1/2—45, 21-year scale, average Rs. 36·2. Reduction 9·5 per cent.
Class III.		
10. Head Computer, Central Survey office (1).	200—10—250 (for graduates), 6-year scale, average Rs. 237½.	150—15/2—180—20/2—200 (for graduates), 7-year scale, average Rs. 185⅚. Reduction 21·7 per cent.
	200 (for non-graduates)	150 (for non-graduates)

11. Senior Computers, Central Survey office (2).	75—7½—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 125.	65—10/2—95—15/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 104. Reduction 16·8 per cent.
12. Junior Computers, Central Survey office (11).	35—1—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. 45.	28—2/2—42—1/2—45, 21-year scale, average Rs. 36·2 *plus* Presidency allowance of Rs. 2⅓. Reduction 14 per cent.
13. Head Computers, Survey Parties (2).	60	55 Reduction 8·3 per cent.
14. Junior Computers, Survey Parties (106).	30—1—50, 21-year scale, average Rs. 40.	28—2/2—42—1/2—45, 21-year scale, average Rs. 36·2. Reduction 9·5 per cent.
CLASS IV.		
15. Mechanic (1) ..	75—5—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 105 5/9.	65—5/2—70—7½/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 86. Reduction 18·5 per cent.
CLASS V.		
16. (i) Head photographers, Central Survey office (2).	100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 130 5/9.	85—7½/2—115—10/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 109. Reduction 16·5 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(ii) MADRAS SURVEY SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*		
	RS.	RS.
CLASS V—*cont.*		
(ii) Senior photographers (3).	65—3—95, 11-year scale, average Rs. $83\frac{1}{3}$.	60—4/2—80, 11-year scale, average Rs. 72. Reduction 13·6 per cent.
(iii) Photographers, first grade (4).	50—1—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $55\frac{5}{6}$.	45—2/2—55, 11-year scale, average Rs. 51. Reduction 8·5 per cent.
(iv) Photographers, second grade (5).	30	28 Reduction 6·7 per cent.
(v) Photographers, third grade (37).	15—1—25, 11-year scale, average Rs. $21\frac{1}{9}$.	15—2/2—23—1/2—24, 11-year scale, average Rs. $20\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction 3·4 per cent.
CLASS VI.		
17. Plate correctors (15).	35—1—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. 45.	30—2/2—50, 21-year scale, average Rs. $39\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 11·8 per cent.

CLASS VII.		
18. Compositors—		
Head compositor (1).	40—1—55, 16-year scale, average Rs. 48⅓.	35—2/2—49—1/2—50, 17-year scale, average Rs. 43. Reduction 11 per cent.
Compositors (8) ..	23—23—23—1—35, 15-year scale, average Rs. 30.	22—2/2—30—1/2—33, 15-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{9}$. Reduction 6·3 per cent.
19. Miscellaneous posts—		
(a) Deputy surveyors (25) and town surveyors (65).	35—35—2—65—1½—80, 27-year scale, average Rs. 54½.	30—3/2—66—4/2—70, 27-year scale, average Rs. $46\frac{8}{9}$. Reduction 13·9 per cent.
(b) Draughtsmen (27).	35—35—1¼—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$. Reduction 10·6 per cent.
(c) Head surveyor (1).	75—5—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $105\frac{5}{9}$.	65—5/2—70—7½/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 86. Reduction 18·5 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay
	(ii) Madras Survey Subordinate Service—*cont.*	
Class VII—*cont.*		RS
19. Miscellaneous posts —*cont.*		
(*d*) Deputy surveyors (5).	40—41—2—65—1$\frac{1}{2}$—80, 24-year scale, average Rs. 58$\frac{2}{3}$.	30—3/2—66—4/2—70, 21-year scale, average Rs. 46$\frac{8}{9}$ (with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6$\frac{1}{2}$). Reduction 8·9 per cent.
(*e*) Draughtsman (1).	40—40—1$\frac{1}{2}$—55—1—65, 22-year scale, average Rs. 52$\frac{1}{12}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. 42$\frac{1}{12}$ (with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6$\frac{1}{2}$).
	(iii) Madras Jail Subordinate Service.	
Class I.		
1. Jailers (30).	200—15—350, 11-year scale, average Rs. 291$\frac{2}{3}$.	175—25/2—300, 11-year scale, average Rs. 250. Reduction 14·3 per cent.
Class II.		
2. Deputy Jailers (20).	75—5—150, 16-year scale, average Rs. 116$\frac{2}{3}$.	70—7$\frac{1}{2}$/2—130, 17-year scale, average Rs. 102. Reduction [illegible] per cent.

CLASS III.		
3. Reserve Deputy Jailers (7).	60 during first year. 70 from second year onwards.	55 during first year. 65 from second year onwards.
CLASS IV.		
Jailers in Sub-Jails.	1 on 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. $73\frac{1}{3}$.	55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $64\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 11·8 per cent.
	5 on 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{2}{9}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{9}$. Reduction 10·6 per cent.
	4 on 20—1—35, 16-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{3}$.	19—2/2—25—1/2—30, 17-year scale, average Rs. $24\frac{8}{9}$. Reduction 11·5 per cent.
	1 on 20—1/2—25, 11-year scale, average Rs. 23.	19—1/2—24, 11-year scale, average Rs. 22.
CLASSES V AND VI.		
Chief European Warders and European Warders.	No revised scale of pay is proposed as the posts have been abolished.	

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(iii) Madras Jail Subordinate Service—*cont.*	
	RS.	RS.
CLASS VII.		
5. Gatekeepers (14) ..	40—2—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{2}{9}$.	35—4/2—55, 11-year scale, average Rs. 47. Reduction 10 per cent.
CLASS VIII.		
6. Chief and Head Reserve Warders (31).	*Selection grade.* 15 on 40—2—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{2}{9}$.	*First grade.* 15 on 35—4/2—55, 11-year scale, average Rs. 47.
	Ordinary grade. 16 on 30—1—40, 11-year scale, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{9}$.	*Second grade.* 16 on 28—2/2—32—1/2—35, 11-year scale, average Rs. $32\frac{1}{5}$.
CLASS IX.		
7. Warders (1,126).	*Selection grade*— (10 per cent of sanctioned strength.) Pay in mufassal: RS. 25—1—30, 6-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{8}$. Pay in Madras City: RS. 26—1—31, 6-year scale, average Rs. $29\frac{1}{8}$.	*First grade*— (For 10 per cent of the sanctioned strength.)

			24—2/2—26—1/2—23, 7-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{20}{45}$.
			Reduction 6·1 per cent.
			City— Same as for mufassal men with a Presidency allowance of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem each.
			Reduction 5·6 per cent.
Ordinary grade—			*Second grade*—
1 to 5 years' service.	17	18	While undergoing probation (first year). 16
6 to 10 years' service.	18	19	Next 4 years .. $16\frac{1}{2}$
			,, 5 ,, .. $17\frac{1}{2}$
11 to 17 years' service.	20	21	,, 7 ,, .. $19\frac{1}{2}$
After 17 years' service.	22	23	From the 18th year onwards. $21\frac{1}{2}$*
Average per post.	19·6	20·6	Average per post .. 19·1

* This pay not being allowed unless and until the warders' conduct and work have been classed specifically as good.

Men in Madras City to draw the same rate of pay as in the mufassal with a Presidency allowance of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ each per mensem in addition.

Reduction 2·9 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(iii) MADRAS JAIL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*	
	RS.	RS.
CLASS IX—*cont.*	*Warders in Sub-Jails*—	
	12—1/3—13—1/3—14—1/4—15—1/4—16—1/5—17—1/6—18 (same as for peons in the mufassal), average Rs. 15·4.	12—1/4—13—1/4—14—1/5—15—1/6—16—1/6—17 (same as for peons), average Rs. 14·7. Reduction 4·5 per cent.
CLASS X.		
8. Matrons.	1 Superintendent on 75—5—150, 16-year scale, average Rs. $116\frac{2}{3}$.	70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—130, 17-year scale, average Rs. 102. Reduction 12·6 per cent.
	1 Assistant superintendent on 35—1—40, 6-year scale, average Rs. $38\frac{1}{3}$.	32—1/2—35, 7-year scale, average Rs. 34. Reduction 11·3 per cent.
CLASS XI.		
9. Female warders.	*Selection grade.* 25—1—30, 6-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{3}$.	*First grade.* 24—2/2—26—1/2—28, 7-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{29}{45}$.

	Ordinary grade. 17 to 22, average Rs. 19·6.	*Second grade.* 16 to $21\frac{1}{2}$, average Rs. 19·1. (as in the case of male warders).
CLASS XII.		
10. Teachers and Instructors—		
Central, District and Special Jails—		
(1) Oriya teacher.	1 on 50—2—70, 11-year scale, average Rs. $63\frac{1}{3}$.	40—3/2—55—2/2—65, 21-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{1}{12}$. Reduction 15·9 per cent.
(2) Teachers ..	4 on 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	4 on 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$.
(3) Teachers ..	9 on 25—1—50, 26-year scale, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{9}$.	9 on 23—2/2—45, 23-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{4}{15}$.
(4) Teacher ..	1 on 20—1—30, 11-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{2}{3}$.	1 on 19—2/2—23—1/2—28, 15-year scale, average Rs. 24.
(5) Teachers ..	20 on 35—1—50, 16-year scale, average Rs. $43\frac{3}{4}$.	20 on 28—2/2—50, 23-year scale, average Rs. $38\frac{4}{15}$. Reduction 12·6 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(iii) Madras Jail Subordinate Service—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
Class XII—*cont.*		
10. Teachers and Instructors—*cont.*		
Central, District and Special Jails—*cont.*		
(6) Teachers ..	4 on 25—1—40, 16-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{3}{4}$.	3 on 24—2/2—28—$\frac{1}{2}$—33, 15-year scale, average Rs. 29. Reduction 14·1 per cent. 1 in the Tanjore Borstal school on 19—2/2—23—1/2—28, 15-year scale, average Rs. 24.
(7) Weaving Masters (3).	35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. $44\frac{1}{6}$.	30—3/2—45, 11-year scale, average Rs. 39. Reduction 11·7 per cent.
(8) Weaving Master (1).	30—1—35, 6-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$.	28—2/2—32—1/2—33, average Rs. $31\frac{2}{9}$.
(9) Band-masters (2).	75—1—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. $81\frac{1}{6}$.	65—2/2—75, 11-year scale, average Rs. 71.

(10) Master Tailor.	1 on 25.	28—2/2—32—1/2—33, average Rs. $31\frac{7}{12}$. (for items 10 and 11)
(11) Tailoring Instructor.	1 on 30—1—35, average Rs. $33\frac{3}{4}$.	
(12) Agricultural Instructors.	2 on 45—3—75, 11-year scale, average Rs. $63\frac{1}{3}$.	No revised scale is proposed as the scale relates to the Agricultural Lower Subordinates and as recruitment to that cadre has been stopped. If Upper Subordinates are appointed in future to the posts, they will draw the pay fixed for them in the Agricultural department, viz., Rs. 75—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—105.
(13) Carpentry Instructor (1).	75—5—100, 6-year scale, average Rs. $91\frac{2}{3}$.	65—5/2—70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—85, 7-year scale, average Rs. $77\frac{8}{9}$. Reduction 15 per cent.
(14) Carpenters and carpenter foremen (6).	45—$2\frac{1}{2}$—60, 7-year scale, average Rs. $54\frac{5}{6}$.	35—5/2—55, 9-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction 13·5 per cent.
(15) Carpenter foreman (1).	46.	35—5/2—55, average Rs. $47\frac{4}{9}$.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(iii) MADRAS JAIL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*		
CLASS XII—*cont.*	RS.	RS.
10. Teachers and Instructors—*cont.*		
(16) Blacksmith foreman (1).	45—$2\frac{1}{2}$—60, 7-year scale, average Rs. $54\frac{1}{6}$.	35—5/2—55, 9-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{4}{9}$.
(17) Mason instructors (2).	40	35—5/2—55, 9-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{4}{9}$.
Certified Schools—		
(18) Headmaster (1).	75—5—100—10—150; 150—10—250, average Rs. 143·4.	II grade .. 70—10/2—130, I ,, .. 140—15/2—200. Combined average Rs. 119·2. Reduction 16·9 per cent.
(19) Teachers and instructors (18).	35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$. Reduction 10·6 per cent.
(20) Teachers and instructors (5).	25—1—50, 26-year scale, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{9}$.	23—2/2—45, 23-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{4}{15}$. Reduction 7·8 per cent.

(21) Teacher and instructor (1).	35—1½—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. 44$\frac{1}{6}$.	2 on 30—3/2—45, 11-year scale, average Rs. 39. Reduction 7·1 per cent.
Teacher and instructor (1).	40	
(22) Instructors (5).	25—1—40, 16-year scale, average Rs. 33¾.	19—2/2—23—1/2—28, average Rs. 24.
(23) Bandmaster (1).	75—1—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 81$\frac{1}{9}$.	65—2/2—75, average Rs. 71.
(24) Teacher (temporary 1) and tailoring instructor (1).	35	30
(25) Tamil teacher (temporary 1).	25	23
(26) Agricultural instructor.	1 on 45—3—75	No revised scale is proposed—see remarks against item (12).

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(iii) Madras Jail Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
CLASS XII—*cont.*		
11. *Miscellaneous posts*—		
(*a*) Sub-Assistant Surgeons (28).	Ordinary grade 85 per cent on 75—5—175, Selection grade 15 per cent on Rs. 200. Combined average Rs. 136·3.	65—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—110—10/2—170, 25-year scale, average Rs. $111\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 18 per cent.
(*b*) Compounders (13).	1 on 33 (8 years)—34—1/2—35—5/5—40, 16-year scale, average Rs. 36. 1 on 50 10 on 30—1/2—35—5/5—40, 16-year scale, average Rs. $35\frac{4}{5}$. 1 on 30.	28—1/2—40, 25-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$ with a Presidency allowance of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ for men in the City.
(*c*) Nursing orderlies (7).	15—1—20, average Rs. $18\frac{1}{3}$.	12—17 (as for peons), average Rs. 14·7 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ for men in the City.
(*d*) Binding maistri (1).	25—1—30, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{3}$.	24—2/2—26—1/2—28, average Rs. $26\frac{26}{45}$.

(IV) MADRAS LOCAL FUND AUDIT SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Inspectors	*First grade.* 15 posts on 150—15—240—20—400, 15-year scale, average Rs. 352. [*Note.*—The earlier portion of this time-scale is ineffective as Inspectors in the second grade are promoted to the first grade when they draw about Rs. 240. The effective scale is Rs. 240—20—400 and average cost is calculated on this basis.] *Second grade.* 10 posts on 150—15—240, 7-year scale, average Rs. 216. Combined average Rs. $297\frac{3}{5}$.	*Single scale.* 125—15/2—200—25/2—300, 19-year scale, average Rs. $215\frac{5}{12}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 27·6.

(V) MADRAS MEDICAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

1. Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Men and Women)—	*Ordinary grade.* 85 per cent on Rs. 75—5—175, 21-year scale, average Rs. 125. *Selection grade.* 15 per cent on Rs. 200. Combined average Rs. 136·3.	A single scale of Rs. 65—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—110—10/2—170, 25-year scale, average Rs. $111\frac{3}{5}$. Reduction in existing cost 18 per cent.
2. Lady Apothecaries ..	The Civil Apothecaries' course has since been abolished and lady apothecaries, as such, will not be recruited in future. The question of fixing new scales of pay for these officers does not arise.	

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(v) Madras Medical Subordinate Service—*cont.*	
3. Matrons, Assistant Matrons, Ward Sisters and Nurses—		
(*a*) Matrons, first grade.	2 on Rs. 300—20—400, 6-year scale, average Rs. $366\frac{2}{3}$.	(*i*) *If recruited in Great Britain.* Rs. 300—40/2—380—20/2—400, 7-year scale, average Rs. $364\frac{4}{5}$. Reduction ·6 per cent. (*ii*) *If recruited locally.* Rs. 250—25/2—325, 7-year scale, average Rs. $298\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 18·7 per cent.
(*b*) Matrons, second grade, and Assistant Matrons, first grade.	3 on Rs. 200—20—300, 6-year scale, average Rs. $266\frac{2}{3}$.	(*a*) 1 on Rs. 200—40/2—280—20/2—300 if held by a matron recruited in Great Britain. 7-year scale, average Rs. $264\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction ·8 per cent *or* on Rs. 175—25/2—250, 7-year scale, average Rs. $223\frac{1}{3}$ if recruited locally. Reduction 16·2 per cent. (*b*) 2 on Rs. 175—25/2—250, 7-year scale, average Rs. $223\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 16·2 per cent.

(*c*) Matrons, third grade, and Assistant Matrons, second grade.	9 on Rs. 175—10—225, 6-year scale, average Rs. 208$\frac{1}{3}$.	Rs. 150—15/2—195, 7-year scale, average Rs. 179. Reduction 14·1 per cent.
(*d*) Ward Sisters ..	21 on Rs. 150—5—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 180$\frac{5}{9}$.	6 on Rs. 150—10/2—200 if held by officers trained and recruited in Great Britain. 11-year scale, average Rs. 180. Reduction ·3 per cent. (Otherwise, the lower scale mentioned below will apply.) 15 on Rs. 125—10/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 155. Reduction 14·2 per cent.
(*e*) Nurses	Rs. 75—2$\frac{1}{2}$—125, 21-year scale, average Rs. 100.	Rs. 65—5/2—120, 23-year scale, average Rs. 90$\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 9·3 per cent.
(*f*) Senior Staff Nurses (5).	Rs. 100—5—125, 6-year scale, average Rs. 116$\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 85—5/2—120, 15-year scale, average Rs. 104$\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction 10·5 per cent.
(*g*) Nurses on Rs. 60—2$\frac{1}{2}$—90.	Rs. 60—2$\frac{1}{2}$—90, 13-year scale, average Rs. 77$\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 55—3/2—70—5/2—75, 13-year scale, average Rs. 66$\frac{2}{9}$. Reduction 14·5 per cent.
(*h*) Nurses on Rs. 40—5/2—75.	Rs. 40—5/2—75, 15-year scale, average Rs. 59$\frac{4}{9}$.	Rs. 35—5/2—65, 13-year scale, average Rs. 52$\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 12·1 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.		Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(v) MADRAS MEDICAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*			
3. Matrons, Assistant Matrons, Ward Sisters and Nurses—*cont.*			
(*i*) Nurse-house keepers.	1	Rs. 100—5—125, 6-year scale, average Rs. $116\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 85—5/2—105, 9-year scale, average Rs. $97\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction 16·4 per cent.
	1	Rs. 70—2—100, 16-year scale, average Rs. $86\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 60—3/2—81—4/2—85, 17-year scale, average Rs. $73\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 15·5 per cent.
	1	Rs. 40	Rs. 35 Reduction 12·5 per cent.
(*j*) Nuns (6) ..	..	Rs. 75	Rs. 70 Reduction 6·7 per cent.
4. Midwives (164)—		Rs. 30—2—50 (Examination bar)—2—70, 21-year scale, average Rs. 50.	Rs. 30—3/2—45 (Examination bar)—2/2—55. 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{9}$. Reduction 15·6 per cent.
5. Compounders—		15 per cent *selection grade* on Rs. 50. 85 per cent *ordinary grade*— *Mufassal*— Rs. 30—1/2—35—5/5—40, average Rs. $35\frac{4}{5}$. *Madras City*— Rs. 33—1/8—34—1/2—35—5/5—40, average Rs. 36.	Rs. 28—1/2—40, 25-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$ with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem for men in Madras City. Reduction 11·4 per cent.

6. Non-medical Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers—

Lecturers (5) ..	Rs. 125—5—175—7½—250, 21-year scale with a selection grade for 5 per cent on Rs. 250—10—300, 6-year scale. Combined average Rs. 192.	Rs. 100—10/2—200, 21-year scale, average Rs. 148 8/9. Reduction 22·4 per cent.
Assistant Lecturers (2).	First grade 25 per cent on Rs. 150—10—250, 11-year scale. Second grade 75 per cent on Rs. 75—5—100—10—150, 11-year scale. Combined average Rs. 143·4.	First grade 20 per cent on Rs. 140—15/2—200, 9-year scale. Second grade 80 per cent on Rs. 70—10/2—130, 13-year scale. Combined average Rs. 119·2. Reduction 16·9 per cent.

7. Miscellaneous posts—

(1) Non-medical Laboratory Assistants.	1 Rs. 80—5—150—10—250, 25-year scale, average Rs. 157 4/9.	Rs. 70—10/2—170—15/2—200, 25-year scale, average Rs. 127 7/9. Reduction 18·8 per cent.
	1 Rs. 70—5—100—10—150, 12-year scale, average Rs. 118.	Rs. 60—10/2—110—15/2—125, 13-year scale, average Rs. 97 5/9. Reduction 17·4 per cent.
(2) Third Assistant to the Chemical Examiner.	Rs. 75—5—100—10—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 120 5/6.	Rs. 70—10/2—130, 13-year scale, average Rs. 104 4/5.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(v) MADRAS MEDICAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*	
7. Miscellaneous posts—*cont.*		
(3) Chemical and Bacterio-logical Junior Assistants, King Institute, Guindy (2 posts).	Rs. 100—100—10—200, 12-year scale, average Rs. 160.	Rs. 85—15/2—175, 13-year scale, average Rs. 137. Reduction 14·4 per cent.
(4) Senior Assistant, Vaccine section.	Rs. 150—10—250, 11-year scale, average Rs. $211\frac{1}{9}$	Rs. 125—15/2—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 170. Reduction 19·4 per cent.
(5) Junior Assistants, Vaccine section (2 posts).	Rs. 80—5—150, 15-year scale, average Rs. $119\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125, 15-year scale, average Rs. $100\frac{5}{9}$. Reduction 16 per cent.
(6) Sample-takers (4 posts).	Rs. 50—5—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $80\frac{5}{9}$	Rs. 45—8/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 69. Reduction 14·3 per cent.
(7) Demonstrators.	1 on Rs. 250	1 on Rs. 200 Reduction 20 per cent.
	6 on Rs. 100	6 on Rs. 100
	3 on Rs. 75	3 on Rs. 75
	4 on Rs. 65	4 on Rs. 55
	2 on Rs. 50	2 on Rs. 45

(8) X-ray assistant and electrical treatment assistant, X-ray Institute, Madras.	Rs. 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. 75.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{5}{8}$. Reduction $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
(9) X-ray assistant in the Headquarters Hospital, Vizagapatam.	Rs. 35—60, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$. Reduction 10·6 per cent.
(10) Photographer, X-ray Institute, Madras.	Rs. 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. 75.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{5}{8}$.
(11) Assistant photographer, X-ray Institute, Madras.	Rs. 40—65	Rs. 30—3/2—42—2/2—50, 17-year scale, average Rs. 41, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0 per mensem for men in Madras City.
(12) Dark-room assistant and photographer in the Rayapuram Hospital.	Rs. 40—65	
(13) X-ray assistant and photographer, Headquarters Hospitals, Madura and Vizagapatam.	Rs. 35—60	
(14) Dark-room assistant, Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund.	Rs. 35—60	

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(v) Madras Medical Subordinate Service—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
7. Miscellaneous posts—*cont.*		
(15) Photographer, King Institute, Guindy.	Rs. 75—5—100, 6-year scale, average Rs. $91\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{1}{4}$. Reduction 27·2 per cent.
(16) Theatre assistants—		
Mufassal	Rs. 30—1/2—35, average Rs. 33.	Rs. 28—1/2—32, 9-year scale, average Rs. $30\frac{1}{2}$, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem for men in Madras City. (for Mufassal and Madras)
Madras	Rs. 35—1/2—40, average Rs. 38.	
(17) Nursing orderlies (fully qualified)—		
First grade—		
Madras (21) ..	Rs. 25—1/2—30	Rs. 19-1/2-24 (for Madras and Mufassal). With a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for men in Madras City. (for first and second grade)
Mufassal (104) ..	Rs. 20—1/2—25	
Second grade—		
Madras (37) ..	Rs. 20—1/2—25	Rs. 15-1/2-19 (for Madras and Mufassal)
Mufassal (64) ..	Rs. 15—1/2—20	
(18) Nursing orderlies (unqualified) (811 posts).	Rs. 15—20 or 12—18. (Same pay as for peons.)	Rs. 12—17. (Same pay as for peons, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for men in Madras City.)

(19) Technicians ..	3 on Rs. 40-40-1$\frac{1}{2}$-55-1-65, 22-year scale, average Rs. 52$\frac{1}{12}$. 4 on Rs. 35-35-1$\frac{1}{2}$-50-1-60, 22-year scale, average Rs. 47$\frac{1}{12}$.	7 on Rs. 30—3/2—57, 19-year scale, average Rs. 43$\frac{4}{5}$, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6-8-0 for men in the City.
(20) Laboratory attendant, King Institute, Guindy.	Rs. 35—60, average Rs. 47$\frac{1}{12}$.	Rs. 28—3/2—37—4/2—45, 11-year scale, average Rs. 39.
(21) Laboratory attendants, first grade.	Rs. 30—2—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. 43$\frac{1}{3}$.	
(22) Laboratory attendants, second grade, in Medical Colleges and Schools and King Institute, Guindy.	Rs. 23—23—23—1—35 Rs. 20—1—35 Rs. 20—1—34	Rs. 19—2/2—25—1/2—30, 17-year scale, average Rs. 24$\frac{13}{15}$, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem for men in the Madras City.
(23) One attender in the King Institute, Guindy.	Rs. 20—1—30	
(24) Overseer	1 on Rs. 100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 130$\frac{5}{9}$.	1 on Rs. 85—8/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 109. Reduction 16·5 per cent.
(25) Assistant overseers.	4 on Rs. 35—35-1$\frac{1}{2}$-50-1-60, average Rs. 47$\frac{1}{12}$.	4 on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, average Rs. 42$\frac{1}{12}$.
(26) Storekeeper ...	Rs. 50—5—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 80$\frac{5}{9}$.	Rs. 45—8/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 69.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(v) MADRAS MEDICAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*	
7. *Miscellaneous posts*—cont.		
	RS.	RS.
(27) Laboratory Assistants.	80—5—150—10—250, 25-year scale, average Rs. $155\frac{2}{9}$.	70—10/2—170—15/2—200, 25-year scale, average Rs. $127\frac{7}{9}$.
(28) Mechanic, King Institute.	120—5—150, 7-year scale, average Rs. $139\frac{2}{3}$.	100—5/2—105—10/2—125, 7-year scale, average Rs. $116\frac{1}{9}$.
(29) Gymnastic instructors.	1 on 50 2 on 35—60 1 on 25—1—50 25	1 on 45 2 on 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 1 on 23—2/2—45 23
(30) Artists	2 on 85—4—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $109\frac{4}{9}$. 2 on 40—65, average Rs. $52\frac{1}{12}$.	2 on 75—5/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 90. 2 on 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$, with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6-8-0.
(31) Draftsmen ..	1 on 65—4—85 1 on 40—65	1 on 55—5/2—70 1 on 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 } with a Presidency allowance of Rupees 6-8-0.

(32) Mechanics and Assistant Mechanics.	125—5—150, average Rs. $141\frac{1}{3}$. 1 on 60—3—75, average Rs. 70. 3 on 35—1—45 1 on 25—1—30 45—2—65	100—5/2—105—10/2—125, average Rs. $116\frac{1}{3}$ 1 on 55—5/2—70, average Rs. $65\frac{3}{4}$. 3 on 32—2/2—40 1 on 24—2/2—28 40—4/2—60
(33) Chargeman ..	1 on 100—5—150, average Rs. $130\frac{5}{9}$.	1 on 85—8/2—125, average Rs. 109.
(34) Electricians ..	1 on 70—$2\frac{1}{2}$—100, average Rs. $87\frac{2}{3}$. 60 1 on 40	1 on 60—4/2—80—5/2—85, average Rs. $84\frac{4}{9}$. 55 1 on 35
(35) Electrician mechanics in mufassal hospitals.	1 on 30—1—40 1 on 20—35	1 on 28—2/2—38 1 on 19—2/2—25—1/2—30
(36) Engine-drivers ..	2 on 45—2—65 1 on 35—2—55 5 on 35—1—45	2 on 40—4/2—60 1 on 30—4/2—50 5 on 32—2/2—40
(37) Sergeant, General Hospital.	75	70
(38) Work mistress ..	60—4—80—5—90, average Rs. $79\frac{1}{3}$.	55—5/2—75, average Rs. $67\frac{1}{9}$.
(39) Weaving masters.	1 on 40—2—50, 1 on 25—35.	1 on 37—2/2—39—3/2—45, 1 on 24—2/2—32.
(40) Head Overseer ..	100—5—150, average Rs. $130\frac{5}{9}$.	85—8/2—125, average Rs. 109.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(v) MADRAS MEDICAL SUBORDINAEE SERVICE—*cont.*		
	RS.	RS.
7. *Miscellaneous posts*—cont.		
(41) Deputy Overseer.	80—4—100, average Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$.	75—5/2—85, average Rs. $79\frac{2}{3}$.
(42) Pharmacist, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	50—5—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $80\frac{5}{9}$.	50—8/2—90, 11-year scale, average Rs. 74.
(43) Totis	10, 12, 14 and 15	10, 12, 14 and 15
(44) Weighmen ..	12—18	12—17
(vi) MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH SUBORDINATE SERVICE.		
1. Second-class Health Officers.	40 on 100—10—300, 21-year scale, average Rs. 200.	40 on 85—15/2—190—20/2—250, 21-year scale, average Rs. $165\frac{5}{8}$. Reduction in the existing cost 17·2 per cent.
	6 on 100	6 on 85. Reduction in the existing cost 15 per cent.

2. Health Inspectors (285).	*Ordinary grade.* 90 per cent on 60—3—120, 21-year scale, average Rs. 90. *Selection grade.* 10 per cent on 125—5—140, 4-year scale, average Rs. 137. Combined average Rs. 94·8.	*A single scale of* 55—5/2—110, 23-year scale, average Rs. $80\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction in the existing cost 14 per cent.
3. Vaccinators (for Agency tracts).	*I. Vaccinators fully qualified.*	
	(a) First Class.	
	50—$1\frac{1}{2}$—65 11-year scale, average Rs. $59\frac{1}{8}$.	45—3/2—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. 54. Reduction in the existing cost 8·7 per cent.
	(b) Second Class.	
	40—1—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. $46\frac{1}{9}$.	35—2/2—45, 11-year scale, average Rs. 41. Reduction in the existing cost 11·1 per cent.
	(c) Probationers.	
	35	30

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(vi) MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
3. Vaccinators (for Agency tracts)—*cont.*		
II. Vaccinators not fully qualified.		
(*a*) First Grade.	23—1—30, 8-year scale, average Rs. $27\frac{1}{2}$.	22—2/2—24—1/2—28, 11-year scale, average Rs. $25\frac{3}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 7 per cent.
(*b*) Second Grade.	15—1—23, 8-year scale, average Rs. 20.	15—2/2—19—1/2—22, 11-year scale, average Rs. $19\frac{1}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 4 per cent.
(*c*) Probationers.	15	15
4. *Miscellaneous posts*—		
(i) Under Direction (office of the Director of Public Health)—		
(*a*) Draughtsman (1).	50—3—80, 11-year scale, average Rs. $68\frac{1}{3}$.	50—4/2—90, 21-year scale, average Rs. $69\frac{1}{3}$.

(*b*) Artist ..	50—2—80, 16-year scale, average Rs. 67.	45—3/2—60—5/2—70, 15-year scale, average Rs. $58\frac{8}{9}$.
(*ii*) Under Establishments—*Mufassal*—Temporary—		
(*c*) Reserve Sanitary Inspectors.	3 on 40 3 on 30	3 on 35 3 on 28
(iii) Under Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Engineers—		
(*d*) Superintendent, Experimental Filters, Guindy (1).	125—5—150—10—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. $170\frac{5}{6}$.	100—15/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 145. Reduction in the existing cost 15·1 per cent.
(*e*) Sanitary Investigators (5).	80—$7\frac{1}{2}$—125—130—10—250, 20-year scale, average Rs. $166\frac{8}{9}$.	70—10/2—110—15/2—200, 21-year scale, average Rs. $133\frac{5}{9}$. Reduction in the existing cost 20 per cent.
(*f*) Draughtsmen.	3 on 150—10—200, average Rs. $187\frac{1}{2}$. 2 on 110—6—140, average Rs. $132\frac{1}{2}$. 15 on 60—4—100, average Rs. $86\frac{2}{3}$.	3 on 120—10/2—150, average Rs. $141\frac{1}{2}$. 2 on 90—10/2—120, average Rs. $111\frac{1}{2}$. 15 on 50—4/2—90, average Rs. $69\frac{1}{3}$.
(*g*) Supervisor (1).	80—250, average Rs. $166\frac{8}{9}$.	70—10/2—110—15/2—200, average Rs. $133\frac{5}{9}$. Reduction in the existing cost 20 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(vi) MADRAS PUBLIC HEALTH SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
4. *Miscellaneous posts*—cont.		
(iii) Under Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Engineers—*cont.*		
(*h*) Tracers ..	2 on 33—33—33—1—50, average Rs. $41\frac{1}{2}$.	4 on 28—2/2—42—1/2—45, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{3}$ (with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for men in the City).
	2 on 30—30—30—1—50, average Rs. 40.	
(*i*) Boring mechanics (2).	40—$2\frac{1}{2}$—60, average Rs. $52\frac{2}{9}$.	35—5/2—55, average Rs. 47.
(*j*) Mechanic and filter operator (1).	70	60
(*k*) Mechanic (1) ..	45	40
(*l*) Twin cooks ..	1 on 25 1 on $22\frac{1}{2}$	1 on 23 1 on 21
(*m*) Fireman (1) ..	25	23
(iv) Under Town-Planning—		
(*n*) Town-Planning Assistant (1).	150—10—250, 11-year scale, average Rs. $211\frac{1}{9}$.	125—15/2—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 170.
(*o*) Draughtsmen ..	1 on 80—5—140, average Rs. 120. 1 on 50—3—80, average Rs. 68.	90—10/2—120, average Rs. $111\frac{1}{2}$. 50—4/2—90, average Rs. $69\frac{1}{3}$.

(*p*) Tracers (2) ..	33—1—45, average Rs. 40.	28—2/2—42—½—45, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{3}$ (with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 for men in the City).
(*q*) Temporary blue printman (1).	20	19
(*r*) Temporary Assistant to Public Analyst (1).	100—10—200, average Rs. $161\frac{1}{5}$.	85—15/2—175, average Rs. 137.
(v) Sanitation Campaign—		
(*s*) Compounders (2)	30—45, average Rs. $37\frac{9}{10}$.	28—1/2—40, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$.
(*t*) Care-taker (1) ..	20—1/2—25.	19—1/2—24.
(vi) Pasteur Institute—		
(*u*) Sub-Assistant Surgeons (2).	75—5—175—200, average Rs. $136\frac{3}{10}$.	65—7½/2—110—10/2—170, average Rs. $111\frac{2}{3}$.
(vii) Works Establishment—		
(*v*) Oiler and cleaner (1).	15	15
(*w*) Lascars (3) ..	15	15

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(vii) MADRAS AGRICULTURAL SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay: Grade and ultimate strength.	Existing scales of pay: Pay.	Revised scales of pay: Grade and ultimate strength.	Revised scales of pay: Pay.
		RS.		RS.
1. Upper Subordinates—	Grade I, 7 per cent on ..	250	* Grade I, 25 per cent on ..	155—15/2—200, 7-year scale, average Rs. 184.
	Grade II, 10 per cent on ..	225	Grade II, 25 per cent on ..	105—15/2—150, 7-year scale, average Rs. 134.
	Grade III, 13 per cent on ..	200	Grade III, 50 per cent on ..	75—7½/2—105, 9-year scale, average Rs. 93⅔.
	Grade IV, 25 per cent on ..	120—10—170, 6-year scale, average Rs. 153⅓.		
	Grade V, 45 per cent on ..	85—5—120, 8-year scale, average Rs. 107⅘.		
	Combined average Rs. 152·7.		Combined average Rs. 126·3. Reduction 17·3 per cent.	

* This will be 6 per cent in the existing I grade, 8 per cent in the existing II grade and 11 per cent in the existing III grade for present incumbents.

2. Supervisor under the Assistant Agricultural Engineer.	Rs. 100—5—175, 16-year scale, average Rs. $141\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100—10/2—150, 15-year scale, average Rs. $121\frac{1}{9}$. Reduction 14·8 per cent.
3. Sanitary Inspector ..	Rs. 50—5—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $80\frac{5}{9}$.	Rs. 45—8/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 69. Reduction 14·3 per cent.
4. Fieldmen	Rs. 35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. $44\frac{1}{6}$.	Rs. 30—3/2—48, 13-year scale, average Rs. $40\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction 8·6 per cent.
5. Laboratory attendants (24).	Rs. 20—1—35, 16-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{3}$.	Rs. 19—2/2—33, 15-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{7}{9}$. Reduction 5·5 per cent.
6. Mechanics	1 post on Rs. 75—5—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $105\frac{5}{9}$.	1 post on Rs. 70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 9-year scale, average Rs. $88\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 16 per cent.
	1 post on Rs. 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. $73\frac{1}{8}$. 1 post on Rs. 50—5—75, 6-year scale, average Rs. $66\frac{2}{3}$.	2 posts on Rs. 45—5/2—50—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—65, 7-year scale, average Rs. $57\frac{8}{9}$. Reduction 13·2 per cent.
	3 posts on Rs. 35—3—50, 6-year scale, average Rs. 46.	3 posts on Rs. 30—5/2—45, 7-year scale, average Rs. $39\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 13·7 per cent.
7. Artists	1 on Rs. 45—2—65, 11-year scale, average Rs. $57\frac{2}{9}$. 8 on Rs. 45—2—65—3—95, 21-year scale, average Rs. 70.	9 on Rs. 40—3/2—55—5/2—80, 21-year scale, average Rs. $59\frac{1}{5}$. Reduction 13·1 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(vii) Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	Rs.	Rs.
8. Maistris	1 on 35—1—40, average Rs. $38\frac{1}{3}$.	1 on 32—2/2—36, average Rs. $34\frac{2}{3}$.
	20 on 25—1—30, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{3}$.	20 on 24—2/2—28, average Rs. $26\frac{2}{3}$.
	38 on 20—1—25, average Rs. $23\frac{1}{3}$.	38 on 19—2/2—23—1/2—24, average Rs. $22\frac{2}{9}$.
	48 on 15—1—20.	48 on 15—2/2—19, average Rs. $17\frac{2}{3}$.
		Reduction 4·7 per cent.
9. *Miscellaneous posts*—		
(1) Store clerks (2).	20—1—35, average Rs. $28\frac{1}{3}$.	19—2/2—33, average Rs. $26\frac{7}{9}$.
(2) Insectory attendant (1).	20—1—25, average Rs. $23\frac{1}{3}$.	19—2/2—23—1/2—24, average Rs. $22\frac{2}{9}$.
(3) Veterinary assistants.	1 on 150—5—200, average Rs. $180\frac{5}{9}$. 1 on 125—5—175, average Rs. $155\frac{5}{9}$.	2 on 110—10/2—150, average Rs. $134\frac{8}{9}$.
	1 on 60—4—120, average Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$.	1 on 55—5/2—100, average Rs. 78·1.
(4) Sub-assistant surgeon (1).	75—5—175, average Rs. 125.	65—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—110—10/2—170, average Rs. $111\frac{2}{3}$

(5) Compounders ..	1 on 50 1 on Rs. 30—40, average Rs. 35 4/5	2 on 28—½—40, average Rs. 33⅓.
(6) Draughtsmen-tracers.	1 on 30—1—50, average Rs. 40. 1 on 60—4—100, average Rs. 86⅔.	1 on 28—2/2—42—½—45, average Rs. 36·3 1 on 50—4/2—90
(7) Temporary draughtsman (1).	80—5—140, average Rs. 118.	50—4/2—90, average Rs. 69⅓.
(8) Museum Curator (1). (9) Non-technical teacher (1).	35—60, average Rs. 47⅔.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, average Rs. 42⅔.
(10) Ward attendant (1).	12—18	12—17, the scale applicable to peons.
(11) Toti (1) ..	12	12
(12) Teachers in schools for juvenile and adult labourers.	2 on 22½ 1 on 20	2 on 21 1 on 19

(viii) MADRAS INDUSTRIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

1. Superintendents of Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut, Bellary and the Trades School at Mangalore.	4 posts on 180—10—250, 8-year scale, average Rs. 225 1/9.	4 posts on 175—10/2—195—15/2—225, 9-year scale, average Rs. 206 1/9. Reduction in existing cost 8·4 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(viii) Madras Industries Subordinate Service—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
2. (*a*) Lecturer, School of Technology.	1 on 150—10—250, 11-year scale, average Rs. 211$\frac{1}{9}$.	7 posts on 150—10/2—170—15/2—200, 9-year scale, average Rs. 181$\frac{1}{9}$. Reduction in existing cost 18·5 per cent.
(*b*) Supervisors, first grade.	5 on 180—10—250, 8-year scale, average Rs. 225$\frac{1}{9}$.	
(*c*) First Assistant, Kerala Soap Institute.	1 on 180—10—240, 7-year scale, average Rs. 219$\frac{1}{3}$.	
3. (*a*) Supervisors, second grade, in the Industrial Engineering Branch.	12 on 100—5—175, 16-year scale, average Rs. 141$\frac{2}{3}$.	25 posts on 70—7$\frac{1}{2}$/2—100—10/2—150,
(*b*) Lecturers in the Textile Institute (2).	1 on 125—5—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 155$\frac{5}{9}$. 1 on 100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 130$\frac{5}{9}$.	
(*c*) Instructors in the School of Technology (6).	6 on 100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 130$\frac{5}{9}$.	

(*d*) Senior Teachers (2) in the School of Arts and Crafts.	1 on 125—5—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. $155\frac{5}{9}$. 1 on 100—5—125, 6-year scale, average Rs. $116\frac{2}{3}$.	19-year scale, average Rs. $110\frac{8}{9}$. Reduction in existing cost 19·1 per cent.
e) Chemistry Assistants in the Kerala Soap Institute (2).	1 on 125—145, average Rs. 135. 1 on 75—5—100—10—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. $120\frac{5}{6}$.	
(*f*) Chemical Assistant in the Leather Trades Institute.	1 on 100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. $130\frac{5}{9}$.	
4. Surveyor in the Engineering branch (1).	1 on 85—4—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $109\frac{4}{9}$.	1 on 60—5/2—100, 17-year scale, average Rs. $81\frac{1}{3}$.
	(i) *First grade* (9 posts).	
5. Mechanics in the Engineering branch.	75—5—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $105\frac{5}{9}$.	70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 9-year scale, average Rs. $88\frac{2}{3}$.
	(ii) *Second grade* (11 posts).	
	50—5—75, 6-year scale, average Rs. $66\frac{2}{3}$.	45—5/2—50—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—65, 7-year scale, average Rs. $57\frac{6}{7}$.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(viii) MADRAS INDUSTRIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

(iii) *Third grade* (23 posts).

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
Mechanics in the Engineering branch —*cont.*	35—3—50, 6-year scale, average Rs. 45.	30—5/2—45, 7-year scale, average Rs. $39\frac{2}{3}$.
6. (*a*) Assistant Teacher, School of Arts and Crafts (1).	1 on 100—5—125, 6-year scale, average Rs. $116\frac{2}{3}$.	} 2 on 75—5/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 90.
(*b*) Superintendent, Silk Farm (1).	1 on 100.	
7. (*a*) Instructors in the School of Technology and Industrial Schools (5).	5 on 60—4—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $84\frac{4}{9}$.	} 9 posts on 55—5/2—75, 9-year scale, average Rs. $67\frac{4}{9}$.
(*b*) Assistant Teachers in the School of Arts.	2 on 80—4—100, 6-year scale, average Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$.	
	2 on 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. $73\frac{1}{3}$.	

8. (a) Mechanic in the School of Technology (1).	1 on 45—$1\frac{1}{2}$—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $54\frac{1}{6}$.	19 posts on 35—5/2—55, 9-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{4}{9}$.
(b) Electrician in the School of Technology (1).	1 on 45—$1\frac{1}{2}$—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $54\frac{1}{6}$.	
(c) Instructors in the School of Technology and Industrial Schools.	13 on 40—$2\frac{1}{2}$—60, average Rs. $52\frac{2}{3}$. 1 on 50—$2\frac{1}{2}$—70, average Rs. $62\frac{2}{3}$.	
(d) Assistant Teachers in the School of Arts.	3 on 50—2—60, 6-year scale, average Rs. $56\frac{2}{3}$.	
9. Preparatory Trade Schools—		
(a) Headmaster.	1 on 75—5—100, 6-year scale, average Rs. $91\frac{2}{3}$.	1 on 65—5/2—85, 9-year scale, average Rs. $77\frac{4}{9}$.
(b) Assistants ..	2 on 35—60, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	4 posts on 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$.
(c) Instructors ..	2 on 35—60, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	
10. (a) Silk Farm Foreman (Sericulture).	1 on 50—2—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $56\frac{2}{3}$.	2 on 40—5/2—60, 9-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction 6·6 per cent.
(b) Weaving Foreman, Textile Institute.	1 on 50—2—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $56\frac{2}{3}$.	

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(viii) MADRAS INDUSTRIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
11. (*a*) Manager (Sericulture).	1 on 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. 75.	23 posts on 40—5/2—65, 11-year scale, average Rs. 55. Reduction 17·3 per cent.
(*b*) Drillers in the Engineering branch.	19 on 50—2½—75, 11-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{5}{18}$.	
(*c*) Designers in the Textile Institute.	1 on 60—80, average Rs. 75. 1 on 60—2—70, average Rs. 66⅔.	
(*d*) Demonstrator in the Textile Institute.	1 on 60—4—80, average Rs. 73⅓.	
12. (*a*) Boring Maistris in the Engineering branch.	104 on 30—1—40, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{9}$. 31 on 40—1—45, average Rs. 43⅓.	143 posts on 28—2/2—40, 12-year scale, average Rs. $34\frac{14}{15}$.
(*b*) Carpenter in the Textile Institute.	1 on 40.	
(*c*) Demonstrators (Sericulture).	1 on 40. 5 on 35—1—40, average Rs. 38⅓.	
(*d*) Moth Tester (Sericulture).	1 on 40.	

(e) Assistant Demonstrators in the Textile Institute.	4 on 30—1—35, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$.	5 posts on 28—2/2—34, 7-year scale, average Rs. $31\frac{13}{15}$.
(f) Stencil cutter in the Textile Institute.	1 on 35.	
(g) Rearer (Sericulture).	1 on 25.	1 on 23.
13. (a) Assistant drillers in the Engineering branch.	21 on 35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. $44\frac{1}{6}$.	49 posts on 28—2/2—42—1/2—45, 21-year scale, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 18·2 per cent.
(b) Draughtsmen (Engineering and Textile branches).	1 on 40—65, average Rs. $52\frac{1}{12}$. 1 on 35—60, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{2}$.	
(c) Tracers in the Engineering branch.	2 on 33—50, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{2}$.	
(d) Demonstrators in the Textile Institute.	10 on 40—2—50, average Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$.	
(e) Moth testers (Sericulture).	5 on 40—1—50, average Rs. $46\frac{1}{9}$.	
(f) Rearer (Sericulture).	1 on 40—1—50, average Rs. $46\frac{1}{9}$.	
(g) Instructors in the School of Arts and Crafts.	3 on 40—2—50, average Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$. 5 on 30—1—40, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{9}$.	

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(viii) Madras Industries Subordinate Service—*cont.*	
	RS.	RS.
14. (i) Mulberry cultivators in the Sericultural department.	1 on 25 1 on 20	1 on 23 1 on 19
(ii) Apprentice driller in the Engineering branch.	1 on 25	1 on 23
15. Store-keeper in the Government School of Technology.	40—1—45, average Rs. 43⅓.	28—2/2—42—1/2—45, average Rs. 36⅓.
	(ix) Madras Fisheries Subordinate Service.	
	(a) Executive Staff.	
1. Inspectors and Research Assistants.	70—5—120 (E.B.)—10—250, 24-year scale, average Rs. 154.	65—10/2—155—15/2—200, 25-year scale, average Rs. 125. Reduction in existing cost 18·8 per cent.
2. Laboratory Assistants (2 posts).	65—4—125, 16-year scale, average Rs. 98⅓.	60—5/2—100, 17-year scale, average Rs. 81⅓. Reduction in existing cost 17·3 per cent.

3. Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Survey Assistant and Supervisor, Chank Fisheries—

Sub-Inspectors ..	Permanent— RS. 3 on .. .. .. 80 4 ,, ... 70 4 ,, ... 60 5 ,, ... 50 5 ,, ... 40 5 ,, ... 35 Temporary— 3 on .. .. 35—60 3 ,, ... 35 2 for 8 months on 35.	30—5/2—65, 15-year scale, average Rs. 49⅘. (The two temporary sub-inspectors who are employed only for a part of the year to be on Rs. 30.) Reduction in existing cost 5·5 per cent.
Assistant Inspectors.	40—3—70, 11-year scale, average Rs. 58⅓.	
Supervisor, Chank Fishery.	50—2—80, 16-year scale, average Rs. 66⅔.	35—5/2—70, 15-year scale, average Rs. 54⅘. Reduction in existing cost 23·4 per cent.
Survey assistant, Chank Fishery.	50—2½—100, 21-year scale, average Rs. 75.	

4. Sub-Assistant Inspectors (2 posts) and Overseer—

(*a*) Sub-assistant inspectors.	30—1—45, 16-year scale, average Rs. 38⅛.	28—2/2—40, 13-year scale, average Rs. 34 14/15.
(*b*) Overseers ..	35—1—60, 26-year scale, average Rs. 46⅑.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. 42⅔.
5. Mechanic ..	35—3—65—5—80, 14-year scale, average Rs. 61.	30—5/2—65, 15-year scale, average Rs. 49⅘.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(ix) MADRAS FISHERIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*	
	(*a*) *Executive Staff*—cont.	
6. Fieldmen, Keepers, Laboratory Attendants and Petty Yard Officers.	RS.	RS.
	Fieldmen.	
	4 on 23—23—23—1—35, average Rs. 30.	4 on 19—2/2—33, average Rs. 26$\frac{7}{9}$ plus a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.
	1 on 20—1—35, average Rs. 28$\frac{1}{3}$.	1 on 19—2/2—33, average Rs. 26$\frac{7}{9}$.
	Keepers.	
	3 on 23—23—23—1—35, average Rs. 30.	3 on 19—2/2—33, average Rs. 26$\frac{7}{9}$ plus a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.
	Laboratory attendant.	
	1 on 20—1—35, average Rs. 28$\frac{1}{3}$.	1 on 19—2/2—33, average Rs. 26$\frac{7}{9}$.
	Petty yard officers.	
	36 permanent, 3 temporary } on 20—1/2—25, average Rs. 23.	36 permanent, 3 temporary } on 19—1/2—24, average Rs. 22.

(b) Crew of Fishery Vessels.

7. (i) Tindals	1 on 90 1 on 40 1 on 30	1 on 80 1 on 35 1 on 25
	(a) Drivers.	
(ii) Drivers and assistant drivers.	1 on 65—2—75, average Rs. $71\frac{2}{3}$. 1 on 52 1 on 40	1 on 65 1 on 50 1 on 35
	(b) Assistant Drivers.	
	1 for 3 months on 40—2—50, average Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$. 1 on 20 1 for 8 months on 20.	1 for 3 months on 40. 1 on 20 1 for 8 months on 20.
(iii) Carpenter	1 for 3 months on 40.	1 for 3 months on 35.
(iv) Coxswains	28—2—40, 7-year scale, average Rs. $35\frac{13}{15}$.	26—3, 2—38, 9-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{7}{15}$. Reduction 6·7 per cent.
(v) Lascars (temporary).	1 on 20 *8 on 18	1 on 19 *8 on 17
(vi) Oilmen	1 on 18 1 for 3 months on 18	1 on 17 1 for 3 months on 17
(vii) Cook	1 for 3 months on 18	1 for 3 months on 17
(viii) Bhandaris ..	2 on 12 1 for 8 months on 12	2 on 12 1 for 8 months on 12

* 1 for 12 months.
2 for 8 „
1 for 4 „
4 for 3 „

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.		Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(ix) MADRAS FISHERIES SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*			
(*c*) *Staff of Schools in the Fisheries Department.*			
		RS.	RS.
8. (*a*) Headmaster, Government Fisheries Training School, Calicut.		75—5—100—10—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. $120\frac{5}{6}$.	70—10/2—130, 13-year scale, average Rs. $104\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction 13·4 per cent.
(*b*) (i) Secondary grade teachers (3), headmasters (3) and assistant teacher (1).		35—60, average Rs. $47\frac{2}{9}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{3}$.
(ii) Higher elementary teachers (21) and assistant teachers (38).		25—1—50, 26-year scale, average Rs. $36\frac{1}{5}$.	23—2/2—45, 23-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{4}{15}$.
(iii) Lower elementary grade teachers (21).		20—1—30, 11-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{1}{5}$.	19—2/2—23—1/2—28, 15-year scale, average Rs. 24.
(iv) Temporary staff—			
Headmasters.	14	25—1—50	23—2/2—45
Assistants.	1	35—60	30—3/2—45—2/2—55
	26	25—1—50	23—2/2—45
	7	25	23
	11	20—1—30	19—2/2—23—1/2—28

(*c*) Drawing master.	35—60	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{3}$.
(*d*) Instructors ..	25—1—35	23—2/2—33
(*e*) Kanarese interpreter.	35	30
9. Engineman (temporary).	30	28

(x) NON-GAZETTED POSTS IN THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Junior Engineers—		
(*a*) Office of the Chief Engineer (2).	175 140	100—10/2—110—15/2—200, 15-year scale, average Rs. $155\frac{5}{9}$.
(*b*) Operation of the Pykara Project, etc. (14).	Newly proposed.	
(*c*) Under the Electrical Inspector (3 to be increased to 6).	130—10—250.	
2. Supervisors—		
(*a*) Office of the Chief Engineer (7 posts to be reduced to 1).	On graded rates of 90, 130, 140 and 150.	70—10/2—110—15/2—200, 21-year scale, average Rs. $133\frac{5}{7}$.
(*b*) Operation of the Pykara Project, etc. (14).	Newly proposed.	
(*c*) Under the Electrical Engineer (5 posts to be increased to 8).	2 on 130—10—250 5 on 80—$7\frac{1}{2}$—130	

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Chief Engineer's office.	Pykara Project.	Electrical Inspector.	Electrical Engineer.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(x) NON-GAZETTED POSTS IN THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*						
					RS.	RS.
3. Head Draughtsmen and Draughtsmen—						
H.D.	1	..	..	..	225	150—15/2—210
D., I gr.	1	..	..	..	....	120—10/2—150
D., II gr.	2	..	..	..	125 and 130	90—10/2—120
D., III gr.	4	2	1	1	110, 60—100 and 50—100	50—4/2—90
4. Tracers (3 in Chief Engineer's office and 1 for the Pykara Project).					Grades of 35, 40, 45 and 50.	28—2/2—42—½—45
5. Sanitary Inspector ..					Newly proposed.	40—4/2—60
6. Sub-Assistant Surgeon.					Do.	65—7½/2—110—10/2—170
7. Compounder ..					Do.	28—½—40

H.D. = Head draughtsman. D. = Draughtsman.

(xi) Madras Government Press Subordinate Service.

I. The Staff in the General Branch.

Computers—	RS.	RS.
Head computers (2) ..	60—2—80, 11-year scale, average Rs. $72\frac{2}{9}$.	55—3/2—70, 11-year scale, average Rs. 64. Reduction in the existing cost 11·4 per cent.
Computers (22) ..	40—2—60, 11-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{2}{9}$.	35—4/2—55, 11-year scale, average Rs. 47. Reduction in the existing cost 10 per cent.
Temporary computers (2).	45	40
Temporary computer (1).	40	35
Time-keeper (1) ..	40—2—50, 6-year scale, average Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$.	35—4/2—43—2/2—45, 7-year scale, average Rs. $41\frac{4}{9}$. Reduction in the existing cost 11·2 per cent.
Time-keepers (3) ..	30—2—40, 6-year scale, average Rs. $36\frac{2}{3}$.	28—3/2—37, 7-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{4}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 7·8 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

(xi) MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*

I. The Staff in the General Branch—cont.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
Warehousemen (7) ..	30—2—50, 11-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{9}$.	28—4/2—36—3/2—45, 11-year scale, average Rs. $38\frac{1}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 9·5 per cent.
Warehousemen (15) ..	15—1—30, 16-year scale, average Rs. $23\frac{1}{3}$.	15—2/2—25—1/2—28, 17-year scale, average Rs. $21\frac{14}{15}$. Reduction in the existing cost 6 per cent.
Head despatcher (1) ..	80—5—120, 9-year scale, average Rs. $105\frac{1}{3}$.	70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 9-year scale, average Rs. $88\frac{2}{3}$. Reduction in the existing cost 15·8 per cent.
Despatchers (6) ...	30—2—50.	28—4/2—36—3/2—45.
Despatchers (12) ..	15—1—30.	15—2/2—25—1/2—28.
II. Staff for Supervision.		
Foremen (2)	100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. $130\frac{5}{9}$.	85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 109. Reduction in the existing cost 16·5 per cent.

Foremen (12)	60—4—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $84\frac{4}{9}$.	55—5/2—70—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 73. Reduction in the existing cost 13·6 per cent.
Foremen (in Jail Presses) (3).	60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. $73\frac{1}{3}$.	50—4/2—62, 7-year scale, average Rs. $57\frac{11}{15}$. Reduction in the existing cost 21·3 per cent.
Foremen (12)	30—2—60, 16-year scale, average Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$.	28—4/2—40—3/2—55, 17-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{7}$. Reduction in the existing cost 9·1 per cent.
Temporary foreman (1).	70	60
Temporary foremen (3).	40	35
Assistant foreman (1) ..	40—2—50	35—4/2—43—2/2—45.
Assistant foremen (20) ..	30—2—40	28—3/2—37
Assistant foremen (5) ..	15—1—30	15—2/2—25—1/2—28
Temporary assistant foremen (3).	30	28
Temporary assistant foreman (1).	20	19
Overseer (1)	150—5—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. $180\frac{5}{9}$.	125—10/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 155. Reduction in the existing cost 14·2 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(xi) MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*		
II. Staff for Supervision—cont.		
	RS.	RS.
Indian warders (2) ..	25—1—30, 6-year scale, average Rs. 28$\frac{1}{3}$.	24—2/2—26—1/2—28, 7-year scale, average Rs. 26$\frac{26}{45}$. Reduction in the existing cost 6·2 per cent.
III. The Mechanical Branch.		
Mechanics (7)	30—2—60	28—4/2—40—3/2—55
Mechanics (10)	15—1—30	15—2/2—25—1/2—28
Temporary mechanic (1).	30	28
Head electrician (1) ..	130—10—250, 13-year scale, average Rs. 200$\frac{2}{3}$ *plus* Madras house allowance maximum Rs. 25.	*For degree holders.* 100—10/2—110—15/2—200, 15-year scale, average Rs. 155$\frac{5}{9}$ *plus* Madras house allowance maximum Rs. 15. Reduction in the existing cost 24·4 per cent. *For diploma holders.* 70—10/2—110—15/2—200, 21-year scale, average Rs. 133$\frac{5}{9}$ *plus* Madras house allowance maximum Rs. 15. Reduction in the existing cost 34·2 per cent.

Assistant electricians (2).	30—2—60, 16-year scale, average Rs. $46\frac{2}{3}$.	28—4/2—40—3/2—55, 17-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 9·1 per cent.
Assistant electricians (3).	15—1—30, 16-year scale, average Rs. $23\frac{1}{3}$.	15—2/2—25—1/2—28, 17-year scale, average Rs. $21\frac{14}{15}$.
Stereo and electro typers (3).	30—2—50	28—4/2—36—3/2—45.
Stereo and electro typers (4).	15—1—30	15—2/2—25—1/2—28.
Punch cutters (2) ..	30—2—50	28—4/2—36—3/2—45.
Punch cutter (1) ..	15—1—30	15—2/2—25—1/2—28.
Engraver (1)	30—2—50	28—4/2—36—3/2—45.
Engraver (1) .. .. Dressers (3)	15—1—30	15—2/2—25—1/2—28.
Mono-type caster attendants (2).	25—$1\frac{1}{2}$—40, 11-year scale, average Rs. $34\frac{1}{6}$.	23—3/2—35—2/2—37, 11-year scale, average Rs. $31\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 8·1 per cent.
Mono-type caster attender (1).	20—$1\frac{1}{2}$—35, 11-year scale, average Rs. $29\frac{1}{6}$.	19—3/2—31—2/2—33, 11-year scale, average Rs. $27\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 6·1 per cent.
Type-casters (14) .. Finishers (9) .. .. Roller-casters (4) ..	15—1—30.	15—2/2—25—1/2—28.
Rubberstamp makers (2).	30—2—50.	28—4/2—36—3/2—45.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(xi) MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*		
IV. The Operatives.	RS.	RS.
Pressmen (34)	20—1—30, 11-year scale, average Rs. $29\frac{1}{9}$.	19—2/2—27—1/2—28, 11-year scale, average Rs. $24\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 6·6 per cent.
Pressmen (2)	12—18.	12—17.
Temporary pressman (1).	25.	23.
Temporary pressmen (2).	20.	19.
Layers-on (85)	15—1—20.	15—2/2—17—1/2—19.
Temporary layers-on (3).	15.	15.
Machine-minders (12) ..	30—2—40.	28—3/2—37.
Machine-minders (64) ..	20—1—30.	19—2/2—27—1/2—28.
Compositors (in Jail Presses) (3).	30—2—50.	28—4/2—36—3/2—45.
Compositors (7)	20—1—30.	19—2/2—27—1/2—28.
Compositor (1)	15—1—25, 11-year scale, average Rs. $21\frac{1}{5}$.	15—2/2—23—1/2—24, 11-year scale, average Rs. $20\frac{2}{5}$.
Temporary compositors (9).	28	26.
Apprentices (2) ..	12—18.	12—17.
Forme-carriers (8) ..	15—1—20	15—2/2—17—1/2—19.
Binders (5)	40—2—50.	35—4/2—43—2/2—45.
Binders (5)	30—2—40.	28—3/2—37.

Bindera (60)	20—2—30.	19—3/2—28.
Binders (112)	15—1—20.	15—2/2—17—1/2—19.
Labourer (temporary) (1)	15	15.

V. Readers and Copyholders.

Head reader (1) ..	150—5—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 180$\frac{5}{9}$.	125—10/2—175, 11-year scale, average Rs. 155. Reduction in the existing cost 14·2 per cent.
Readers (2)	100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 130$\frac{5}{9}$.	85—7$\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 109. Reduction in the existing cost 16·5 per cent.
Readers (19)	60—4—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. 84$\frac{4}{9}$.	55—5/2—70—7$\frac{1}{2}$/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 74. Reduction in the existing cost 13·6 per cent.
Readers (41)	30—2—60, 16-year scale, average Rs. 46$\frac{2}{3}$.	28—4/2—40—3/2—55, 17-year scale, average Rs. 42$\frac{4}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 9·1 per cent.

III. Subordinate Services—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
(xi) MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS SUBORDINATE SERVICE—*cont.*		
	RS.	RS.
V. Readers and Copyholders—cont.		
Temporary readers (2) ..	45	40
Temporary readers (2) ..	40	35
Temporary readers (4) ..	35	33
Temporary readers (7) ..	30	28
Temporary forme-proof readers (4).	25	23
Copyholders (22) ..	20—2—30	19—3/2—28
Copyholders (70) ..	15—1—20	15—2/2—17—1/2—19
Temporary copyholders (4).	23	22
Temporary copyholders (3).	20	19
Temporary copyholders (3).	18	17
Temporary copyholders (15).	15	15

IV. MISCELLANEOUS POSTS—NON-GAZETTED.

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(1) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
	Sheriff's Office.	
Deputy Sheriff (1)	150—10—200, 6-year scale, average Rs. 183⅓.	125—15/2—155—20/2—175, 7-year scale, average Rs. 157⅞. Reduction 14·2 per cent.
Bailiff (1)	80.	70. Reduction 12·5 per cent.
Bailiff (1)	70.	65. Reduction 7·1 per cent.
Bailiffs (2)	25—1—35, 11-year scale, average Rs. 31.	23—2/2—33, 11-year scale, average Rs. 29. Reduction 6·8 per cent.
	City Civil Court, Madras.	
Sarishtadar (1)	180—10—240, 7-year scale, average Rs. 224.	150—20/2—210, 7-year scale, average Rs. 193. Reduction 13·8 per cent.
Translator (1)	85—4—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 111⅝.	70—5/2—85—7½/2—100, 11-year scale *plus* Madras House Allowance, Maximum Rs. 15, average Rs. 89½ *plus* Rs. 15. Reduction 6·4 per cent.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(1) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
	Sheriff's Office—cont.	
Translator (1) .. .. Nazir (1)	Rs. 65—4—85, 6-year scale, average Rs. 80.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale *plus* Presidency allowance Rs. 6–8–0, average Rs. $65\frac{3}{4}$ *plus* Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$. Reduction 9·7 per cent.
European Bailiff and Court-keeper (1).	Rs. 65—4—85.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0. Reduction 9·1 per cent.
Clerk (1)	Rs. 125—5—150, 6-year scale, average Rs. $143\frac{3}{4}$.	Rs. 100—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125, 7-year scale, average Rs. $117\frac{1}{12}$. Reduction 18 per cent.
Process-writers (2) ..	Rs. 23—1—35, 13-year scale, average Rs. $30\frac{3}{5}$.	Rs. 22—2/2—32—1/2—33, 13-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{47}{60}$. Reduction 5·9 per cent.
Bailiffs (5)	Rs. 23—1—35, 13-year scale, average Rs. $30\frac{1}{15}$.	Rs. 22—2/2—32—1/2—33, 13-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{16}{45}$. Reduction 5·7 per cent.

Examiner (1)	Rs. 40—1—45, 6-year scale, average Rs. $43\frac{3}{4}$.	Rs. 35—2/2—39—1/2—40, 7-year scale, average Rs. $38\frac{7}{12}$. Reduction 11·8 per cent.
Reader (1)	Rs. 30—1—35, 6-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{3}{4}$.	Rs. 28—2/2—32—1/2—33, 7-year scale, average Rs. $31\frac{7}{12}$. Reduction 6·4 per cent.
Copyists (2)	Rs. 23.	Rs. 22. Reduction 4·3 per cent.
	Mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts.	
Sarishtadars (26) ..	Rs. 180—10—240.	Rs. 150—20/2—210. Reduction 13·8 per cent.
Sarishtadars (36) ..	Rs. 125—5—150.	Rs. 100—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125. Reduction 18 per cent.
Translators (26) ..	Rs. 80—4—120, 11-year scale, average Rs. $106\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 70—5/2—85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $89\frac{1}{2}$. Reduction 16·2 per cent.
Translator (1)	Rs. 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. 75.	Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{3}{4}$. Reduction 12·3 per cent.
Head clerks (26) ..	Rs. 125—5—150.	Rs. 100—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125. Reduction 18 per cent.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts – Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(1) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
	Mufassal Civil and Sessions Court—cont.	
Assistant Superintendents, Copyists establishments (8). Examiners (167) ..	Rs. 35—1—40, 6-year scale, average Rs. 38¾.	Rs. 30—2/2—36, 7-year scale, average Rs. $34\frac{3}{10}$. Reduction 11·5 per cent.
Readers (78)	Rs. 25—1—30, 6-year scale, average Rs. 28¾.	Rs. 23—2/2—27—1/2—28, 7-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{7}{12}$. Reduction 7·5 per cent.
Copyists (748)	Rs. 20.	Rs. 19. Reduction 5 per cent.
Peons (18)	Rs. 18.	Rs. 17. Reduction 5·6 per cent.
Peons (3)	Rs. 17.	Rs. 16. Reduction 5·9 per cent.
Peons (4)	Rs. 16.	Rs. 15. Reduction 6·3 per cent.
Nazirs (30)	Rs. 80—4—120.	Rs. 70—5/2—85—7½/2—100. Reduction 16·2 per cent.
Deputy Nazirs (105) ..	Rs. 60—4—80.	Rs. 55—5/2—70. Reduction 12·3 per cent.

Assistant Nazirs (16)	Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. 47 1/12.	Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. 42 1/12. Reduction 10·6 per cent.
Amins (1,821)	Rs. 22—1—35, 14-year scale, average Rs. 29 23/45.	Rs. 21—2/2—31—1/2—33, 15-year scale, average Rs. 27⅔. Reduction 6·3 per cent.
Peons (2,183)	Rs. 15.	Rs. 15.
Peons (4,341)	Rs. 14.	Rs. 14.

Note.—In respect of the revised scales of pay proposed for establishments in the Sheriff's office, City Civil Court and mufassal Civil and Sessions Courts, the remarks of the High Court have been invited. The scales of pay proposed are therefore provisional.

Offices of Law Officers.

Manager (1)	Rs. 125—5—150.	Rs. 100—7½/2—115—10/2—125. Reduction 18 per cent.

Office of the Administrator-General.

Surveyor (1)	Rs. 65—3—95. 11-year scale, average Rs. 83⅓.	Rs. 60—5/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 75. Reduction 10 per cent.

Offices of the Presidency Magistrates.

Chief clerks (2)	Rs. 125—5—150.	Rs. 100—7½/2—115—10/2—125.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.		Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
		(1) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
		Office of the Presidency Magistrates—cont.	
Interpreters (3)	..	Rs. 85—4—125.	Rs. 70—5/2—85—7½/2—100 *plus* Madras house allowance, maximum Rs. 15. Reduction 6·4 per cent.
Interpreter (1)	..	Rs. 65—4—85.	Rs. 55—5/2—70 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0. Reduction 9·7 per cent.
Typist copyists (3)	..	Rs. 30.	Rs. 28. Reduction 6·7 per cent.
		Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras.	
Head Clerk (1)	..	Rs. 125—5—150.	Rs. 100—7½/2—115—10/2 125.
Treasurer (1) ..	..	Rs. 85—4—125.	Rs. 70—5/2—85—7½/2—100 *plus* Madras house allowance, maximum Rs. 15.
Court-keeper (1)	..	Rs. 65—4—85.	Rs. 55—5/2—70 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rupees 6–8–0. Reduction 9·1 per cent.
Interpreter (1)	..	Rs. 125—5—150.	Rs. 100—7½/2—115—10/2—125. Reduction 18 per cent.

Interpreters (4)	..	Rs. 85—4—125.	Rs. 70—5/2—85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100 *plus* Madras house allowance, maximum Rs. 15. Reduction 6·4 per cent.
Court-keepers and criers (3).		Rs. 20—1/2—25. 11-year scale, average Rs. 23.	Rs. 17—1/2—22. 11 year scale, average Rs. 20 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2–8–0. Reduction 2·2 per cent.
Examiner (1) ..	..	Rs. 40—1—45.	Rs. 35—2/2—39—1/2—40. Reduction 11·8 per cent.
Reader (1) ..	..	Rs. 30—1—35.	Rs. 28—2/2—32—1/2—33. Reduction 6·4 per cent.
Copyists (4) ..	..	Rs. 23.	Rs. 22. Reduction 4·3 per cent.
Peons (2) ..	..	Rs. 20.	Rs. 19. Reduction 5 per cent.
Nazir (1) ..	..	Rs. 85—4—125.	Rs. 70—5/2—85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100 *plus* Madras house allowance, maximum Rs. 15. Reduction 6·4 per cent.
Bailiff (1) ..	..	Rs. 125—5—150, 6-year scale, average Rs. $141\frac{2}{3}$.	Rs. 110—10/2—140 7-year scale, average Rs. $129\frac{1}{3}$. Reduction 8·7 per cent.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(1) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
	Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras—cont.	
	RS.	RS.
Bailiffs (5)	40—40—$1\frac{1}{2}$—55—1—65, 22-year scale, average Rs. $52\frac{2}{5}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55. 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{3}{8}$ *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6–8–0. Reduction 6·7 per cent.
Bailiffs (5)	25—1—35.	23—2/2—33. Reduction 6·8 per cent.
Bailiffs (8)	23—1—35.	22—2/2—32—1/2—33. Reduction 5·7 per cent.
	Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly.	
Sarishtadar (1) ..	125—5—150.	100—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—115—10/2—125. Reduction 18 per cent.
	Bench Magistrates and other establishments.	
Clerks (30)	20—1—35. 16-year scale, average Rs. $28\frac{3}{4}$.	19—2/2—25—1/2—30. 17-year scale, average Rupees $25\frac{1}{20}$ Reduction 12·9 per cent.
Peons (2)	10.	10.
Process peons (8) ..	$13\frac{1}{2}$.	$13\frac{1}{2}$.

(2) STAMPS AND STATIONERY OFFICES.

Salaried stamp-vendor (1).	94.	90.* Reduction in the existing cost 4·3 per cent.
Salaried stamp-vendors (3).	52.	50.* Reduction in the existing cost 3·8 per cent.
Counters in the Stationery Office (4).	23—23—23—1—35. 15-year scale, average Rs. 30.	19—2/2—25—1/2—30, 17-year scale, average Rs. 25. *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0. Reduction in the existing cost 8·3 per cent.
Counters in the Stationery Office (2).	15—20.	12—17 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0. Reduction in the existing cost 3 per cent.

* Provisionally proposed.

(3) REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Photographer (1) ..	100—5—150, 11-year scale, average Rs. 130 5/9.	85—7½/2—115—10/2—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. 109. Reduction in the existing cost 16·5 per cent.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(3) Registration Department—*cont.*	
	RS.	RS.
Developers (2) .. .. } Projectors (2) .. .. }	50—$2\frac{1}{2}$—75, 11-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{5}{16}$.	45—5/2—70, 11-year scale, average Rs. 60. Reduction in the existing cost 8·1 per cent.
Fixers and Toners (4) ..	30	28 Reduction in the existing cost 6·7 per cent.
Washers and Feeders (4).	15—1—25, 11-year scale, average Rs. $21\frac{1}{9}$.	15—2/2—23—1/2—24, 11-year scale, average Rs. $20\frac{2}{5}$. Reduction in the existing cost 3·4 per cent.
	(4) Madras Legislative Council Office.	
Council Dubash (1) ..	50	45 Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 10.
Attender (1)	35—$\frac{1}{2}$—40, 11-year scale, average Rs. $38\frac{1}{3}$.	30—1/2—35, 11-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 13·3.

(5) MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

1. Senior Assistant (1).	200—10—250, 6-year scale, average Rs. 237½.	175—15/2—220, 7-year scale, average Rs. 207¼. Reduction 12·7 per cent.
2. Referencers (7) ..	65—4—125, 16-year scale, average Rs. 100.	Probationers—Rs. 45, Others—Rs. 55—5/2—70—7½/2—100, 15-year scale, average Rs. 81¼. Reduction 18·8 per cent.
3. Durwan (1)	20—½—25, 11-year scale, average Rs. 23.	17—1/2—22, 11-year scale, average Rs. 20 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2–8–0.
4. Do. (1)	15—20. Average cost on the basis of 30 years' service, Rs. 17·7.	12—17. Average cost on the basis of 30 years' service, 14·7 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2–8–0.
5. Binder (1) (temporary).	30.	28.

(6) TRANSLATORS' DEPARTMENT.

1. Assistant Translators (5).	150—10—250, 11-year scale, average Rs. $211\frac{1}{9}$.	125—15/2—200, 11-year scale, average Rs. 170. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 19·5.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	(6) TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT—*cont.*	
	RS.	RS.
2. Senior Assistants (3).	85—4—125, 11-year scale, average Rs. $111\frac{2}{3}$.	70—5/2—85—$7\frac{1}{2}$/2—100, 11-year scale, average Rs. $89\frac{1}{2}$ *plus* Madras house allowance. Reduction 6·4 per cent.
3. Junior Assistants (6).	65—4—85, 6-year scale, average Rs. 80.	55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $65\frac{3}{4}$ *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 6-8-0 per mensem. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 9·7.
	(7) OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.	
1. Court of Wards Manager.	350—20—450, 6-year scale, average Rs. 425.	300—25/2—375, 7-year scale, average Rs. $353\frac{3}{4}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 16·8.
2. Sergeant	25—3—40, 6-year scale, average Rs. 35.	23—3/2—35—2/2—37, 11-year scale, average Rs. $31\frac{2}{5}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 10·3.
3. Jamadar	20—1/2—25, 11-year scale, average Rs. 23.	19—1/2—24, 11-year scale, average Rs. 22. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 4·3

(8) Local Fund Audit Department.

1. Clerks—		
First grade (95) ..	35—5—40—4—120—3—150, 32-year scale, average Rs. 93⅗. [*Note.*—The earlier portion of this time-scale is ineffective as clerks in the lower grade are promoted to the higher grade when they draw about Rs. 56. The effective scale is therefore Rs. 56—4—120—3—150 and average is calculated on this basis.]	40—5/2—50—7½/2—125, 25-year scale, average Rs. 75 5/12. Percentage of reduction ir existing cost 19·4.
Second grade (96) ..	35—5—40—2½—80, 18-year scale, average Rs. 59¾. [*Note.*—Special rate of increments for clerks in either grade who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination is Rs. 10.]	30—4/2—70, 21-year scale, average Rs. 49⅓. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 17·4. [*Note.*—Special rate of increment to be allowed for clerks in either grade who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination is Rs. 12/2.
2. Superintendent, Routine section, Examiner's office.	80—2½—100, 9-year scale, average Rs. 94.	70—3/2—85, 11-year scale, average Rs. 79. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 16.

(9) District Administration.

1. Oriya Translator ..	100—5/2—150, 21-year scale, average Rs. 124⅙.	85—4/2—125, 21-year scale, average Rs. 104⅛. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 16·1.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
	(9) District Administration—*cont.*	
2. Assistant Oriya Translator.	35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 10·6.
3. Mica Inspector ..	80—4—100, 6-year scale, average Rs. $93\frac{1}{3}$.	70—5/2—85, 7-year scale, average Rs. $79\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 14·6.
4. Assistant Mica Inspectors.	2 on 60—4—80, 6-year scale, average Rs. $73\frac{1}{3}$.	2 on Rs. 55—5/2—70, 7-year scale, average Rs. $64\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 11·8.
5. Assistant Mica Inspector.	1 on 35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{2}{9}$.	1 on 30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{2}{9}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 10·6.
6. Draughtsman ..	35—35—$1\frac{1}{2}$—50—1—60, 22-year scale, average Rs. $47\frac{1}{12}$.	30—3/2—45—2/2—55, 21-year scale, average Rs. $42\frac{1}{12}$. Percentage of reduction in

Sergeants-Major and Sergeants.	Sergeants-Major .. Rs. 275, 220 Sergeants 200, 175, 150	Sergeants-Major .. Rs. 275, 220 Sergeants 200, 175, 150

(11) SCHOOL OF INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOSPITAL ATTACHED THERETO.

1. Lecturers (7) ..	120—10—250, 14-year scale, average Rs. 195 1/9.	100—10/2—160—15/2—220, 21-year scale, average Rs. 158 2/3. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 18·7.
2. Assistant Lecturers (8).	65—5—150, 18-year scale, average Rs. 110 1/3.	60—7½/2—90—10/2—130, 17-year scale, average Rs. 97 1/3. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 11·8.
3. Herbarium Superintendent (1).	85—5—120, 8-year scale, average Rs. 107 5/9.	75—7½/2—105, 9-year scale, average Rs. 93 3/8. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 12·9.
4. Demonstrators (4) ..	50.	45. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 10.
5. Nurses (8)	35.	32. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 8·6.

IV. Miscellaneous Posts—Non-Gazetted—*cont.*

Posts.	Existing scales of pay.	Revised scales of pay.
	RS.	RS.
(11) SCHOOL OF INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOSPITAL ATTACHED THERETO—*cont.*		
6. Nurse (1)	75—$2\frac{1}{2}$—125, 21-year scale, average Rs. 100.	65—5/2—120, 23-year scale, average Rs. $90\frac{2}{3}$. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 9·3.
7. Compounder (1) ..	30—1/2—35—5/5—40, 16-year scale, average Rs. $35\frac{4}{5}$.	28—1/2—40, 25-year scale, average Rs. $33\frac{1}{3}$ *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0. Percentage of increase in the existing cost 0·01.
8. Pharmacy supervisors (3).	25	24
9. Compounding attenders (4).	20—1—30, 11-year scale, average Rs. $26\frac{1}{3}$.	19—2/2—23—1/2—28, 15-year scale, average Rs. $24\frac{1}{2}$.
10. Ward attendant (1).	20	19
11. Do. (11).	15	15
12. Pharmacy attendants (3).	15	15
13. Masseur (1) ..	20	19
14. Head attendant (sergeant).	23—23—23—1—35, 15-year scale, average Rs. 30.	19—2/2—25—1/2—30, 17-year scale, average Rs. 25 *plus* a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0. Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 8·3.

15. Totis (5)	15	15
16. Do. (2)	12	12
17. Resident house-keeper (1).	25 (half-cost).	22½ (half-cost). Percentage of reduction in the existing cost 10.

(12) MADRAS ENGINEERING SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

Superintendent, Government House Gardens.	200—15—425, 16-year scale, average Rs. 325.	175—20/2—275—25/2—400, 21-year scale, average Rs. 285. Reduction in existing cost 12·3 per cent.

V. LIST OF OUTSTANDING MISCELLANEOUS POSTS THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE TO BE REVISED.

(a) *Gazetted Posts.*

(i) Council Secretaries.

(ii) Posts in the High Court.

(iii) Superintendent, Government Museum.

(iv) Director of Town-Planning and Personal Assistant to the Director of Town-Planning.
Rural Sanitation Officer.

(v) Consulting Architect and Assistant Consulting Architect.

(vi) Agricultural Department—
Research Engineer.
Superintendent, Livestock Station.

(vii) Manager, Aziznagar Settlement.

(viii) Personal Assistant to Editor of Gazetteer and Statistical Memoirs.

(ix) Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

(x) Cauvery-Mettur Project—Electrical Engineer.

(b) *Non-gazetted Posts.*

(i) Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's office establishment.

(ii) Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's office establishment.

(iii) His Excellency's Band establishment.

(iv) His Excellency's Bodyguard establishment.

(v) Personal clerks to Members and Ministers.

(vi) Secretariat—Conservancy and Watching staff and Saluting Battery staff.

(vii) Court of Wards establishments.

(viii) Establishments employed in the Laccadive and Amini Divi Islands.

(ix) Treasury Establishments—Two Deputy Tahsildars for payment of military pensions on a special scale of pay.

(x) Taluk Establishments—(Accountant on a special scale of pay).

(xi) Village Establishments—(Munsif at Madura on a special scale of pay).

(xii) Office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards—Temporary Staff.

(xiii) Establishments in the High Court.

(xiv) Police Department—Criminal Investigation Department—Testers and a few minor appointments on special scales.

(xv) Office of the Agent for Government Consignments—Overseer.

(xvi) Government Museum—Taxidermists, caretaker and a few minor appointments on special scales.

(xvii) Education Department—Demonstrators, Mechanics and miscellaneous posts in the Engineering College and certain Arts Colleges.

(xviii) Medical Department—Health visitors, masseuse and minor posts in hospitals and schools.

(xix) Labour Department—Deputy Surveyor, teachers in schools and a few minor appointments.

(xx) Agency Tracts—Teacher and midwives on special scales of pay.

(xxi) Irrigation Department—Accountants and driver on special scales of pay.

(xxii) Cauvery-Mettur Project—Subordinate staff on various rates of pay.

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* Minor posts of menials, etc., and posts the revision of the pay of which is not likely to be within our powers, e.g., military officers under the employ of this Government, have been omitted from this statement.